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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,

AND OTHERS:

THIRTY-ONE VOLUMES.

—*(24.)*—

LUNACY; BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM;
LUNATIC ASYLUMS (IRELAND);
LUNACY (SCOTLAND).

Session

8 *February* —— 14 *August* 1877.

VOL. XLI.

FROM

COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,

AND OTHERS:

1877.

THIRTY-ONE VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

TWENTY-FOURTH VOLUME.

N. B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

LUNACY:

403. Thirty-first Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy to the Lord Chancellor - - - - - - - - - - p. 1

BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM:

[c. 1674.] Report from a Committee appointed to enquire into certain matters relating to the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum - - 413

LUNATIC ASYLUMS (IRELAND):

[c. 1750.] Twenty-sixth Report on the District, Criminal, and Private Lunatic Asylums in Ireland; with Appendices - - - - 449

LUNACY (SCOTLAND):

[c. 1564.] Eighteenth Annual Report of the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland - See Vol 33. 1876 - - - 565

[c. 1785.] Nineteenth Annual Report - - - - - - 773

* For this paper see Vol 33. (1876)

REPORT - - - - - - - - - p. 1
APPENDIX - - - - - - - - - p. 125

CONTENTS.

REPORT.

PAGE

Statistics - - - - - - - - - - - - 1

Causes of Insanity - - - - - - - - - - 4

Returns of all Lunatics, &c. chargeable to Unions - - - - 77

Number of Insane Persons in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses - - - - - - - - - - - - 77

County and Borough Asylums:

General Remarks - - - - - - - - - - 78

Entries - - - - - - - - - - - - 78

Bucks.—Provision for the epileptic and suicidal - - - 79

„ Suicide - - - - - - - - - - 79

Cambridge.—Enlargement - - - - - - - 80

Cheshire Asylums; Chester.—Suicide - - - - - 80

„ Parkside.—Additions - - - - 80

„ „ Death by poisoning - - - 80

Cornwall.—Suffocation in an epileptic fit - - - - - 81

Cumberland.—Suicide - - - - - - - - 81

Derby.—Death ensuing on a struggle with an attendant - - 82

Durham.—New block for chronic patients - - - - 83

„ Death by violence - - - - - - - 83

Essex.—Additions - - - - - - - - - 84

„ Second asylum - - - - - - - - 84

Glamorgan.—New cottages - - - - - - - 85

„ Suicide - - - - - - - - - 85

Gloucester.—Alterations - - - - - - - - 86

Hereford.—Water supply - - - - - - - 86

Kent (Chartham).—Water supply - - - - - - 86

„ „ New cottages - - - - - - 86

„ (Barming Heath).—Works constructed without approval - 86

Lancashire Asylums: Lancaster.—Appointment of Dr. Cassidy - 87

„ „ „ Death by misadventure - 87

„ „ Prestwich.—New wards - - - - 87

„ „ Rainhill.—Additional land - - - 88

„ „ Whittingham.—Suicide - - - - 88

Leicester and Rutland.—Suicides - - - - - - 88

PAGE

County and Borough Asylums—*continued.*

Middlesex (Hanwell).—Detached hospital - - - - 89
„ (Colney Hatch).—Suicide - - - - - 89
„ (Banstead).—New asylum - - - - - 89
Monmouth, &c. (Abergavenny).—Want of room - - - 90
„ „ Suicide - - - - 90
Norfolk.—Wards for suicidal and epileptic patients - - - 90
„ Works executed without approval - - - - 90
Northampton.—New asylum - - - - - - - 91
Northumberland.—Suicide - - - - - - - 91
Salop and Montgomery.—Suicide - - - - - - 92
Somerset.—Union with Bath - - - - - - - 92
„ Enlargements - - - - - - - 92
Stafford (Stafford).—Proposed hospital for infectious cases - 92
Suffolk.—New superintendent - - - - - - - 93
Surrey (Brookwood).—Laundry enlarged - - - - 93
„ (Wandsworth).—Suicide - - - - - - 93
„ „ Case of broken ribs - - - - 94
„ „ Detached hospital - - - - 94
Warwick.—Enlargement of hall - - - - - - 94
Wilts.—Additions - - - - - - - - - - 94
„ Death of an epileptic by suffocation - - - - 94
Worcester.—Water supply - - - - - - - 95
York (East Riding).—Suicide - - - - - - - 95
„ (West Riding, Wadsley).—Additions - - - - 96
„ „ (Wakefield).—Over-crowding - - - 97
„ „ „ Suicides - - - - 97

Boroughs:

Birmingham.—Additional asylum - - - - - - 98
Bristol.—Water supply - - - - - - - - - 99
„ Suicide - - - - - - - - - - 99
Ipswich.—Detached hospital - - - - - - - 99
Leicester.—Laundry accommodation and detached hospital - 99
Nottingham.—New asylum - - - - - - - - 100
Portsmouth.—New asylum - - - - - - - - 101
Average weekly cost of maintenance in County and Borough Asylums - - - - - - - - - - - - 101

Boroughs without Asylums:

Derby.—Proposed union with County - - - - - 102
Deal, Dover, Faversham, and Hythe.—Contract with Visitors of Kent Asylum (Chartham) - - - - - - - - 102
Exeter, Plymouth, &c.—No progress made in providing asylum accommodation - - - - - - - - - - 102

PAGE

Hospitals:
- Statistics - - - - - - - - - - - 102
- Entries - - - - - - - - - - - 102
- Average weekly cost of maintenance - - - - 102
- Lincoln.—Suicide - - - - - - - - - 103
- Northampton.—Removal of paupers to County Asylum - - 103
- Bethlehem Hospital.—Suicide - - - - - - - - 103
- Earlswood.—Death from burns - - - - - - 103

State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor - - - - - - 104

Military Lunatic Hospital, Netley - - - - - - - 104

Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth - - - - - - - 104

Royal India Asylum, Ealing - - - - - - - - 104

Licensed Houses:
- Statistics - - - - - - - - - - - 104
- List of Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, Clerks to Visitors, &c. - - - - - - - - - - 104
- Metropolitan:
  - Bethnal House.—Suicide - - - - - - - - 104
  - Brooke House.—Broken ribs - - - - - - - 105
  - Camberwell House.—Alleged rough usage; broken ribs - 106
  - Colville, Lower Norwood - - - - - - - - 107
  - Grove Hall.—Death after a struggle - - - - - 107
  - Hoxton House.—Laundry accommodation - - - - 108
  - Manor House.—Suicide - - - - - - - - 108
  - „ Prosecution of attendant - - - - 109
  - Northumberland House.—Change of licensees, and improvement of premises - - - - - - - - - 110
  - Peckham.—Injuries received by a patient - - - - 110
  - „ Broken ribs - - - - - - - - 111
  - Priory (The) Roehampton.—Suicide - - - - 111
- Provincial:
  - Belle Vue, Ipswich.—Unsatisfactory state - - - - 112
  - Burman House.—Suicide - - - - - - - - 112
  - Haydock Lodge.—Death from drowning - - - - 112
  - Manor House, Heighington.—Licence not renewed - - 113
  - Longwood House.—Closed - - - - - - - 113
  - North Grove House.—Proposed additions and alterations - 113
  - Star Cross Idiot Asylum.—Additional building - - - 113
  - Ticehurst Asylum.—Proposed additions - - - - 114
  - Vernon House.—Proposed extension of licence, and addition to premises - - - - - - - - - - 114

PAGE

Single Patients:
„ Numbers and changes - - - - - - 114
„ Suicide of lady under single care - - - - 114

Insane in Workhouses - - - - - - - - - - 115

Sheffield Workhouse - - 116
Wallingford Workhouse - - Evil result of sending lunatics 117
Coventry Union Workhouse - to Workhouses - - 117
Market Harborough Workhouse 118

Metropolitan District Asylums:
Reports on - - - - - - - - - - 119

Prosecutions:
Of John Smith, an attendant at Camberwell House - - - 119
Of George Wyer, of Eastwood - - - - - - 121
Of John Owen, attendant at Coton Hill - - - - - 122
By Visitors against attendants of Abergavenny, Nottingham, and Stafford Asylums - - - - - - - - 122
Of attendant at Northwoods House - - - - - - 123
Of a nurse at City of London Asylum - - - - - 123

APPENDICES.

PAGE

(A.) Return of Pauper Lunatics, &c. chargeable to the several Unions - - - - - - - - - - - - 126

(B.[1] and B.[2]) Number of Insane Persons in Asylums, &c. 144

(C.) Entries by Commissioners at County and Borough Asylums:

Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - - - - - - - 172
Berks - - - - - - - - - - - 175
Bucks - - - - - - - - - - - 177
Cambridge - - - - - - - - - - 179
Carmarthen - - - - - - - - - - 182
Chester - - - - - - - - - - - 184
„ Parkside, Macclesfield - - - - - 187
Cornwall - - - - - - - - - - 190
Cumberland and Westmorland - - - - - 193
Denbigh - - - - - - - - - - 194
Derby - - - - - - - - - - - 195
Devon - - - - - - - - - - - 199
Dorset - - - - - - - - - - - 202
Durham - - - - - - - - - - - 204
Essex - - - - - - - - - - - 208
Glamorgan - - - - - - - - - - 210
Gloucester - - - - - - - - - - 213
Hants - - - - - - - - - - - 215
Hereford - - - - - - - - - - 218
Kent—Barming Heath - - - - - - - 220
„ Chartham Down - - - - - - - 225
Lancaster—Lancaster Moor - - - - - - 227
„ Rainhill - - - - - - - - 229
„ Prestwich - - - - - - - - 233
„ Whittingham - - - - - - - 235
Leicester and Rutland - - - - - - - 239
Lincoln - - - - - - - - - - 241
Middlesex (Colney Hatch) - - - - - - 244
„ (Hanwell) - - - - - - - 249
Monmouth, &c. (Abergavenny) - - - - - 252
Norfolk - - - - - - - - - - 255

Appendix (C.)—*continued.* PAGE

Northumberland - - - - - - - - - 257
Nottingham - - - - - - - - - - 259
Oxford - - - - - - - - - - - 261
Salop and Montgomery - - - - - - - - 263
Somerset - - - - - - - - - - 265
Stafford (Stafford) - - - - - - - - 268
„ (Burntwood) - - - - - - - 270
Suffolk - - - - - - - - - - 273
Surrey (Wandsworth) - - - - - - - - 275
„ (Brookwood) - - - - - - - - 278
Sussex - - - - - - - - - - 281
Warwick - - - - - - - - - - 284
Wilts - - - - - - - - - - 286
Worcester - - - - - - - - - 289
York, North Riding - - - - - - - - 292
„ West Riding (Wakefield) - - - - - 295
„ „ (Wadsley) - - - - - 298
„ East Riding - - - - - - - 302
Birmingham - - - - - - - - - 304
Bristol - - - - - - - - - - 307
Hull - - - - - - - - - - 309
Ipswich - - - - - - - - - - 311
Leicester Borough - - - - - - - - 314
London (City of) - - - - - - - - 316
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - - - - - 319
Norwich, Infirmary Asylum - - - - - - 321

(D.) Northampton.—Report on new Asylum at Berrywood - 324

(E.) Average weekly cost of Maintenance, &c. in County and Borough Asylums during 1876 - - - - - 326

(F.) Hospitals (Entries by Commissioners):

Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle - - - 330
Wonford House, Exeter - - - - - - - 331
Barnwood House, Gloucester - - - - - - 333
Liverpool Lunatic Hospital - - - - - - 334
Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster - - - - - 335
Lincoln Lunatic Hospital - - - - - - 336
St. Luke's Hospital - - - - - - - - 336
Bethel Hospital, Norwich - - - - - - 338
Northampton General Lunatic Hospital - - - - 339
Nottingham Lunatic Hospital - - - - - - 341

Appendix (F.)—*continued.* PAGE

Warneford Hospital - - - - - - - - 342
Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill - - 343
Bethlehem Hospital - - - - - - - 345
Earlswood Asylum for Idiots - - - - - - 346
York Lunatic Hospital, Bootham - - - - - 348
The Retreat, York - - - - - 350

(G.) Average weekly cost of Maintenance, &c. in Hospitals during 1876 - - - - - - - - - - 352

(H.) State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor - - - - - 363

(I.) Military Lunatic Asylum, Netley - - - - - 370

(J.) Royal Naval Lunatic Hospital, Yarmouth - - - - 373

(K.) Royal India Asylum, Ealing - - - - - - 376

(L.) Workhouses; list of those visited during 1876 - - - 378

(M.) Entries by Commissioners at Metropolitan District Asylums (Leavesden, Caterham, and Clapton) - - - - 386

(N.) List of Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, Superintendents and Licensees, Clerks to Committees of Visitors, and Clerks to Visitors of Licensed Houses - - - 396

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

(8 & 9 Vict. Cap. 100.)

The Right Hon. the EARL of SHAFTESBURY, K.G., CHAIRMAN.
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Secretary—C. S. PERCEVAL, ESQ.

THE THIRTY-FIRST REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,

31 MARCH 1877.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

My Lord,

STATISTICS.

THE returns made to our Office show the total number of lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind, registered as such in England and Wales on the 1st of January last, to have been 66,636, an increase of 1,720 upon that of the 1st January 1876.

These numbers do not include 252 lunatics so found by inquisition, who reside in charge of their Committees.

The following summary shows the classification and distribution of the patients registered:

WHERE MAINTAINED.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In County and Borough Asylums - - -	196	242	438	16,066	19,019	35,085	16,262	19,261	35,523
In Registered Hospitals -	1,370	1,267	2,637	50	44	94	1,420	1,311	2,731
In Licensed Houses - -	1,807	1,650	3,457	471	794	1,265	2,278	2,444	4,722
In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum - - -	343	15	358	–	–	–	343	15	358
In State Criminal Asylum	196	53	249	194	51	245	390	104	494
Private Single Patients -	175	283	458	–	–	–	175	283	458
In Workhouses - -	–	–	–	6,836	9,202	16,038	6,836	9,202	16,038
Out-door Paupers - -	–	–	–	2,461	3,851	6,312	2,461	3,851	6,312
TOTAL - -	4,087	3,510	7,597	26,078	32,961	59,039	30,165	36,471	66,636

The average annual increase of the last 10 years (1867–1876 inclusive) has been 1,755.

As regards classification the direction of the interpretation clause of the Act of 1845 has as usual been followed, and all patients maintained wholly, or in part, at the expense of parishes, unions, counties, or boroughs, have been classed as paupers. Those supported entirely by their relatives or friends, as well as the soldiers, sailors, and criminal lunatics, maintained by the State at the Royal India Asylum; the Netley Abbey Military Hospital, Grove Hall, Bow; the Yarmouth Naval Hospital; and the Broadmoor Asylum, are included under the head of "private patients." *

Thus distinguished, the total of 66,636 on the 1st of January last consisted of 7,597 private patients, and 59,039 paupers. These figures show the increase of the year to have been 88 of the former, and 1,632 of the latter class.

The following return, with which we have been favoured by the Local Government Board, may be found interesting:

YEAR 1876.

Total Number of Pauper Lunatics under Treatment in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses during 1876.	Of the Total Number.	
	Number whose Relatives or Friends paid the whole Cost of their Maintenance, or so much as to exclude Guardians, etc., from receiving the Parliamentary Grant of 4 *s.* per week.	Number whose Relatives or Friends paid part of the Cost of their Maintenance, but not so much as to exclude Guardians, etc., from receiving the Parliamentary Grant of 4 *s.* per week.
47,037	2,589	3,801

It thus appears that in the case of 5·5 per cent. of the pauper lunatics under treatment the guardians are recouped entirely or nearly for the cost of maintenance. In discussions arising upon demands for further Asylum accommodation, complaints have sometimes been made of the injustice (to ratepayers) of the reception or retention of such patients in Pauper Asylums. Yet it is difficult to see what other provision

* The patients thus classed as "private" in the five last-named establishments on the 1st January last were 976 in number. At Broadmoor Asylum, at the same date, 249 patients were maintained by the State and 245 by unions or parishes.

vision could, in existing circumstances, be made for these persons, for the vast majority of whom, even the lowest scale of payment in a Registered Hospital or Licensed House would be out of the question.

The following analysis shows the increase and decrease under the various heads of distribution as compared with the 1st January 1876.

The *Private Patients* have increased in County and Borough Asylums by 3, in Registered Hospitals by 56, in Licensed Houses by 37, in the Naval, Military, and Indian Asylums by 4, and as "single patients" in private charge by 19, whilst there has been a decrease of 31 in the number of patients maintained by the State at Broadmoor Asylum, and who, as already stated, are included in the private class.

The *Pauper Patients* have increased in County and Borough Asylums by 1,366, in Licensed Houses by 55, at the Broadmoor Criminal Asylum by 17, and in Workhouses by 529. There has been, on the other hand, a decrease in this class of 121 in Registered Hospitals, and of 214 in the number of out-door paupers.

The increase (88) in the number of registered patients of the private class on the 1st of January last, as compared with the returns of the preceding year, is below the average annual increase of past years. This is, no doubt, in a measure due to the fact that male convicts* becoming insane whilst undergoing sentence, are no longer sent to the Broadmoor Asylum, but are retained in convict prisons. Returns of such cases are not made to our Office, nor are these patients visited by us.

The decrease in this year's Return of 31 in the patients classed as "private" in Broadmoor Asylum is likewise to a certain extent accounted for by this change of system, though it is also partly due to deaths of convict patients there, and to removals thence to County Asylums of those whose sentences of penal servitude have expired, as well as to the return to convict prisons of those who have become sane, but whose sentences were still running.

The decrease of 121 in the pauper patients in Registered Hospitals is almost exclusively due to the removal from Northampton Hospital to the new County Asylum of all the remaining pauper lunatics. This Hospital now contains, and will in future receive, private patients only.

The

* Being maintained by the State, insane convicts are classed as private patients.

The insane and imbecile in the Metropolitan District Asylums at Leavesden, Caterham, and Clapton (considered as workhouses within the meaning of the Lunacy Acts)* were, on the 1st of January last, 4,519, an increase of 314 upon the number in these institutions on the 1st of January 1876. In the ordinary workhouses of the country, the increase in the insane and imbecile residents as regards the corresponding period was 215.

The Tables, 12 in number, which were first introduced in our Report for 1869, and which give certain detailed information as to the numbers, classification, distribution, ratios to population; as to admissions, recoveries, discharges, deaths, and the rate of recovery and mortality for each year since 1859, have been continued in the same form as those of last year. These are followed by a series of new Tables presently to be referred to.

CAUSES OF INSANITY.

We have long been desirous, concurrently with the publication of details as to the number, classification, and distribution of the insane, of setting forth some statistics as to the causes of insanity. Considerable difficulties, however, have always stood in our way. The only sources of information in our possession were the statements of "supposed causes" annexed to the Statutory Orders of reception, signed either by the friends of private patients, or by the Relieving Officer in the case of paupers. These, as our experience shows, are too conjectural to be depended upon for statistical purposes. On consideration there appeared little hope of procuring trustworthy returns as to the prevalent causes of insanity without the co-operation of the medical superintendents of the County and Borough Asylums, many of whom, in their Annual Reports to their Committees of Visitors, had already been accustomed to give a table of causes of insanity verified by their own inquiries, though differing in form and detail in each institution.

Hence, though naturally reluctant to add to the labour of these gentlemen, we determined, early last year, to ask, not only the medical superintendents of Asylums, but also the medical officers of all other institutions (except Workhouses) receiving insane patients, to keep (for one year only and as an experiment) a special register on a certain prescribed uniform plan, to be forwarded to our office at the end of the year for examination and tabulation. The help thus requested was

* *See* 30 Vict. c. 6, s. 30.

was, with one exception, at once promised, and in the solitary instance where it was at first refused, it was subsequently given, so that the Returns ultimately became so far complete, as to include particulars relative to all the admissions of 1876 into County and Borough and State Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales. We desire here to offer our best thanks to all those who have thus so willingly and ably assisted us. The keeping of our register demanded, in every case, patient inquiry and observation, and in the larger Asylums must doubtless have involved the expenditure of considerable time and trouble. CAUSES OF INSANITY.

The forms of register issued embraced, besides the "causes of insanity," and other particulars, columns for the insertion of particulars of the occupation or social position of each patient, and for the indications of every case in which general paralysis or epilepsy was found to exist. SOCIAL POSITION OF THE INSANE.

We have, as far as practicable, tabulated the principal results in all these categories, adding proportional columns wherever it appeared desirable to do so.

With reference to the occupations and social position of the patients admitted, the classification adopted in the Census Returns of 1871,* was followed, not as entirely satisfactory, but as affording the only ready means of giving the proportion which the whole of any particular class, reported as insane during the year, bears to the whole number of that class of persons in England and Wales, as ascertained in 1871.

As regards the schedule of "causes" adopted, we were guided by a comparison of the various Tables already in use in many County Asylums; but the experience gained in collecting and summarising the Returns, has shown us that, should it be decided to continue these Tables, further sub-division or re-arrangement may be desirable.

Insanity being rarely due to a single cause, but, as a rule, the result of two or three combined influences, a distinction between "exciting" and "predisposing" causes appeared necessary. This has unavoidably led to some complication, and has increased the labour of tabulating the Returns.

On reference to the Tables (XIII.–XX.) it will at once be seen that the total of "causes assigned" exceeds the total of "Patients admitted." The excess is owing to there being in many

* Report. Census 1871. Vol. III., Tables XVII., XVIII., and XIX.

CAUSES OF INSANITY, &c.

many instances two combined "causes" assigned. In no instance, however, has the same "cause" been counted, both as "predisposing" and "exciting" in the same individual. It would, of course, not be safe to draw positive deductions from the Returns of a single year; but the broad results set forth in the summaries are, we think, interesting and valuable, as shewing, in upwards of 10,000 cases admitted from all classes of the community, the ascertained influences that have most frequently prevailed in producing insanity, as well as the occupation or social position of the individuals attacked. For special reasons, into which it is needless to enter, a small number (60) of the actual admissions of the year have been necessarily excluded from tabulation.

Table XIII., the first of the new series, shows the occupations and professions, arranged in "classes" and "orders" according to the census tables, of the patients admitted during 1876, together with the relative proportion of these patients to the aggregate of persons of the same occupations and professions at the date of the census of 1871.

Table XIV. consists of a summary of the "Causes of Insanity," as far as they could be ascertained, in reference to the patients, private and pauper, admitted in the year 1876 into all the institutions. Columns are appended, showing the proportion borne to the whole number admitted, by the number of instances where a particular "cause" was assigned.

In 3,008 instances, or 21 per cent. of the whole 14,152 admissions, the "causes" were "unknown." Considering the inherent difficulty of the subject, this proportion of unascertained "causes" cannot be deemed unexpectedly large.

In Table XV. the per-centage of the various "causes" have been separately calculated, so as to distinguish between the experience of County and Borough Asylums on the one hand, where pauper patients are almost exclusively admitted, and of Hospitals and Licensed Houses on the other hand, where chiefly private patients are received.

Table XVI. shows the "causes" of insanity, arranged according to the occupations and professions of the patients; and the per-centages of these results will be found in Table XVII.

Table XVIII. sets forth with regard to the various occupations and professions of those admitted, the extent and proportion in which epilepsy and general paralysis have been found to co-exist with insanity.

Following

Following these summaries we have thought it as well to present to your Lordship some of the materials from which they were compiled. Accordingly, Tables XIX. and XX. give the principal facts as regards the individual County and Borough Asylums, and as regards groups of Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses. CAUSES OF INSANITY, &c.

We trust that these explanations will sufficiently indicate the purpose and constitution of the whole series of Tables.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons

On 1st January	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals.		In Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		In Provincial Licensed Houses.		In Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (a)
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.
1859 - -	227	15,617	1,639	216	1,287	1,264	1,541	924	164
1860 - -	227	17,209	1,616	233	1,342	602	1,606	750	157
1861 - -	212	18,380	1,739	258	1,380	573	1,638	512	174
1862 - -	267	19,387	1,752	262	1,437	695	1,656	605	162
1863 - -	259	20,314	1,797	306	1,448	826	1,705	552	145
1864 - -	231	21,300	1,780	348	1,479	843	1,685	448	176
1865 - -	208	22,077	1,815	363	1,485	870	1,669	453	176
1866 - -	229	23,414	1,885	380	1,535	897	1,627	304	176
1867 - -	216	24,374	1,844	374	1,580	914	1,650	336	190
1868 - -	219	25,461	1,869	412	1,555	991	1,599	499	182
1869 - -	225	26,642	1,939	413	1,662	1,020	1,461	653	209
1870 - -	259	27,721	1,969	400	1,666	1,034	1,478	726	198
1871 - -	287	28,692	2,045	345	1,543	978	1,489	678	354
1872 - -	305	29,336	2,102	376	1,573	683	1,506	411	395
1873 - -	379	30,094	2,297	351	1,735	825	1,515	418	338
1874 - -	415	30,956	2,433	339	1,793	871	1,526	523	358
1875 - -	416	32,113	2,514	287	1,816	946	1,553	616	351
1876 - -	435	33,719	2,581	215	1,851	716	1,569	494	354
1877 - -	438	35,085	2,637	94	1,856	809	1,601	456	358

(a) The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870.

of Unsound Mind, on the 1st January in each of the Years 1859–1877, inclusive.

In Broadmoor Criminal Asylum.		In Work-houses.	Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.			Annual Increase.			On 1st January
Private.	Pauper.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.	
–	–	7,963	122	5,798	4,980	31,782	36,762	–	–	–	1859
–	–	8,219	117	5,980	5,065	32,993	38,058	85	1,211	1,296	1860
–	–	8,543	123	6,115	5,266	34,381	39,647	201	1,388	1,589	1861
–	–	8,603	146	6,157	5,420	35,709	41,129	154	1,328	1,482	1862
–	–	9,208	153	6,405	5,507	37,611	43,118	87	1,902	1,989	1863
66	29	9,710	159	6,541	5,576	39,219	44,795	69	1,608	1,677	1864
225	84	9,756	212	6,557	5,790	40,160	45,950	214	941	1,155	1865
335	86	9,973	227	6,580	6,014	41,634	47,648	224	1,474	1,698	1866
352	88	10,307	223	6,638	6,055	43,031	49,086	41	1,397	1,438	1867
342	84	10,684	274	6,829	6,040	44,960	51,000	(*b*)	1,929	1,914	1868
355	106	11,181	324	5,987	6,175	47,002	53,177	135	2,042	2,177	1869
354	108	11,358	356	7,086	6,280	48,433	54,713	105	1,431	1,536	1870
344	116	12,161	392	7,331	6,454	50,301	56,755	174	1,868	2,042	1871
341	148	13,608	420	7,436	6,642	51,998	58,640	188	1,697	1,885	1872
336	172	14,343	423	7,070	7,023	53,273	60,296	381	1,275	1,656	1873
331	189	15,018	436	6,839	7,292	54,735	62,027	269	1,462	1,731	1874
299	209	15,376	441	6,856	7,390	56,403	63,793	98	1,668	1,766	1875
280	228	15,509	439	6,526	7,509	57,407	64,916	119	1,004	1,123	1876
249	245	16,038	458	6,312	7,597	59,039	66,636	88	1,632	1,720	1877

(*b*) Decrease, 15.

TABLE II.—Showing the Ratio of Lunatics, Idiots, and
in each of the Years

YEAR.	POPULATION (estimated for the middle of each Year).			NUMBER OF LUNATICS, &c.,					
				PRIVATE.			PAUPER.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1859 -	9,606,982	10,079,719	19,686,701	2,701	2,279	4,980	14,055	17,727	31,782
1860 -	9,704,394	10,198,319	19,902,713	2,771	2,294	5,065	14,561	18,432	32,993
1861 -	9,801,152	10,318,162	20,119,314	2,909	2,357	5,266	15,090	19,291	34,381
1862 -	9,923,272	10,447,741	20,371,013	3,046	2,374	5,420	15,627	20,082	35,709
1863 -	10,046,909	10,578,946	20,625,855	3,126	2,381	5,507	16,485	21,126	37,611
1864 -	10,172,089	10,711,800	20,883,889	3,158	2,418	5,576	17,260	21,959	39,219
1865 -	10,298,826	10,846,325	21,145,151	3,255	2,535	5,790	17,621	22,539	40,160
1866 -	10,427,146	10,982,538	21,409,684	3,367	2,647	6,014	18,317	23,317	41,634
1867 -	10,557,066	11,120,459	21,677,525	3,411	2,644	6,055	18,956	24,075	43,031
1868 -	10,688,600	11,260,113	21,948,713	3,405	2,635	6,040	19,923	25,037	44,960
1869 -	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	3,414	2,761	6,175	20,950	26,052	47,002
1870 -	10,956,608	11,544,708	22,501,316	3,442	2,838	6,280	21,690	26,743	48,433
1871 -	11,093,123	11,689,689	22,782,812	3,575	2,879	6,454	22,434	27,867	50,301
1872 -	11,231,339	11,836,496	23,067,835	3,682	2,960	6,642	23,136	28,862	51,998
1873 -	11,371,273	11,985,141	23,356,414	3,895	3,128	7,023	23,577	29,666	53,273
1874 -	11,512,956	12,135,653	23,648,609	4,023	3,269	7,292	24,101	30,634	54,735
1875 -	11,656,400	12,288,059	23,944,459	4,043	3,347	7,390	24,948	31,455	56,403
1876 -	11,801,633	12,442,377	24,244,010	4,062	3,447	7,509	25,280	32,127	57,407
1877 -	11,948,677	12,598,632	24,547,309	4,087	3,510	7,597	26,078	32,961	59,039

Persons of Unsound Mind, to the Population on the 1st January 1859–1877, inclusive.

On 1st January.			RATIO (per 10,000).									YEAR.
TOTAL.			Private Lunatics to Population.			Pauper Lunatics to Population.			Total Lunatics to Population.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
16,756	20,006	36,762	2·81	2·26	2·53	14·63	17·59	16·14	17·44	19·85	18·67	1859
17,332	20,726	38,058	2·86	2·25	2·54	15·00	18·07	16·58	17·86	20·32	19·12	1860
17,999	21,648	39,647	2·97	2·28	2·62	15·39	18·70	17·09	18·36	20·68	19·71	1861
18,673	22,456	41,129	3·07	2·27	2·66	15·75	19·22	17·53	18·82	21·49	20·19	1862
19,611	23,507	43,118	3·11	2·25	2·67	16·41	19·97	18·23	19·52	22·22	20·90	1863
20,418	24,377	44,795	3·10	2·25	2·67	16·97	20·50	18·78	20·07	22·75	21·45	1864
20,876	25,074	45,950	3·16	2·34	2·74	17·11	20·78	18·99	20·27	23·12	21·73	1865
21,684	25,964	47,648	3·23	2·41	2·81	17·57	21·23	19·45	20·80	23·64	22·26	1866
22,367	26,719	49,086	3·23	2·38	2·79	17·96	21·65	19·85	21·19	24·03	22·64	1867
23,328	27,672	51,000	3·18	2·34	2·75	18·64	22·23	20·48	21·82	24·57	23·23	1868
24,364	28,813	53,177	3·15	2·42	2·78	19·36	22·85	21·15	22·51	25·27	23·93	1869
25,132	29,581	54,713	3·14	2·46	2·79	19·80	23·16	21·52	22·94	25·62	24·31	1870
26,009	30,746	56,755	3·22	2·46	2·83	20·22	23·84	22·08	23·44	26·30	24·91	1871
26,818	31,822	58,640	3·28	2·50	2·88	20·60	24·38	22·54	23·88	26·88	25·42	1872
27,472	32,824	60,296	3·43	2·61	3·01	20·73	24·78	22·81	24·16	27·39	25·82	1873
28,124	33,903	62,027	3·49	2·69	3·08	20·93	25·24	23·15	24·42	27·93	26·23	1874
28,991	34,802	63,793	3·47	2·72	3·09	21·40	25·60	23·55	24·87	28·32	26·64	1875
29,342	35,574	64,916	3·44	2·77	3·10	21·42	25·82	23·68	24·86	28·59	26·78	1876
30,165	36,471	66,636	3·42	2·78	3·09	21·82	26·16	24·05	25·24	28·94	27·14	1877

TABLE III.—Showing the Percentage of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and
in each of the Years

YEAR.	TOTAL Number of Paupers of all Classes on 1st January.				TOTAL Number of Pauper Lunatics, &c. on 1st January.			
	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Children under 16 Years of Age.	Total (comprising Vagrants not included in the Three preceding Columns).	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Children under 16 Years of Age.	Total.
1859 -	173,277	369,090	318,103	862,078	13,699	17,446	637	31,782
1860 -	173,681	366,597	303,574	844,875	14,192	18,141	660	32,993
1861 -	185,398	380,861	323,301	891,868	14,706	18,989	686	34,381
1862 -	196,515	398,986	347,769	946,166	15,253	19,787	669	35,709
1863 -	241,506	463,015	433,652	1,142,624	16,074	20,802	735	37,611
1864 -	210,892	427,291	370,350	1,011,753	16,839	21,627	753	39,219
1865 -	205,604	415,051	350,873	974,772	17,210	22,215	735	40,160
1866 -	193,535	400,495	326,463	924,813	17,878	22,972	784	41,634
1867 -	201,511	411,136	345,877	963,200	18,500	23,715	816	43,031
1868 -	220,097	434,042	379,975	1,040,103	19,414	24,636	910	44,960
1869 -	223,078	438,515	378,172	1,046,569	20,465	25,670	867	47,002
1870 -	234,769	452,434	392,126	1,084,821	21,170	26,333	930	48,433
1871 -	237,099	451,920	393,209	1,085,661	21,897	27,442	962	50,301
1872 -	211,795	425,281	340,941	981,042	22,543	28,394	1,061	51,998
1873 -	192,456	395,377	299,757	890,372	22,994	29,235	1,044	53,273
1874 -	179,716	373,870	276,093	832,370	23,536	30,188	1,011	54,735
1875 -	182,257	366,112	267,608	817,822	24,356	30,988	1,059	56,403
1876 -	166,924	340,983	242,148	752,887	24,742	31,702	963	57,407
1877 -	164,548	330,158	234,124	732,523	25,513	32,515	1,011	59,039

Persons of Unsound Mind to Paupers of all Classes on the 1st January 1859–1877, inclusive.

Population (estimated for the Middle of each Year).	Percentages.				Percentage of Total Paupers to Population.	YEAR.
	Male Adult Pauper Lunatics to Male Adult Paupers.	Female Adult Pauper Lunatics to Female Adult Paupers.	Pauper Lunatic Children to Pauper Children.	Total Pauper Lunatics to Total Paupers.		
19,686,701	7·90	4·72	·20	3·68	4·37	1859
19,902,713	8·17	4·94	·21	3·90	4·24	1860
20,119,314	7·93	4·98	·21	3·85	4·43	1861
20,371,013	7·76	4·95	·19	3·77	4·64	1862
20,625,855	6·65	4·49	·16	3·29	5·53	1863
20,883,889	7·98	5·06	·20	3·87	4·84	1864
21,145,151	8·37	5·35	·20	4·11	4·60	1865
21,409,684	9·23	5·73	·24	4·50	4·31	1866
21,677,525	9·18	5·76	·23	4·46	4·44	1867
21,948,713	8·82	5·67	·23	4·32	4·73	1868
22,223,299	9·17	5·85	·22	4·49	4·70	1869
22,501,316	9·01	5·82	·23	4·46	4·82	1870
22,782,812	9·23	6·07	·24	4·63	4·76	1871
23,067,835	10·64	6·67	·31	5·30	4·25	1872
23,356,414	11·94	7·39	·34	5·98	3·81	1873
23,648,609	13·09	8·07	·36	6·57	3·51	1874
23,944,459	13·36	8·46	·39	6·89	3·41	1875
24,244,010	14·82	9·29	·39	7·62	3·10	1876
24,547,309	15·50	9·84	·43	8·05	2·98	1877

TABLE IV.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, in each of the Years

UNDER DETENTION on the

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
County and Borough Asylums -	15,844	17,436	18,592	19,654	20,573	21,531	22,285
Registered Hospitals - - -	1,855	1,849	1,997	2,014	2,103	2,128	2,178
Metropolitan Licensed Houses - -	2,551	1,944	1,953	2,132	2,274	2,322	2,355
Provincial Licensed Houses - -	2,465	2,356	2,150	2,261	2,257	2,133	2,122
Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. (*a*)	164	157	174	162	145	176	176
State Criminal Asylum - - -	–	–	–	–	–	95	309
Private Single Patients - - -	122	117	123	146	153	159	212
TOTALS - - -	23,001	23,859	24,989	26,369	27,505	28,544	29,637

ADMITTED each Year (including

County and Borough Asylums - -	6,228	6,629	6,268	6,145	6,212	6,570	7,468
Registered Hospitals - - -	791	867	835	830	746	831	776
Metropolitan Licensed Houses - -	1,105	812	958	1,005	809	873	942
Provincial Licensed Houses - -	928	873	814	786	762	681	837
Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. (*a*)	226	281	369	251	223	184	183
State Criminal Asylum - - -	–	–	–	–	99	228	135
Private Single Patients - - -	32	50	85	61	63	106	83
TOTALS - -	9,310	9,512	9,329	9,078	8,914	9,473	10,424

(*a*) The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870.

Registered Hospitals, &c. &c., on the 1st of January 1859 to 1876 inclusive.

1st of January in each Year.

1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
23,613	24,590	25,680	26,867	27,980	28,078	29,640	30,473	31,371	32,529	34,153
2,265	2,218	2,281	2,349	2,369	2,393	2,478	2,648	2,772	2,798	2,796
2,432	2,494	2,546	2,681	2,700	2,526	2,256	2,560	2,664	2,761	2,567
1,931	1,986	2,098	2,114	2,204	2,163	1,914	1,933	2,049	2,170	2,063
176	190	182	209	198	354	395	338	358	351	354
421	440	426	461	462	460	489	508	520	508	508
227	223	274	324	356	392	420	423	436	441	439
31,095	32,141	33,487	35,005	36,269	37,266	37,592	38,883	40,170	41,558	42,880

those Re-admitted and Transferred).

6,889	7,406	7,870	8,115	8,587	9,792	8,837	9,426	9,693	11,020	11,042
768	815	817	871	853	836	923	987	1,004	912	938
1,196	1,125	973	862	884	824	1,291	1,148	1,167	1,160	1,216
866	853	961	967	779	642	685	802	971	778	755
209	215	229	198	328	214	212	193	203	252	216
43	75	190	32	31	77	68	55	31	42	45
80	142	173	149	158	188	160	162	160	153	174
10,051	10,631	11,213	11,194	11,620	12,573	12,176	12,773	13,229	14,317	14,386

TABLE IV.—*continued.*—Statistics of Patients in

TOTAL Number under Treatment in each Year - - - -

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
County and Borough Asylums -	22,072	24,065	24,860	25,799	26,785	28,101	29,753
Registered Hospitals - - -	2,646	2,716	2,832	2,844	2,849	2,959	2,954
Metropolitan Licensed Houses - -	3,656	2,756	2,911	3,137	3,083	3,195	3,297
Provincial Licensed Houses - -	3,393	3,229	2,964	3,047	3,019	2,814	2,959
Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. (*a*)	390	438	543	413	368	360	359
State Criminal Asylum - - -	–	–	–	–	99	323	444
Private Single Patients - - -	154	167	208	207	216	265	295
TOTALS - - -	32,311	33,371	34,318	35,447	36,419	38,017	40,061

DISCHARGED each Year as Recovered - - - - - -

County and Borough Asylums -	2,120	2,032	2,220	2,414	2,294	2,438	2,530
Registered Hospitals - - -	369	312	361	313	298	300	289
Metropolitan Licensed Houses -	354	250	271	300	259	270	217
Provincial Licensed Houses - -	365	293	258	254	252	201	205
Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. (*a*)	57	65	67	53	40	36	31
State Criminal Asylum - - -	–	–	–	–	1	7	10
Private Single Patients - - -	5	2	5	8	6	4	8
TOTALS - - -	3,270	2,954	3,182	3,342	3,150	3,256	3,290

(*a*) The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870.

Asylums, Registered Hospitals, &c. &c.

- - - - Total Number under Treatment in each Year.

1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
30,532	31,996	33,550	34,982	36,567	38,770	38,477	39,899	41,064	43,549	45,195
3,033	3,033	3,098	3,220	3,222	3,229	3,401	3,635	3,776	3,710	3,734
3,628	3,619	3,519	3,543	3,584	3,350	3,547	3,708	3,831	3,921	3,783
2,797	2,839	3,059	3,081	2,983	2,805	2,599	2,735	3,020	2,948	2,818
385	405	411	407	526	568	607	531	561	603	570
464	515	616	493	493	537	557	563	551	550	553
307	365	447	473	514	580	580	585	596	594	613
41,146	42,772	44,700	46,199	47,889	49,839	49,768	51,656	53,399	55,875	57,266

- - - - - Discharged each Year as Recovered.

2,460	2,680	2,841	2,899	3,123	3,308	3,389	3,201	3,674	3,759	4,058
374	307	300	320	342	311	286	334	392	344	322
284	239	234	209	193	222	269	308	338	374	352
294	291	275	289	228	209	186	227	200	285	229
11	48	35	63	59	65	86	53	104	121	105
6	7	8	6	10	17	12	10	10	12	17
10	9	14	15	13	19	18	11	20	14	23
3,439	3,581	3,707	3,801	3,968	4,151	4,246	4,144	4,828	4,909	5,106

TABLE IV.—*continued*—Statistics of Patients in

DISCHARGED each Year as Not Recovered,

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
County and Borough Asylums - -	804	1,246	869	760	748	793	1,063
Registered Hospitals - - -	306	283	308	270	254	333	224
Metropolitan Licensed Houses -	1,072	339	295	317	306	316	379
Provincial Licensed Houses - -	490	595	296	381	470	341	666
Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. (*a*)	153	174	294	199	132	129	131
State Criminal Asylum - - -	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Private Single Patients - - -	25	34	48	36	45	38	52
TOTALS - - -	2,850	2,671	2,110	1,963	1,958	1,950	2,515

DIED each Year - - - - - - -

County and Borough Asylums - -	1,712	2,195	2,117	2,052	2,192	2,585	2,517
Registered Hospitals - - -	122	124	149	158	169	148	176
Metropolitan Licensed Houses -	286	214	213	246	196	254	269
Provincial Licensed Houses - -	182	191	149	155	164	150	157
Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. (*a*)	23	25	20	16	20	19	21
State Criminal Asylum - - -	–	–	–	–	–	7	13
Private Single Patients - - -	7	8	9	10	6	11	8
TOTALS - - -	2,332	2,757	2,657	2,637	2,747	3,174	3,161

(*a*) The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870.

Asylums, Registered Hospitals, &c. &c.

including those Transferred.

1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
894	954	1,161	1,036	1,364	2,682	1,714	2,010	1,437	1,847	1,911
264	253	272	318	317	260	299	330	377	351	497
517	535	345	373	620	638	468	460	413	682	479
325	288	459	357	363	483	319	294	371	396	369
169	156	148	123	85	75	148	96	82	84	79
–	72	140	11	10	17	28	21	15	16	22
60	69	92	86	94	115	116	110	105	117	112
2,229	2,327	2,617	2,304	2,853	4,270	3,092	3,321	2,800	3,493	3,469

\- - - - - - Died each Year.

2,588	2,682	2,681	3,067	3,101	3,139	2,901	3,317	3,424	3,789	3,703
177	192	174	213	173	180	168	199	206	219	184
333	299	258	261	250	234	250	276	318	298	287
192	162	211	231	225	196	161	165	190	204	163
15	19	19	23	28	33	35	24	24	44	28
18	10	7	14	13	14	9	12	18	14	20
14	13	17	16	15	26	23	28	30	24	20
3,337	3,377	3,367	3,825	3,805	3,822	3,547	4,021	4,210	4,592	4,405

TABLE IV.—*continued.*—Statistics of Patients in

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER Resident each Year - - - -

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
County and Borough Asylums - -	16,704	18,054	19,192	20,204	21,027	22,038	22,984
Registered Hospitals - - -	1,869	1,923	2,018	2,077	2,131	2,148	2,204
Metropolitan Licensed Houses -	2,304	1,938	2,009	2,220	2,294	2,327	2,378
Provincial Licensed Houses - -	2,394	2,232	2,198	2,179	2,212	2,091	1,974
Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. (*a*)	165	170	175	159	172	185	187
State Criminal Asylum - - -	–	–	–	–	–	209	395
Private Single Patients - - -	119	120	134	149	156	185	219
TOTALS - - -	23,555	24,437	25,726	26,988	27,992	29,183	30,341

TABLE V.—Showing the Proportion of stated Recoveries

	Number of stated Recoveries						
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
County and Borough Asylums - -	34·04	30·65	35·42	39·28	36·93	37·11	33·88
Registered Hospitals - - -	46·65	35·99	43·23	37·71	39·95	36·10	37·24
Metropolitan Licensed Houses - -	32·04	30·79	28·29	29·85	32·01	30·93	23·04
Provincial Licensed Houses - -	39·33	33·56	31·70	32·32	33·07	29·52	24·49
Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. (*a*)	25·22	23·13	18·16	21·12	17·94	19·56	16·94
State Criminal Asylum - - -	–	–	–	–	1·01	3·07	7·41
Private Single Patients - - -	15·63	4·00	5·88	13·11	9·52	3·77	9·64
Proportion per Cent. of the aggregate Number of Recoveries to the aggregate Number of Admissions	35·12	31·06	34·11	36·81	35·34	34·37	31·56

(*a*) The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870.

Asylums, Registered Hospitals, &c. &c.

- - - - Daily Average Number Resident each Year.

1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
24,049	25,153	26,412	27,464	28,673	29,309	30,302	30,991	32,062	33,327	34,932
2,222	2,240	2,313	2,334	2,360	2,407	2,541	2,657	2,781	2,817	2,757
2,436	2,545	2,651	2,692	2,635	2,347	2,508	2,636	2,717	2,736	2,626
1,975	2,004	2,116	2,170	2,208	2,008	1,935	1,999	2,049	2,112	2,072
187	199	205	207	268	373	370	347	349	355	354
426	433	441	462	452	483	503	508	513	503	498
225	248	299	340	373	398	400	425	439	435	443
31,520	32,822	34,437	35,669	36,969	37,325	38,559	39,563	40,910	42,285	43,682

to the Admissions in each of the Years 1859 to 1876 inclusive.

to 100 Admissions.											Averages.
1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	
35·71	36·19	36·10	35·72	36·36	33·78	38·35	33·95	37·90	34·11	36·75	35·67
48·70	37·67	36·72	36·74	40·09	37·20	30·98	33·83	39·04	37·71	34·32	38·32
23·75	21·24	24·05	24·24	21·83	26·94	20·83	26·82	28·96	32·24	28·91	27·04
33·95	34·11	28·62	29·88	29·26	32·55	27·15	28·30	29·86	36·63	30·33	31·36
5·26	22·33	15·28	31·82	17·08	30·37	40·56	27·46	51·23	48·01	48·61	26·72
13·95	9·33	4·21	18·75	32·25	22·07	17·64	18·18	32·25	28·57	37·77	17·60
12·50	6·34	8·09	10·06	8·22	10·10	11·25	6·79	12·50	9·15	13·21	9·43
34·22	33·68	33·06	33·95	31·14	33·01	34·87	32·44	36·49	34·28	35·49	34·11

TABLE VI.—Showing the Proportion of Deaths to the Daily Average

	Number of Deaths to 100 of the						
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
County and Borough Asylums - -	10·25	12·16	11·03	10·16	10·42	11·73	10·95
Registered Hospitals - - -	6·53	6·45	7·38	7·61	7·93	6·89	7·99
Metropolitan Licensed Houses -	12·41	11·04	10·60	11·08	8·54	10·91	11·31
Provincial Licensed Houses - -	7·60	8·56	6·78	7·11	7·41	7·17	7·95
Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. (*a*)	13·94	14·71	11·43	10·06	11·63	10·27	11·23
State Criminal Asylum - - -	–	–	–	–	–	3·35	3·29
Private Single Patients - - -	5·88	6·66	6·72	6·71	3·85	5·95	3·65
Proportion per Cent. of the aggregate Number of Deaths to the aggregate Daily Number Resident	9·90	11·28	10·33	9·77	9·81	10·88	10·42

TABLE VII.—Showing the Proportion of Deaths to the Total Number

	Number of Deaths to 100 of the						
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
County and Borough Asylums - -	7·76	9·12	8·52	7·95	8·18	9·20	8·46
Registered Hospitals - - -	4·61	4·57	5·26	5·56	5·93	5·00	5·96
Metropolitan Licensed Houses -	7·82	7·76	7·32	7·84	6·36	7·95	8·16
Provincial Licensed Houses - -	5·36	5·92	5·03	5·09	5·43	5·33	5·31
Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. (*a*)	5·90	5·71	3·68	3·87	5·43	5·28	5·85
State Criminal Asylum - - -	–	–	–	–	–	2·17	2·93
Private Single Patients - - -	4·55	4·79	4·33	4·83	2·78	4·15	2·71
Proportion per Cent. of the aggregate Number of Deaths to the aggregate Number under Treatment	7·22	8·26	7·74	7·44	7·54	8·35	7·89

(*a*) The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870.

Number Resident in each of the Years 1859 to 1876 inclusive.

Daily Average Number Resident.										Averages.
1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	
10·76	10·66	10·15	11·16	10·81	10·71	9·57	10·70	10·67	11·36	10·60	10·76
7·97	8·57	7·52	9·12	7·33	7·47	6·61	7·48	7·40	7·77	6·67	7·48
13·67	11·75	9·73	9·69	9·48	9·97	9·96	10·47	11·70	10·89	10·92	10·78
9·72	8·08	9·97	10·64	10·19	9·76	8·32	8·25	9·27	9·65	7·86	8·57
8·02	9·55	9·27	11·11	10·44	8·84	9·45	6·91	6·87	12·39	7·90	10·22
4·23	2·31	1·59	3·03	2·87	2·89	1·78	2·36	3·50	2·78	4·01	2·71
6·22	5·24	5·69	4·70	4·02	6·53	5·75	6·58	6·83	5·51	4·51	5·61
10·59	10·29	9·78	10·72	10·29	10·23	9·19	10·16	10·29	10·85	10·08	10·27

under Treatment in each of the Years 1859 to 1876 inclusive.

Total Number under Treatment.										Averages.
1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	
8·48	8·38	7·99	8·76	8·48	8·09	7·53	8·31	8·33	8·70	8·19	8·35
5·84	6·33	5·62	6·61	5·36	5·57	4·93	5·47	5·45	5·90	4·92	5·49
9·18	8·26	7·33	7·86	6·97	6·98	7·04	7·44	8·30	7·60	7·58	7·62
6·86	5·71	6·90	7·49	7·54	6·98	6·19	6·03	6·29	6·91	5·78	6·11
3·90	4·69	4·62	5·65	5·32	5·80	5·76	4·51	4·27	7·29	4·91	5·13
3·88	1·94	1·14	2·84	2·63	2·60	1·61	2·13	3·26	2·54	3·61	2·37
4·56	3·56	3·80	3·38	2·91	4·48	3·96	4·78	5·03	4·04	3·26	3·99
8·11	7·90	7·53	8·28	7·94	7·66	7·12	7·78	7·88	8·21	7·69	7·80

Part of the results shown in the two preceding Tables are placed below, side by side, for the sake of easier reference and comparison.

TABLE VIII.—Showing in Juxtaposition the Proportion of Deaths to the Daily Average Number Resident, and to the Total Number under Treatment, for each of the Years 1859 to 1876 inclusive.

YEAR.	Aggregate of Asylums, Hospitals, &c. &c.		County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.	
	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.
1859	9·90	7·22	10·25	7·76	6·53	4·61	12·41	7·82	7·60	5·36
1860	11·28	8·26	12·16	9·12	6·45	4·57	11·04	7·76	8·56	5·92
1861	10·33	7·74	11·03	8·52	7·38	5·26	10·60	7·32	6·78	5·03
1862	9·77	7·44	10·16	7·95	7·61	5·56	11·08	7·84	7·11	5·09
1863	9·81	7·54	10·42	8·18	7·93	5·93	8·54	6·36	7·41	5·43
1864	10·88	8·35	11·73	9·20	6·89	5·00	10·91	7·95	7·17	5·33
1865	10·42	7·89	10·95	8·46	7·99	5·96	11·31	8·16	7·95	5·31
1866	10·59	8·11	10·76	8·48	7·97	5·84	13·67	9·18	9·72	6·86
1867	10·29	7·90	10·66	8·38	8·57	6·33	11·75	8·26	8·08	5·71
1868	9·78	7·53	10·15	7·99	7·52	5·62	9·73	7·33	9·97	6·90
1869	10·72	8·28	11·16	8·76	9·12	6·61	9·69	7·36	10·64	7·49
1870	10·29	7·94	10·81	8·48	7·33	5·36	9·48	6·97	10·19	7·54
1871	10·23	7·66	10·71	8·09	7·47	5·57	9·97	6·98	9·76	6·98
1872	9·19	7·12	9·57	7·53	6·61	4·93	9·96	7·04	8·32	6·19
1873	10·16	7·78	10·70	8·31	7·48	5·47	10·47	7·44	8·25	6·03
1874	10·29	7·88	10·67	8·33	7·40	5·45	11·70	8·30	9·27	6·29
1875	10·85	8·21	11·36	8·70	7·77	5·90	10·89	7·60	9·65	6·91
1876	10·08	7·69	10·60	8·19	6·67	4·92	10·92	7·58	7·86	5·78
Averages	10·27	7·80	10·76	8·35	7·48	5·49	10·78	7·62	8·57	6·11

TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution of PAUPER LUNATICS on the 1st of January in each of the Years 1859 to 1877 inclusive.

1st JANUARY	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics.	Where Maintained.			Proportion per Cent. of the Total Number.		
		In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work-houses.	With Relatives or Others.	In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work-houses.	With Relatives or Others.
1859	31,782	18,021	7,963	5,798	56·70	25·06	18·24
1860	32,993	18,794	8,219	5,980	56·96	24·91	18·13
1861	34,381	19,723	8,543	6,115	57·37	24·85	17·78
1862	35,709	20,949	8,603	6,157	58·67	24·09	17·24
1863	37,611	21,998	9,208	6,405	58·49	24·48	17·03
1864	39,219	22,968	9,710	6,541	58·56	24·76	16·68
1865	40,160	23,847	9,756	6,557	59·38	24·29	16·33
1866	41,634	25,081	9,973	6,580	60·24	23·95	15·81
1867	43,031	26,086	10,307	6,638	60·62	23·95	15·43
1868	44,960	27,447	10,684	6,829	61·05	23·76	15·19
1869	47,002	28,834	11,181	6,987	61·35	23·79	14·86
1870	48,433	29,989	11,358	7,086	61·92	23·45	14·63
1871	50,301	30,809	12,161	7,331	61·25	24·18	14·57
1872	51,998	30,954	13,608	7,436	59·53	26·17	14·30
1873	53,273	31,860	14,343	7,070	59·81	26·92	13·27
1874	54,735	32,878	15,018	6,839	60·07	27·44	12·49
1875	56,403	34,171	15,376	6,856	60·58	27·26	12·16
1876	57,407	35,372	15,509	6,526	61·62	27·01	11·37
1877	59,039	36,689	16,038	6,312	62·14	27·17	10·69

TABLE X.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, and Wales, on the

NOTE.—It will be seen that the totals of pauper patients in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, as shown by this are the Summaries of Returns made direct to this Office from Asylums, etc., while this is compiled

COUNTIES.	Chargeable to Union and Parish Rates.								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Anglesey	14	13	27	–	–	–	3	3	6
Beds	144	145	289	–	1	1	22	29	51
Berks	235	270	505	7	–	7	51	63	114
Brecon	46	61	107	–	–	–	14	3	17
Bucks	130	216	346	–	1	1	24	37	61
Cambridge	145	162	307	–	–	–	32	38	70
Cardigan	47	36	83	1	–	1	7	3	10
Carmarthen	62	65	127	–	–	–	11	17	28
Carnarvon	59	51	110	–	–	–	15	13	28
Chester	352	371	723	3	3	6	127	161	288
Cornwall	203	288	491	2	–	2	38	55	93
Cumberland	177	151	328	2	–	2	48	49	97
Denbigh	29	41	70	1	–	1	22	33	55
Derby	218	211	429	3	–	3	55	71	126
Devon	290	466	756	63	97	160	143	194	337
Dorset	159	195	354	2	–	2	37	58	95
Durham	386	304	690	1	–	1	104	139	243
Essex	343	464	807	13	5	18	104	122	226
Flint	54	43	97	2	–	2	16	27	43
Glamorgan	274	288	562	–	–	–	44	57	101
Gloucester	368	448	816	2	3	5	175	317	492
Hereford	126	128	254	1	–	1	31	37	68
Herts	164	203	367	4	2	6	35	64	99
Hunts	60	52	112	1	–	1	7	11	18
Kent	693	938	1,631	5	11	16	211	298	509
Lancaster	1,581	1,800	3,381	21	12	33	1,108	1,415	2,523
Leicester	272	300	572	2	–	2	92	82	174
Lincoln	266	299	565	1	–	1	90	120	210
Merioneth	24	23	47	–	–	–	7	14	21
Middlesex	1,538	2,236	3,774	285	565	850	1,651	2,260	3,911
Monmouth	218	218	436	3	–	3	31	44	75
Montgomery	58	54	112	1	–	1	16	25	41
Norfolk	267	434	701	2	3	5	110	146	256
Northampton	178	184	362	2	5	7	62	97	159
Northumberland	271	261	532	4	3	7	76	95	171
Notts	210	247	457	1	–	1	99	128	227
Oxford	175	226	401	2	1	3	48	66	114
Pembroke	56	73	129	–	1	1	9	10	19
Radnor	14	22	36	–	–	–	1	2	3
Rutland	28	14	42	1	–	1	4	2	6
Salop	229	287	516	1	–	1	44	108	152
Somerset	338	391	729	10	1	11	148	188	336
Southampton	342	436	778	48	76	124	178	229	407
Stafford	491	453	944	6	3	9	170	229	399
Suffolk	231	294	525	4	2	6	71	71	142
Surrey	799	1,093	1,892	26	11	37	486	679	1,165
Sussex	310	385	695	9	2	11	105	164	269
Warwick	540	628	1,168	1	1	2	165	210	375
Westmoreland	38	54	92	–	–	–	17	15	32
Wilts	212	262	474	5	3	8	65	96	161
Worcester	387	422	809	3	–	3	85	146	231
York (East Riding)	180	172	352	27	26	53	74	122	196
„ (North Riding)	218	200	418	–	–	–	33	45	78
„ (West Riding)	985	1,120	2,105	20	3	23	415	495	910
TOTALS	15,234	18,198	33,432	598	841	1,439	6,836	9,202	16,038

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in the various Union-Counties of England 1st of January 1877.

Tables, differ slightly from those given in the Summaries in Appendices B¹ and B². This is caused by the fact that the latter from the Annual Returns made by Clerks of the Guardians of Unions and Parishes.

Residing with Relatives or Others.			Total.			Chargeable to County and Borough Rates. In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.			Grand Total.			COUNTIES.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
22	34	56	39	50	89	–	–	–	39	50	89	Anglesey.
42	50	92	208	225	433	3	1	4	211	226	437	Beds.
35	54	89	328	387	715	5	–	5	333	387	720	Berks.
20	24	44	80	88	168	2	–	2	82	88	170	Brecon.
20	34	54	174	288	462	3	3	6	177	291	468	Bucks.
29	51	80	206	251	457	5	1	6	211	252	463	Cambridge.
32	59	91	87	98	185	7	–	7	94	98	192	Cardigan.
59	102	161	132	184	316	2	1	3	134	185	319	Carmarthen.
41	78	119	115	142	257	1	–	1	116	142	258	Carnarvon.
45	70	115	527	605	1,132	25	12	37	552	617	1,169	Chester.
24	54	78	267	397	664	2	1	3	269	398	667	Cornwall.
17	25	42	244	225	469	16	7	23	260	232	492	Cumberland.
9	26	35	61	100	161	1	1	2	62	101	163	Denbigh.
14	34	48	290	316	606	–	1	1	290	317	607	Derby.
120	140	260	616	897	1,513	7	7	14	623	904	1,527	Devon.
36	46	82	234	299	533	5	–	5	239	299	538	Dorset.
20	55	75	511	498	1,009	36	16	52	547	514	1,061	Durham.
59	110	169	519	701	1,220	37	12	49	556	713	1,269	Essex.
27	26	53	99	96	195	3	1	4	102	97	199	Flint.
45	96	141	363	441	804	14	5	19	377	446	823	Glamorgan.
81	119	200	626	887	1,513	12	8	20	638	895	1,533	Gloucester.
44	75	119	202	240	442	4	1	5	206	241	447	Hereford.
33	42	75	236	311	547	2	1	3	238	312	550	Herts.
2	8	10	70	71	141	1	–	1	71	71	142	Hunts.
56	92	148	965	1,339	2,304	21	14	35	986	353	2,339	Kent.
81	128	209	2,791	3,355	6,146	271	284	555	3,062	639	6,701	Lancaster.
34	46	80	400	428	828	3	–	3	403	428	831	Leicester.
51	79	130	408	498	906	15	–	15	423	498	921	Lincoln.
25	23	48	56	60	116	1	1	2	57	61	118	Merioneth.
155	192	347	3,629	5,253	8,882	242	364	606	3,871	5,617	9,488	Middlesex.
35	67	102	287	329	616	7	7	14	294	336	630	Monmouth.
19	27	46	94	106	200	3	–	3	97	106	203	Montgomery.
82	144	226	461	727	1,188	3	2	5	464	729	1,193	Norfolk.
38	67	105	280	353	633	3	–	3	283	353	636	Northampton.
48	46	94	399	405	804	13	8	21	412	413	825	Northumberld.
55	83	138	365	458	823	3	–	3	368	458	826	Notts.
36	52	88	261	345	606	4	–	4	265	345	610	Oxford.
55	91	146	120	175	295	1	1	2	121	176	297	Pembroke.
9	12	21	24	36	60	1	–	1	25	36	61	Radnor.
3	3	6	36	19	55	–	–	–	36	19	55	Rutland.
35	42	77	309	437	746	2	4	6	311	441	752	Salop.
92	154	246	588	734	1,322	5	1	6	593	735	1,328	Somerset.
67	100	167	635	841	1,476	27	8	35	662	849	1,511	Southampton.
46	67	113	713	752	1,465	10	8	18	723	760	1,483	Stafford.
69	104	173	375	471	846	1	1	2	376	472	848	Suffolk.
40	74	114	1,351	1,857	3,208	59	76	135	1,410	1,933	3,343	Surrey.
73	103	176	497	654	1,151	5	3	8	502	657	1,159	Sussex.
99	202	301	805	1,041	1,846	13	11	24	818	1,052	1,870	Warwick.
7	9	16	62	78	140	1	2	3	63	80	143	Westmoreland.
69	126	195	351	487	838	2	1	3	353	488	841	Wilts.
63	106	169	538	674	1,212	6	4	10	544	678	1,222	Worcester.
12	19	31	293	339	632	9	1	10	302	340	642	York, E. Rid.
24	43	67	275	288	563	12	3	15	287	291	578	„ N. Rid.
107	138	245	1,527	1,756	3,283	38	26	64	1,565	1,782	3,347	„ W. Rid.
2,461	3,851	6,312	25,129	32,092	57,221	974	909	1,883	26,103	33,001	59,104	

TABLE XI.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in the several Union-Counties of England and Wales, on the 1st January 1876 and 1st January 1877; together with the Increase or Decrease in the Numbers on 1st January 1877, as compared with 1st January 1876.

COUNTIES.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1876.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1877.			Increase.		Decrease.		Total Increase.	Total Decrease.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Anglesey	36	52	88	39	50	89	3	–	–	2	1	–
Beds	200	209	409	211	226	437	11	17	–	–	28	–
Berks	323	389	712	333	387	720	10	–	–	2	8	–
Brecon	78	89	167	82	88	170	4	–	–	1	3	–
Bucks	170	276	446	177	291	468	7	15	–	–	22	–
Cambridge	187	248	435	211	252	463	24	4	–	–	28	–
Cardigan	87	103	190	94	98	192	7	–	–	5	2	–
Carmarthen	120	182	302	134	185	319	14	3	–	–	17	–
Carnarvon	117	142	259	116	142	258	–	–	1	–	–	1
Chester	545	605	1,150	552	617	1,169	7	12	–	–	19	–
Cornwall	272	390	662	269	398	667	–	8	3	–	5	–
Cumberland	267	231	498	260	232	492	–	1	7	–	–	6
Denbigh	58	104	162	62	101	163	4	–	–	3	1	–
Derby	286	295	581	290	317	607	4	22	–	–	26	–
Devon	573	866	1,439	623	904	1,527	50	38	–	–	88	–
Dorset	244	280	524	239	299	538	–	19	5	–	14	–
Durham	505	505	1,010	547	514	1,061	42	9	–	–	51	–
Essex	508	677	1,185	556	713	1,269	48	36	–	–	84	–
Flint	101	90	191	102	97	199	1	7	–	–	8	–
Glamorgan	367	424	791	377	446	823	10	22	–	–	32	–
Gloucester	632	884	1,516	638	895	1,533	6	11	–	–	17	–
Hereford	195	237	432	206	241	447	11	4	–	–	15	–
Herts	243	305	548	238	312	550	–	7	5	–	2	–
Hunts	69	67	136	71	71	142	2	4	–	–	6	–
Kent	890	1,259	2,158	986	1,353	2,339	87	94	–	–	181	–
Lancaster	2,952	3,536	6,488	3,062	3,639	6,701	110	103	–	–	213	
Leicester	399	430	829	403	428	831	4	–	–	2	2	–
Lincoln	420	506	926	423	498	921	3	–	–	8	–	5
Merioneth	56	63	119	57	61	118	1	–	–	2	–	1
Middlesex	3,726	5,388	9,114	3,871	5,617	9,488	145	229	–	–	374	–
Monmouth	291	328	619	294	336	630	3	8	–	–	11	–
Montgomery	106	113	219	97	106	203	–	–	9	7	–	16
Norfolk	463	708	1,171	464	729	1,193	1	21	–	–	22	–
Northampton	278	336	614	283	353	636	5	17	–	–	22	–
Northumberland	420	412	832	412	413	825	–	1	8	–	–	7
Notts	378	470	848	368	458	826	–	–	10	12	–	22
Oxford	258	354	612	265	345	610	7	–	–	9	–	2
Pembroke	122	177	299	121	176	297	–	–	1	1	–	2
Radnor	23	30	53	25	36	61	2	6	–	–	8	–
Rutland	36	17	53	36	19	55	–	2	–	–	2	–
Salop	305	448	753	311	441	752	6	–	–	7	–	1
Somerset	613	706	1,319	593	735	1,328	–	29	20	–	9	–
Southampton	684	831	1,515	662	849	1,511	–	18	22	–	–	4
Stafford	673	732	1,405	723	760	1,483	50	28	–	–	78	–
Suffolk	363	493	856	376	472	848	13	–	–	21	–	8
Surrey	1,827	1,920	3,247	1,410	1,933	3,343	83	13	–	–	96	–
Sussex	501	658	1,159	502	657	1,159	1	–	–	1	–	–
Warwick	794	1,016	1,810	818	1,052	1,870	24	36	–	–	60	–
Westmoreland	62	71	133	63	80	143	1	9	–	–	10	–
Wilts	345	461	806	353	488	841	8	27	–	–	35	–
Worcester	526	674	1,200	544	678	1,222	18	4	–	–	22	–
York (East Riding)	287	341	628	302	340	642	15	–	–	1	14	–
York (North Riding)	269	287	556	287	291	578	18	4	–	–	22	–
York (West Riding)	1,533	1,729	3,262	1,565	1,782	3,347	32	53	–	–	85	–

TABLE XII.—Showing the Per-centage of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, maintained in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, and of those kept in Workhouses, and residing with Relatives and Others, in the several Union Counties of England and Wales, on the 1st January 1877.

COUNTIES.	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. 1 Jan. 1877.	Where Maintained.			Proportion per Cent. of the Total Number.		
		In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Workhouses.	With Relatives and Others.	In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Workhouses.	With Relatives and Others.
Anglesey	89	27	6	56	30·3	6·8	62·9
Beds	437	294	51	92	67·3	11·7	21·0
Berks	720	517	114	89	71·8	15·8	12·4
Brecon	170	109	17	44	64·1	10·0	25·9
Bucks	468	353	61	54	75·4	13·0	11·6
Cambridge	463	313	70	80	67·6	15·1	17·3
Cardigan	192	91	10	91	47·4	5·2	47·4
Carmarthen	319	130	28	161	40·7	8·8	50·5
Carnarvon	258	111	28	119	43·0	10·9	46·1
Chester	1,169	766	288	115	65·5	24·6	9·9
Cornwall	667	496	93	78	74·4	13·9	11·7
Cumberland	492	353	97	42	71·8	19·7	8·5
Denbigh	163	73	55	35	44·8	33·7	21·5
Derby	607	433	126	48	71·3	20·8	7·9
Devon	1,527	930	337	260	60·9	22·1	17·0
Dorset	538	361	95	82	67·1	15·2	17·7
Durham	1,061	743	243	75	70·0	22·9	7·1
Essex	1,269	874	226	169	68·9	17·8	13·3
Flint	199	103	43	53	51·8	21·6	26·6
Glamorgan	823	581	101	141	70·6	12·3	17·1
Gloucester	1,533	841	492	200	54·9	32·1	13·0
Hereford	447	260	68	119	58·2	15·2	26·6
Herts	550	376	99	75	68·4	18·0	13·6
Hunts	142	114	18	10	80·3	12·7	7·0
Kent	2,339	1,682	509	148	71·9	21·8	6·3
Lancaster	6,701	3,969	2,523	209	59·2	37·7	3·1
Leicester	831	577	174	80	69·4	21·0	9·6
Lincoln	921	581	210	130	63·1	22·8	14·1
Merioneth	118	49	21	48	41·5	17·8	40·7
Middlesex	9,488	5,230	3,911	347	55·1	41·2	3·7
Monmouth	630	453	75	102	71·9	11·9	16·2
Montgomery	203	116	41	46	57·1	20·2	22·7
Norfolk	1,193	711	256	226	59·6	21·5	18·9
Northampton	636	372	159	105	58·5	25·0	16·5
Northumberland	825	560	171	94	67·9	20·7	11·4
Notts	826	461	227	138	55·8	27·5	16·7
Oxford	610	408	114	88	66·9	18·7	14·4
Pembroke	297	132	19	146	44·4	6·4	49·2
Radnor	61	37	3	21	60·7	4·9	34·4
Rutland	55	43	6	6	78·2	10·9	10·9
Salop	752	523	152	77	69·6	20·2	10·2
Somerset	1,328	746	336	246	56·2	25·3	18·5
Southampton	1,511	937	407	167	62·0	26·9	11·1
Stafford	1,483	971	399	113	65·5	26·9	7·6
Suffolk	848	533	142	173	62·9	16·7	20·4
Surrey	3,343	2,064	1,165	114	61·7	34·9	3·4
Sussex	1,159	714	269	176	61·6	23·2	15·2
Warwick	1,870	1,194	375	301	63·8	20·1	16·1
Westmoreland	143	95	32	16	66·4	22·4	11·2
Wilts	841	485	161	195	57·7	19·1	23·2
Worcester	1,222	822	231	169	67·3	18·9	13·8
York (East Riding)	612	415	196	31	64·7	30·5	4·8
,, (North Riding)	578	433	78	67	74·9	13·5	11·6
,, (West Riding)	3,347	2,192	910	245	65 5	27·2	7·3

TABLE XIII.—Showing the OCCUPATIONS or PROFESSIONS, arranged in Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State together with their Relative Proportions to the whole Population at the time

NOTE.—The "Classes" and "Orders" adopted in this Table are taken, with slight modification,

OCCUPATIONS OR PROFESSIONS.		LUNATICS - -		
CLASSES.	*ORDERS.	Number in each Order Admitted during the Year 1876.		
		M.	F.	T.
I.—PROFESSIONAL	1. Persons engaged in the general or local government of the country	87	7	94
	2. Persons engaged in the defence of the country	432	–	432
	3. Persons engaged in the learned professions, or in literature, art, and science (with their immediate subordinates)	327	230	557
II.—DOMESTIC	4. Wives and women engaged generally in household work, but assisting in certain cases in the husband's business	-	2,731	2,731
	5. Persons engaged in entertaining and performing personal offices for man	247	1,513	1,760
III.—COMMERCIAL	6. Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend money, houses, or goods of various kinds	460	103	563
	7. Persons engaged in the conveyance of men, animals, goods, and messages	471	39	510
IV.—AGRICULTURAL	8. Persons possessing or working the land, and engaged in growing grain, fruits, grasses, animals, and other products, and persons engaged about animals	1,399	111	1,510
V.—INDUSTRIAL	9. Persons engaged in art and mechanic productions, in which matters of various kinds are used in combination	825	96	921
	10. Persons working and dealing in the textile fabrics and in dress	731	847	1,578
	11. Persons working and dealing in food and drinks, and in animal and vegetable substances	470	78	548
	12. Persons working and dealing in minerals	835	38	873
VI.—INDEFINITE and NON-PRODUCTIVE.	13. Persons of rank or property not engaged in any office or occupation	63	196	259
	14. Scholars, children, and others, of no occupation, and unknown	626	1,190	1,816
	TOTAL	6,973	7,179	14,152

* Full details of the persons included in these Orders will be found at pp. 72–77.

TABLE XIX. contains details of the above as regards the several County

"Classes" and "Orders," of the PATIENTS ADMITTED into County and Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the YEAR 1876: of the last Census [3 April 1871].

from the Census of England and Wales, 1871: *see* Population Tables, vol. iii. p. 35.

LUNATICS.			POPULATION.								
Proportion (per 1,000) to the Total Number of Lunatics Admitted during the Year 1876.			Number of Persons in each "Order," 3 April 1871.			Proportion (per 1,000) to the Total Population.			Proportion (per 10,000) of *Lunatics*, in each "Order," Admitted during 1876, to *Persons* in each "Order" on 3 April 1871.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
12·5	1·0	6·6	99,892	6,394	106,286	9·0	·5	4·7	8·7	10·9	8·8
62·0	–	30·5	136,491	- -	136,491	12·3	–	6·0	31·6	–	31·6
46·9	32·0	39·4	249,735	191,590	441,325	22·6	16·4	19·4	13·0	12·0	12·6
–	380·4	193·0	- -	4,271,657	4,271,657	–	366·6	188·1	–	6·3	6·3
35·4	210·7	124·4	244,728	1,388,786	1,633,514	22·1	119·2	71·9	10·0	10·8	10·7
66·0	14·3	39·8	242,338	44,826	287,164	21·9	3·8	12·6	18·9	22·9	19·6
67·5	5·4	36·0	515,849	12,411	528,260	46·6	1·1	23·3	9·1	31·4	9·6
200·7	15·5	106·7	1,470,442	186,696	1,657,138	133·0	16·0	73·0	9·5	5·9	9·1
118·3	13·4	65·1	1,086,723	57,848	1,144,571	98·3	5·0	50·4	7·5	16·5	8·0
104·8	118·0	111·5	852,268	1,298,523	2,150,791	77·1	111·4	94·7	8·5	6·5	7·3
67·4	10·9	38·7	583,659	102,083	685,742	52·8	8·8	30·2	8·0	7·6	7·9
119·7	5·3	61·7	1,093,077	63,544	1,156,621	98·9	5·5	50·9	7·6	5·9	7·5
9·0	27·3	18·3	25,510	143,385	168,895	2·3	12·3	7·4	24·6	13·6	15·3
89·8	165·8	128·3	4,458,222	3,885,589	8,343,811	403·1	333·4	367·4	1·4	3·0	2·1
1,000	1,000	1,000	11,058,934	11,653,332	22,712,266	1,000	1,000	1,000	6·3	6·1	6·2

and Borough Asylums, and certain groups of the other Institutions.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the assigned Causes of Insanity in the Patients and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed

[The Total Number of these Admissions during 1876 was

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	Number As Predisposing Cause. *		
	M.	F.	T.
MORAL:			
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	52	78	130
Religious Excitement	11	18	29
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	92	36	128
Love Affairs (including Seduction)	9	21	30
Mental Anxiety: "Worry"	46	60	106
Fright and Nervous Shock	11	11	22
PHYSICAL:			
Intemperance, in Drink	210	67	277
„ Sexual	17	11	28
Venereal Disease	21	4	25
Self abuse (Sexual)	26	6	32
Overwork	62	14	76
Sunstroke	45	6	51
Accident or Injury	112	16	128
Pregnancy	–	7	7
Puerperal	–	35	35
Lactation	–	21	21
Puberty, and Change of Life	8	72	80
Uterine Disorders	–	42	42
Brain Disease, with General Paralysis	47	18	65
„ with Epilepsy	123	108	231
Other forms of Brain Disease	87	52	139
Fevers	15	13	28
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders, including Old Age	163	175	338
Hereditary, with other ascertained cause in combination	667	748	1,415
„ other combined cause not ascertained	325	483	808
Congenital, with other ascertained cause in combination	161	82	243
„ other combined cause not ascertained	308	221	529
Other ascertained causes	83	61	144
Unknown	–	–	–

* With reference to the above distinction between "Predisposing" and "Exciting" causes, it must be

† These totals represent the entire number of instances in which the several causes (either alone or in totals (including "Unknown") will, of course, exceed the whole number of patients admitted; the

TABLE XX. contains details of the above as regards the several County

admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval Houses in England and Wales, during the Year 1876.

14,152, being 6,973 of the Male, and 7,179 of the Female sex.]

of Instances in which each Cause was assigned.									Proportion per Cent. to the Total Number of Patients Admitted during the Year.		
As Exciting Cause. *			As Predisposing or Exciting Cause (where these could not be distinguished). *			Total. †					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
141	470	611	45	119	164	238	667	905	3·4	9·2	6·3
143	184	327	38	37	75	192	239	431	2·7	3·3	3·0
277	165	442	81	40	121	450	241	691	6·4	3·3	4·8
34	129	163	9	41	50	52	191	243	·7	2·6	1·7
214	293	507	66	72	138	326	425	751	4·6	5·9	5·3
37	120	157	7	12	19	55	143	198	·7	1·9	1·3
1,121	354	1,475	253	109	362	1,584	530	2,114	22·7	7·3	14·9
64	36	100	12	7	19	93	54	147	1·3	·7	1·0
19	6	25	7	5	12	47	15	62	·6	·2	·4
127	22	149	37	7	44	190	35	225	2·7	·4	1·5
102	61	163	21	28	49	185	103	288	2·6	1·4	2·0
78	7	85	26	6	32	149	19	168	2·1	·2	1·1
155	38	193	67	17	84	334	71	405	4·7	·9	2·8
–	48	48	–	21	21	–	76	76	–	1·0	·5
–	347	347	–	90	90	–	472	472	–	6·5	3·3
–	99	99	–	20	20	–	140	140	–	1·9	·9
10	157	167	5	89	94	23	318	341	·3	4·4	2·4
–	121	121	–	49	49	–	212	212	–	2·9	1·4
132	33	165	224	72	296	403	123	526	5·7	1·7	3·7
206	177	383	156	150	306	485	435	920	6·9	6·0	6·5
95	59	154	86	78	164	268	189	457	3·8	2·6	3·2
38	51	89	20	8	28	73	72	145	1·0	1·0	1·0
196	228	424	160	189	349	519	592	1,111	7·4	8·2	7·8
–	–	–	–	–	–	667	748	1,415	9·5	10·4	9·9
–	–	–	–	–	–	325	483	808	4·6	6·7	5·7
–	–	–	–	–	–	161	82	243	2·3	1·1	1·7
–	–	–	–	–	–	308	221	529	4·4	3·0	3·7
60	29	89	62	35	97	205	125	330	2·9	1·7	2·3
–	–	–	–	–	–	1,364	1,644	3,008	19·5	22·9	21·2

understood that no cause is enumerated more than once in the case of any individual patient.

combination with others) were stated to have produced the mental disorder. The aggregate of these excess is owing to the combinations.

and Borough Asylums, and certain groups of the other institutions.

TABLE XV.—Showing the Assigned Causes of Insanity in the Insane in England and Wales during 1876, one Group con- with Per-centages.

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	Number of Instances in which Patients Admitted into County and Borough Asylums during 1876.* (Mostly Pauper.)		
	M.	F.	T.
MORAL:			
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	199	558	757
Religious Excitement	149	174	323
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	327	208	535
Love Affairs (including Seduction)	31	141	172
Mental Anxiety: "Worry"	179	261	440
Fright and Nervous Shock	42	109	151
PHYSICAL:			
Intemperance, in Drink	1,249	412	1,661
„ Sexual	61	49	110
Venereal Disease	21	14	35
Self-Abuse (Sexual)	106	15	121
Overwork	90	79	169
Sunstroke	92	14	106
Accident or Injury	263	48	311
Pregnancy	-	65	65
Puerperal	-	368	368
Lactation	-	120	120
Puberty, and Change of Life	20	234	254
Uterine Disorders	-	139	139
Brain Disease, with General Paralysis	329	103	432
„ with Epilepsy	434	386	820
Other forms of Brain Disease	215	144	359
Fevers	54	58	112
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders, including Old Age	437	477	914
Hereditary with other ascertained cause in combination	464	585	1,049
Hereditary, other combined cause not ascertained	272	404	676
Congenital, with other ascertained cause in combination.	93	65	158
Congenital, other combined cause not ascertained	209	172	381
Other ascertained causes	84	94	178
Unknown	1,138	1,287	2,425

* The Total Number of these Admissions was 11,011, being 5,404 of the Male, and 5,607 of the Female Sex.

Patients admitted into two Groups of the Institutions for the taining mostly Pauper, and the other mostly Private Patients,

each Cause was assigned.			Proportion per Cent. to the Total Number of Patients admitted during 1876.					
Patients Admitted into Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses.† (Mostly Private.)			Patients Admitted into County and Borough Asylums during 1876. (Mostly Pauper.)			Patients Admitted into Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses. (Mostly Private.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
39	109	148	3·6	9·9	6·8	2·4	6·9	4·7
43	65	108	2·7	3·1	2·9	2·7	4·1	3·4
123	33	156	6·0	3·7	4·8	7·8	2·0	4·9
21	50	71	·5	2·5	1·5	1·3	3·1	2·2
147	164	311	3·3	4·6	3·9	9·3	10·4	9·9
13	34	47	·7	1·9	1·3	·8	2·1	1·4
335	118	453	23·1	7·3	15·0	21·3	7·5	14·4
32	5	37	1·1	·8	·9	2·0	·3	1·1
26	1	27	·3	·2	·3	1·6	·0	·8
84	20	104	1·9	·2	1·0	5·3	1·2	3·3
95	24	119	1·6	1·4	1·5	6·0	1·5	3·7
57	5	62	1·7	·2	·9	3·6	·3	1·9
71	23	94	4·8	·8	2·8	4·5	1·4	2·9
–	11	11	–	1·1	·5	–	·6	·3
–	104	104	–	6·5	3·3	–	6·6	3·3
–	20	20	–	2·1	1·0	–	1·2	·6
3	84	87	·3	4·1	2·3	·1	5·3	2·7
–	73	73	–	2·4	1·2	–	4·6	2·3
74	20	94	6·0	1·8	3·9	4·7	1·2	2·9
51	49	100	8·0	6·8	7·4	3·2	3·1	3·1
53	45	98	3·9	2·5	3·2	3·3	2·8	3·1
19	14	33	·9	1·0	1·0	1·2	·8	1·0
82	115	197	8·0	8·5	8·3	5·2	7·3	6·2
203	163	366	8·5	10·4	9·5	12·9	10·3	11·6
53	79	132	5·0	7·2	6·1	3·3	5·0	4·2
68	17	85	1·7	1·1	1·4	4·3	1·0	2·7
99	49	148	3·8	3·0	3·4	6·3	3·1	4·7
121	31	152	1·5	1·6	1·6	7·7	1·9	4·8
226	357	583	21·0	22·9	22·0	14·4	22·7	18·5

† The total number of these admissions was 3,141; being 1,569 of the male and 1,572 of the female sex.

TABLE XVI.—Showing the Assigned Causes of Insanity in the Patients admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Year 1876, arranged according to the

The "Classes" and "Orders" adopted in this Table are taken, with slight modification,

NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED - - -

OCCUPATIONS OR PROFESSIONS - - - - - - - -

	PROFESSIONAL CLASS.									DOMESTIC CLASS.						COMMERCIAL CLASS.						AGRICULTURAL CLASS.		
	Order 1. Persons engaged in the General or Local Government of the Country.			Order 2. Persons engaged in the Defence of the Country.			Order 3. Persons engaged in the Learned Professions, or in Literature, Art, and Science (with their immediate Subordinates).			Order 4. Wives and Women engaged generally in Household Work, but assisting, in certain Cases, in the Husband's Business.			Order 5. Persons engaged in entertaining and performing Personal Offices for Man.			Order 6. Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend Money, Houses, or Goods of various Kinds.			Order 7. Persons engaged in the Conveyance of Men, Animals, Goods, and Messages.			Order 8. Persons possessing and working the Land, and engaged in growing Grain, Fruit, Grasses, Animals, and other Products, and Persons engaged about Animals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
TOTAL Number of Patients Admitted - -	87	7	94	432	–	432	327	230	557	–	2,731	2,731	247	1,513	1,760	460	103	563	471	39	510	1,399	111	1,510
CAUSES OF INSANITY.																								
MORAL:																								
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	4	–	4	10	–	10	11	17	28	–	350	350	11	102	113	16	10	26	14	4	18	55	7	62
Religious Excitement - - - - - -	1	–	1	6	–	6	19	15	34	–	89	89	10	52	62	10	3	13	12	1	13	44	2	46
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	8	–	8	11	–	11	37	12	49	–	102	102	17	46	63	52	4	56	21	–	21	71	2	73
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - - - -	–	–	–	5	–	5	3	14	17	–	21	21	2	85	87	7	–	7	2	1	3	9	5	14
Mental Anxiety: "Worry" - - - - -	10	2	12	20	–	20	34	30	64	–	199	199	13	74	87	38	4	42	24	1	25	58	3	61
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - - -	–	–	–	5	–	5	4	6	10	–	52	52	1	26	27	3	3	6	8	–	8	5	4	9
PHYSICAL:																								
Intemperance, in Drink - - - - - -	14	–	14	147	–	147	61	9	70	–	246	246	74	103	177	105	15	120	123	9	132	257	6	263
,, Sexual - - - - - -	3	–	3	11	–	11	12	1	13	–	12	12	10	10	20	14	–	14	3	–	3	11	2	13
Venereal Disease - - - - - - -	1	–	1	14	–	14	4	–	4	–	7	7	1	3	4	9	–	9	3	1	4	4	1	5
Self-Abuse (Sexual) - - - - - -	3	–	3	4	–	4	28	2	30	–	6	6	7	6	13	33	1	34	10	–	10	13	–	13
Overwork - - - - - - - -	1	–	1	4	–	4	54	15	69	–	18	18	5	36	41	31	1	32	10	3	13	12	1	13
Sunstroke - - - - - - - -	3	–	3	44	–	44	4	–	4	–	11	11	6	–	6	6	1	7	12	–	12	34	2	36
Accident or Injury - - - - - - -	7	–	7	31	–	31	6	6	12	–	30	30	7	9	16	12	1	13	29	–	29	80	2	82
Pregnancy - - - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	55	55	–	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Puerperal - - - - - - - -	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	317	317	–	53	53	–	6	6	–	4	4	–	6	6
Lactation - - - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	102	102	–	8	8	–	6	6	–	1	1	–	1	1
Puberty, and Change of Life - - - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	10	12	–	167	167	–	60	60	3	5	8	1	–	1	4	2	6
Uterine Disorders - - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	19	–	57	57	–	56	56	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brain Disease, with General Paralysis - - -	4	–	4	32	–	32	15	–	15	–	73	73	10	20	30	19	–	19	31	–	31	62	–	62
,, with Epilepsy - - - - -	2	–	2	10	–	10	9	3	12	–	101	101	9	86	95	15	2	17	29	1	30	110	9	119
Other forms of Brain Disease - - - - -	1	1	2	14	–	14	16	5	21	–	93	93	7	27	34	11	–	11	27	–	27	62	4	66
Fevers - - - - - - - - -	1	1	2	6	–	6	9	3	12	–	19	19	7	16	23	4	1	5	4	–	4	14	1	15
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders, including Old Age	4	1	5	15	–	15	17	15	32	–	241	241	11	112	123	21	8	29	28	1	29	166	12	178
Hereditary, with other ascertained cause in combination	7	1	8	57	–	57	51	32	83	–	337	337	23	147	170	50	6	56	30	1	31	120	11	131
Hereditary, other combined cause not ascertained -	7	–	7	17	–	17	8	18	26	–	135	135	12	124	136	27	8	35	17	3	20	68	6	74
Congenital, with other ascertained cause in combination	–	–	–	18	–	18	2	1	3	–	8	8	–	16	16	4	1	5	–	–	–	25	5	30
Congenital, other combined cause not ascertained -	–	–	–	12	–	12	–	–	–	–	11	11	1	30	31	4	1	5	3	–	3	43	3	46
Other ascertained causes - - - - - -	1	–	1	72	–	72	7	5	12	–	45	45	2	26	28	5	3	8	5	–	5	36	3	39
Unknown - - (omitted) - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note.—This Table shows the entire number of instances in which the several Causes (either alone or in combination with others) were stated to have produced the mental disorder.

Full details of the persons included in the above orders will be found at pp. 72–77.

Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the Occupation or Profession of the Patients.

from the Census of England and Wales, 1871, Population Tables, Vol. iii., page 35.

	INDUSTRIAL CLASS.												INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE CLASS.						TOTAL.			
	Order 9. Persons engaged in Art and Mechanic Productions, in which Matters of various Kinds are used in Combination.			Order 10. Persons working and dealing in the Textile Fabrics and in Dress.			Order 11. Persons working and dealing in Food and Drinks, and in Animal and Vegetable Substances.			Order 12. Persons working and dealing in Minerals.			Order 13. Persons of Rank or Property not engaged in any Office or Occupation.			Order 14. Scholars, Children, and others, of no Occupation, and unknown.						
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
	825	96	921	731	847	1,578	470	78	548	835	38	873	63	196	259	626	1,190	1,816	6,973	7,179	14,152	TOTAL Number of Patients Admitted.
																						CAUSES OF INSANITY.
																						MORAL:
	24	8	32	40	74	114	18	8	26	29	–	29	1	32	33	5	55	60	238	667	905	Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).
	25	3	28	30	38	68	9	1	10	21	–	21	–	7	7	5	28	33	192	239	431	Religious Excitement.
	54	7	61	56	29	85	60	4	64	54	5	59	3	6	9	6	24	30	450	241	691	Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).
	8	5	13	7	28	35	1	2	3	6	1	7	–	9	9	2	20	22	52	191	243	Love Affairs (including Seduction).
	31	4	35	26	54	80	23	5	28	29	2	31	14	18	32	6	29	35	326	425	751	Mental Anxiety: "Worry."
	5	2	7	2	19	21	2	3	5	11	1	12	–	4	4	9	23	32	55	143	198	Fright and Nervous Shock.
																						PHYSICAL:
	217	7	224	172	43	215	156	9	165	216	1	217	16	15	31	26	67	93	1,584	530	2,114	Intemperance, in Drink.
	7	–	7	6	6	12	7	2	9	7	1	8	–	–	–	2	20	22	93	54	147	„ Sexual.
	5	–	5	1	1	2	1	–	1	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	47	15	62	Venereal Disease.
	27	–	27	22	3	25	15	–	15	11	–	11	1	1	2	16	16	32	190	35	225	Self-Abuse (Sexual).
	23	5	28	14	15	29	13	–	13	11	1	12	1	2	3	6	6	12	185	103	288	Overwork.
	12	–	12	6	1	7	3	–	3	9	–	9	2	–	2	8	4	12	149	19	168	Sunstroke.
	33	1	34	26	7	33	19	–	19	56	–	56	2	1	3	26	14	40	334	71	405	Accident or Injury.
	–	1	1	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	76	76	Pregnancy.
	–	10	10	–	33	33	–	5	5	–	5	5	–	1	1	–	27	27	–	472	472	Puerperal.
	–	1	1	–	10	10	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	6	6	–	140	140	Lactation.
	1	3	4	5	34	39	1	3	4	4	–	4	–	7	7	1	27	28	23	318	341	Puberty, and Change of Life.
	–	2	2	–	27	27	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	14	14	–	30	30	–	212	212	Uterine Disorders.
	69	2	71	48	18	66	21	–	21	83	1	84	1	–	1	8	9	17	403	123	526	Brain Disease, with General Paralysis.
	40	8	48	48	55	103	21	5	26	84	4	88	2	1	3	106	160	266	485	435	920	„ with Epilepsy.
	31	3	34	33	12	45	15	4	19	26	–	26	6	9	15	19	31	50	268	189	457	Other forms of Brain Disease.
	6	–	6	6	13	19	1	1	2	7	1	8	–	4	4	8	12	20	73	72	145	Fevers.
	72	6	78	60	65	125	35	7	42	60	4	64	5	21	26	25	99	124	519	592	1,111	Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders, including Old Age.
	81	4	85	78	83	161	53	7	60	62	6	68	11	28	39	44	85	129	667	748	1,415	Hereditary, with other ascertained cause in combination.
	49	7	56	35	83	118	20	6	26	34	4	38	6	22	28	25	67	92	325	483	808	Hereditary, other combined cause not ascertained.
	9	–	9	6	8	14	3	–	3	9	1	10	2	–	2	83	42	125	161	82	243*	Congenital, with other ascertained cause in combination.
	8	2	10	17	18	35	–	–	–	16	–	16	1	2	3	203	154	357	308	221	529	Congenital, other combined cause not ascertained.
	17	1	18	10	10	20	7	–	7	10	2	12	1	1	2	32	29	61	205	125	330	Other ascertained causes.
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Unknown. – – – (omitted.)

The aggregate in each order will be found to differ from the whole number of patients admitted in that order; the difference is owing to the combinations, and to the exclusion of "Unknown."

Per-centages of these results are given in the next Table (XVII.).

TABLE XVII.—Showing Per-centages of the

The "Classes" and "Orders" adopted in this Table are taken, with slight modification,

PER-CENTAGES OF THE NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.

OCCUPATIONS OR PROFESSIONS - - - - - - - -

	PROFESSIONAL CLASS.									DOMESTIC CLASS.						COMMERCIAL CLASS.						AGRICULTURAL CLASS.		
	Order 1. Persons engaged in the General or Local Government of the Country.			Order 2. Persons engaged in the Defence of the Country.			Order 3. Persons engaged in the Learned Professions, or in Literature, Art, and Science (with their immediate Subordinates).			Order 4. Wives and Women engaged generally in Household Work but assisting, in certain Cases, in the Husband's Business.			Order 5. Persons engaged in entertaining and performing Personal Offices for Man.			Order 6. Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend Money, Houses, or goods of Various Kinds.			Order 7. Persons engaged in the Conveyance of Men, Animals, Goods and Messages.			Order 8. Persons possessing and working the Land, and engaged in growing Grain, Fruits, Grasses, Animals, and other Products, and Persons engaged about Animals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
TOTAL Number of Patients admitted - - - -	87	7	94	432	–	432	327	230	557	–	2,731	2,731	247	1,513	1,760	460	103	563	471	39	510	1,399	111	1,510
CAUSES OF INSANITY.																								
MORAL:																								
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	4·5	–	4·2	2·3	–	2·3	3·3	7·3	5·0	–	12·8	12·8	4·4	6·7	6·4	3·4	9·7	4·6	2·9	10·2	3·5	3·9	6·3	4·1
Religious Excitement - - - - - -	1·1	–	1·0	1·3	–	1·3	5·8	6·5	6·1	–	3·2	3·2	4·0	3·4	3·5	2·1	2·9	2·3	2·5	2·5	2·5	3·1	1·8	3·0
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	9·1	–	8·5	2·5	–	2·5	11·3	5·2	8·7	–	3·7	3·7	6·8	3·0	3·5	11·3	3·8	9·9	4·4	–	4·1	5·0	1·8	4·8
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - - - -	–	–	–	1·1	–	1·1	·9	6·0	3·0	–	·7	·7	·8	5·6	4·9	1·5	–	1·2	·4	2·5	·5	·6	4·5	·9
Mental Anxiety: "Worry" - - - - -	11·4	28·5	12·7	4·6	–	4·6	10·3	13·0	11·4	–	7·2	7·2	5·2	4·8	4·9	8·2	3·8	7·4	5·0	2·5	4·9	4·1	2·7	4·0
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - - -	–	–	–	1·1	–	1·1	1·2	2·6	1·7	–	1·9	1·9	·4	1·7	1·5	·6	2·9	1·0	1·6	–	1·5	·3	3·6	·5
PHYSICAL:																								
Intemperance, in Drink - - - - - -	16·0	–	14·8	34·0	–	34·0	18·6	3·9	12·5	–	9·0	9·0	29·9	6·8	10·0	22·8	14·5	21·3	2·6	23·0	25·8	18·3	5·4	17·4
„ (Sexual) - - - - - -	3·4	–	3·1	2·5	–	2·5	3·6	·4	2·3	–	·4	·4	4·0	·6	1·1	3·0	–	2·4	·6	–	·5	·7	1·8	·8
Venereal Disease - - - - - -	1·1	–	1·0	3·2	–	3·2	1·2	–	·7	–	·2	·2	·4	·1	·2	1·9	–	1·5	·6	2·5	·7	·2	·9	·3
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - - - -	3·4	–	3·1	·9	–	·9	8·5	·8	5·3	–	·2	·2	2·8	·3	·7	7·1	·9	6·0	2·1	–	1·9	·9	–	·8
Overwork - - - - - - -	1·1	–	1·0	·9	–	·9	16·5	6·5	12·3	–	·6	·6	2·0	2·3	2·3	6·7	·9	5·6	2·1	7·6	2·5	·8	·9	·8
Sunstroke - - - - - - -	3·4	–	3·1	10·1	–	10·1	1·2	–	·7	–	·4	·4	2·4	–	·3	1·3	·9	1·2	2·5	–	2·3	2·4	1·8	2·3
Accident or Injury - - - - - -	8·0	–	7·4	7·1	–	7·1	1·8	2·6	2·1	–	1·0	1·0	2·8	·5	·9	2·6	·9	2·3	6·1	–	5·6	5·7	1·8	5·4
Pregnancy - - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	·4	·1	–	2·0	2·0	–	·6	·5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	·9	–
Puerperal - - - - - - -	–	14·2	1·0	–	–	–	–	1·7	·7	–	11·6	11·6	–	3·5	3·0	–	5·8	1·0	–	10·2	·7	–	5·4	·3
Lactation - - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	·8	·3	–	3·7	3·7	–	·5	·4	–	5·8	1·0	–	2·5	·1	–	·9	–
Puberty, and Change of Life - - - - -	–	–	–	·2	–	·2	·6	4·3	2·1	–	6·1	6·1	–	3·9	3·4	·6	4·8	1·4	·2	–	·1	·2	1·8	·3
Uterine Disorders - - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8·2	3·4	–	2·0	2·0	–	3·7	3·1	–	2·9	·5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brain Disease, with General Paralysis - - -	4·5	–	4·2	7·4	–	7·4	4·5	–	2·6	–	2·6	2·6	4·0	1·3	1·7	4·1	–	3·3	6·5	–	6·0	4·4	–	4·1
„ with Epilepsy - - - - -	2·2	–	2·1	2·3	–	2·3	2·7	1·3	2·1	–	3·6	3·6	3·6	5·6	5·3	3·2	1·9	3·0	6·1	2·5	5·8	7·8	8·1	7·8
Other forms of Brain Disease - - - - -	1·1	14·2	2·1	3·2	–	3·2	4·8	2·1	3·7	–	3·4	3·4	2·8	1·7	1·9	2·3	–	1·9	5·7	–	5·2	4·4	3·6	4·3
Fevers - - - - - - - -	1·1	14·2	2·1	1·3	–	1·3	2·7	1·3	2·1	–	·6	·6	2·8	1·0	1·3	·8	·9	·8	·8	–	·7	1·0	·9	·9
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders, including Old Age	4·5	14·2	5·3	3·4	–	3·4	5·1	6·5	5·7	–	8·8	8·8	4·4	7·4	6·9	4·5	7·7	5·1	5·9	2·5	5·6	11·8	0·8	11·7
Hereditary, with other ascertained cause in combination	8·0	14·2	8·5	13·1	–	13·1	15·5	13·9	14·9	–	12·3	12·3	9·3	9·7	9·6	10·8	5·8	9·9	6·3	2·5	6·0	8·5	9·9	8·6
Hereditary, other combined cause not ascertained - -	8·0	–	7·4	3·9	–	3·9	2·4	7·8	4·6	–	4·9	4·9	4·8	8·1	7·7	5·8	7·7	6·2	3·6	7·6	3·9	4·8	5·4	4·9
Congenital, with other ascertained cause in combination	–	–	–	4·1	–	4·1	·6	·4	·5	–	·2	·2	–	1·0	·9	·8	·9	·8	–	–	–	1·7	4·5	1·9
Congenital, other combined cause not ascertained -	–	–	–	2·7	–	2·7	–	–	–	–	·4	·4	·4	1·9	1·7	·8	·9	·8	·6	–	·5	3·0	2·7	3·0
Other ascertained causes - - - - - -	1·1	–	1·0	16·6	–	16·6	2·1	2·1	2·1	–	1·6	1·6	·8	1·7	1·5	1·0	2·9	1·4	1·0	–	·9	2·5	2·7	2·5
Unknown - - (omitted) - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

NOTE.—Full details of the persons included in the above Orders will be found at pp. 72–77.

Results given in the preceding Table (XVI.).

from the Census of England and Wales, 1871, Population Tables, vol. iii., page 35.

PER-CENTAGES OF THE NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.

OCCUPATIONS OR PROFESSIONS.

INDUSTRIAL CLASS.													INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE CLASS.						TOTAL.			
Order 9. Persons engaged in Art and Mechanic Productions, in which Matters of various Kinds are used in Combination.			Order 10. Persons working and dealing in the Textile Fabrics and in Dress.			Order 11. Persons working and dealing in Food and Drinks, and in Animal and Vegetable Substances.			Order 12. Persons working and dealing in Minerals.			Order 13. Persons of Rank or Property not engaged in any Office or Occupation.			Order 14. Scholars, Children, and others of no Occupation, and unknown						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
825	96	921	731	847	1,578	470	78	548	835	38	873	63	196	259	626	1,190	1,816	6,973	7,179	14,152	Total Number of Patients Admitted.
																					CAUSES OF INSANITY.
																					MORAL:
2·9	8·3	3·4	5·4	8·7	7·2	3·8	10·2	4·7	3·4	–	3·3	1·5	16·3	12·7	·7	4·6	3·3	3·4	9·2	6·3	Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).
3·0	3·1	3·0	4·1	4·4	4·3	1·9	1·2	1·8	2·5	–	2·4	–	3·5	2·7	·7	2·3	1·8	2·7	3·3	3·0	Religious Excitement.
6·5	7·2	6·6	7·6	3·4	5·3	12·7	5·1	11·6	6·4	13·1	6·7	4·7	3·0	3·4	·9	2·0	1·6	6·4	3·3	4·8	Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).
·9	5·2	1·4	·9	3·3	2·2	·2	2·5	·5	·7	2·6	·8	–	4·5	3·4	·3	1·6	1·2	·7	2·6	1·7	Love Affairs (including Seduction).
3·7	4·1	3·8	3·5	6·3	5·0	4·8	6·4	5·1	3·4	5·2	3·5	22·2	9·1	12·3	·9	2·4	1·9	4·6	5·9	5·3	Mental Anxiety: "Worry."
·6	2·0	·7	·2	2·2	1·3	·4	3·8	·9	1·3	2·6	1·3	–	2·0	1·5	1·4	1·9	1·7	·7	1·9	1·3	Fright and Nervous Shock.
																					PHYSICAL:
26·3	7·2	24·3	23·5	5·0	13·6	33·1	11·5	30·1	25·8	2·6	24·8	25·3	7·6	11·9	4·1	5·6	5·1	22·7	7·3	14·9	Intemperance, in Drink.
·8	–	·7	·8	·7	·7	1·4	2·5	1·6	·8	2·6	·9	–	–	–	·3	1·6	1·2	1·3	·7	1·0	,, Sexual.
·6	–	·5	·1	·1	·1	·2	–	·1	·3	–	·3	–	–	–	·1	·1	·1	·6	·2	·4	Venereal Disease.
3·2	–	2·9	3·0	·3	1·5	3·1	–	2·7	1·3	–	1·2	1·5	·5	·7	2·5	1·3	1·7	2·7	·4	1·5	Self-abuse (Sexual).
2·7	5·2	3·0	1·9	1·7	1·8	2·7	–	2·3	1·3	2·6	1·3	1·5	1·0	1·1	·9	·5	·6	2·6	1·4	2·0	Overwork.
1·4	–	1·3	·8	·1	·4	·6	–	·5	1·0	–	1·0	3·1	–	·7	1·2	·3	·6	2·1	·2	1·1	Sunstroke.
4·0	1·0	3·6	3·5	·8	2·0	4·0	–	3·4	6·7	–	6·4	3·1	·5	1·1	4·1	1·1	2·2	4·7	·9	2·8	Accident or Injury.
–	1·0	·1	–	·3	·1	–	1·2	·1	–	2·6	·1	–	·5	·3	–	·1	·1	–	1·0	·5	Pregnancy.
–	10·4	1·0	–	3·8	2·0	–	6·4	·9	–	13·1	·5	–	·5	·3	–	2·2	1·4	–	6·5	3·3	Puerperal.
–	1·0	·1	–	1·1	·6	–	2·5	·3	–	–	–	–	·5	·3	–	·5	·3	–	1·9	·9	Lactation.
·1	3·1	·4	·6	4·0	2·4	·2	3·8	·7	·4	–	·4	–	3·5	2·7	·1	2·2	1·5	·3	4·4	2·4	Puberty, and Change of Life.
–	2·0	·2	–	3·1	1·7	–	5·1	·7	–	–	–	–	7·1	5·4	–	2·5	1·6	–	2·9	1·4	Uterine Disorders.
8·3	2·0	7·7	6·5	2·1	4·1	4·4	–	3·8	9·9	2·6	9·6	1·5	–	·3	1·2	·7	·9	5·7	1·7	3·7	Brain Disease, with General Paralysis.
4·8	8·3	5·2	6·5	6·4	6·5	4·4	6·4	4·7	10·0	10·5	10·0	3·1	·5	1·1	16·9	13·4	14·6	6·9	6·0	6·5	,, with Epilepsy.
3·7	3·1	3·6	4·5	1·4	2·8	3·1	5·1	3·4	3·1	–	2·9	9·5	4·5	5·7	3·0	2·6	2·7	3·8	2·6	3·2	Other forms of Brain Disease.
·7	–	·6	·8	1·5	1·2	·2	1·2	·3	·8	2·6	·9	–	2·0	1·5	1·2	1·0	1·1	1·0	1·0	1·0	Fevers.
8·7	6·2	8·4	8·2	7·6	7·9	7·4	8·9	7·6	7·1	10·5	7·3	7·9	10·7	10·0	3·9	8·3	6·8	7·4	8·2	7·8	Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders, including Old Age.
9·8	4·1	9·2	10·6	9·7	10·2	11·2	8·9	10·9	7·4	15·7	7·7	17·4	14·2	15·0	7·0	7·1	7·1	9·5	10·4	9·9	Hereditary, with other ascertained cause in combination.
5·9	7·2	6·0	4·7	9·7	7·4	4·2	7·6	4·7	4·0	10·5	4·3	9·5	11·2	10·8	3·9	5·6	5·0	4·6	6·7	5·7	Hereditary, other combined cause not ascertained.
1·0	–	·9	·8	·9	·8	·6	–	·5	1·0	2·6	1·1	3·1	–	·7	13·2	3·5	6·8	2·3	1·1	1·7	Congenital, with other ascertained cause in combination.
·9	2·0	1·0	2·3	2·1	2·2	–	–	–	1·9	–	1·8	1·5	1·0	1·1	32·4	12·8	19·6	4·4	3·0	3·7	Congenital, other combined cause not ascertained.
2·0	1·0	1·9	1·3	1·1	1·2	1·4	–	1·2	1·1	5·2	1·3	1·5	·5	·7	5·1	2·4	3·3	2·9	1·7	2·3	Other ascertained causes.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Unknown. - - - (omitted.)

TABLE XVIII.—Showing how many of the Patients admitted into County State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the Year Occupations or Professions, with Proportions.

NOTE.—The "Classes" and "Orders" adopted in this Table are taken, with slight modi-

OCCUPATIONS OR PROFESSIONS.		Total Number of Patients admitted during the Year 1876.		
CLASSES.	ORDERS.*	M.	F.	T.
I.—PROFESSIONAL	1. Persons engaged in the general or local government of the country	87	7	94
	2. Persons engaged in the defence of the country	432	–	432
	3. Persons engaged in the learned professions, or in literature, art, and science (with their immediate subordinates)	327	230	557
II.—DOMESTIC	4. Wives and women engaged generally in household work, but assisting in certain cases in the husband's business	–	2,731	2,731
	5. Persons engaged in entertaining, and performing personal offices for man	247	1,513	1,760
III.—COMMERCIAL	6. Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend money, houses, or goods of various kinds	460	103	563
	7. Persons engaged in the conveyance of men, animals, goods, and messages	471	39	510
IV.—AGRICULTURAL	8. Persons possessing or working the land, and engaged in growing grain, fruits, grasses, animals, and other products, and persons engaged about animals	1,399	111	1,510
V.—INDUSTRIAL.	9. Persons engaged in art and mechanic productions, in which matters of various kinds are used in combination	825	96	921
	10. Persons working and dealing in the textile fabrics and in dress	731	847	1,578
	11. Persons working and dealing in food and drinks, and in animal and vegetable substances	470	78	548
	12. Persons working and dealing in minerals	835	38	873
VI.—INDEFINITE and NON-PRODUCTIVE	13. Persons of rank or property not engaged in any office or occupation	63	196	259
	14. Scholars, children, and others, of no occupation, and unknown	626	1,190	1,816
	TOTAL	6,973	7,179	14,152

* Full details of the persons included in these Orders will be found at pp. 72–77.

and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, 1876, were Epileptics and General Paralytics, arranged according to their

fication, from the Census of England and Wales, 1871, Population Tables, vol. iii. p. 35.

Of the Total Number Admitted during 1876.						Ratio per Cent. to the Total Number Admitted in each Order.					
Epileptics.			General Paralytics.			Epileptics.			General Paralytics.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
3	1	4	21	–	21	3·4	14·2	4·2	24·1	–	22·3
23	–	23	59	–	59	5·3	–	5·3	13·6	–	13·6
15	3	18	42	2	44	4·5	1·3	3·2	12·8	·8	7·8
–	149	149	–	134	134	–	5·4	5·4	–	4·9	4·9
18	114	132	36	34	70	7·2	7·5	7·5	14·5	2·2	3·9
35	5	40	86	2	88	7·6	4·8	7·1	18·6	1·9	15·6
57	2	59	99	–	99	12·1	5·1	11·5	21·0	–	19·4
156	13	169	142	4	146	11·1	11·7	11·1	10·1	3·6	9·6
71	10	81	145	2	147	8·6	10·4	8·7	17·5	2·0	15·9
71	78	149	104	28	132	9·7	9·2	9·4	14·2	3·3	8·3
40	7	47	79	2	81	8·5	8·9	8·5	16·8	2·5	14·7
110	5	115	151	2	153	13·1	13·1	13·1	18·0	5·2	17·5
5	1	6	5	–	5	7·9	·5	2·3	7·9	–	1·9
19 3	208	401	19	24	43	30·8	17·4	22·0	3·0	2·0	2·3
797	596	1,393	988	234	1,222	11·4	8·3	9·8	14·1	3·2	8·6

TABLE XIX.—Showing the Occupations or Professions of the Patients admitted into the several County and Borough Asylums, in England and Wales,

(NOTE.—The "Classes" and "Orders" adopted in this Table are taken, with slight modification, from the Census of England and

OCCUPATIONS OR PROFESSIONS - - - - - -

INSTITUTIONS.	PROFESSIONAL CLASS.									DOMESTIC CLASS.						COMMERCIAL CLASS.						AGRICULTURAL CLASS.		
	Order 1. Persons engaged in the General or Local Government of the Country.			Order 2. Persons engaged in the Defence of the Country.			Order 3. Persons engaged in the Learned Professions, or in Literature, Art, and Science (with their immediate Subordinates).			Order 4. Wives and Women engaged generally in Household Work, but assisting, in certain cases, in the Husband's Business.			Order 5. Persons engaged in entertaining and performing Personal Offices for Man.			Order 6. Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend Money, Houses, or Goods of various kinds.			Order 7. Persons engaged in the Conveyance of Men, Animals, Goods, and Messages.			Order 8. Persons possessing and working the Land, and engaged in growing Grain, Fruits, Grasses, Animals, and other Products, and Persons engaged about Animals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
COUNTY ASYLUMS:																								
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	3	5	–	34	34	2	18	20	2	1	3	3	–	3	45	3	48
Berks (Reading and Newbury)	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	19	19	2	12	14	1	1	2	5	1	6	17	11	28
Bucks	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	21	21	6	8	14	–	2	2	–	–	–	18	1	19
Cambridge and Isle of Ely	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	1	4	–	23	23	2	9	11	1	–	1	3	–	3	24	2	26
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	12	12	–	10	10	1	1	2	5	–	5	16	2	18
Chester (Chester)	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	23	23	2	17	19	8	2	10	6	–	6	31	–	31
„ (Parkside	3	1	4	2	–	2	2	1	3	–	40	40	2	28	30	2	4	6	2	–	2	43	3	46
Cornwall	1	–	1	1	–	1	3	1	4	–	19	19	4	17	21	1	–	1	2	–	2	11	–	11
Cumberland and Westmoreland	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	2	4	–	26	26	2	15	17	6	1	7	2	–	2	9	4	13
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	1	–	1	1	–	1	4	1	5	–	20	20	3	27	30	–	1	1	5	–	5	15	–	15
Derby	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	51	51	2	15	17	2	–	2	4	–	4	23	–	23
Devon	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	3	4	–	22	22	5	26	31	–	1	1	6	1	7	26	2	28
Dorset	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	24	24	3	11	14	1	1	2	1	–	1	15	4	19
Durham	1	1	2	2	–	2	4	–	4	–	60	60	2	19	21	4	2	6	11	–	11	13	–	13
Essex	1	–	1	2	–	2	4	1	5	–	55	55	5	33	38	6	–	6	8	1	9	43	–	43
Glamorgan	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	1	3	–	45	45	5	9	14	4	2	6	6	–	6	4	–	4
Gloucester	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	42	42	2	22	24	1	1	2	1	1	2	34	5	39
Hants	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	1	1	–	42	42	6	23	29	2	–	2	3	–	3	29	2	31
Hereford (County and City)	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	26	26	–	10	10	5	1	6	–	–	–	22	6	28
Kent (Barming Heath)	2	–	2	6	–	6	3	3	6	–	56	56	12	49	61	7	–	7	10	–	10	50	6	56
„ (Chartham)	1	–	1	5	–	5	2	2	4	–	47	47	3	40	43	5	1	6	9	–	9	11	–	11
Lancaster (Lancaster)	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	24	24	2	23	25	2	–	2	11	–	11	31	–	31
„ (Rainhill)	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	1	3	–	31	31	5	17	22	12	2	14	26	–	26	22	–	22
„ (Prestwich)	1	–	1	6	–	6	4	3	7	–	92	92	3	47	50	15	4	19	16	–	16	10	–	10
„ (Whittingham)	3	–	3	11	–	11	3	2	5	–	98	98	5	69	74	10	7	17	56	2	58	19	1	20
Leicester and Rutland	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	28	28	4	10	14	1	–	1	–	–	–	13	–	13
Lincoln	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	1	–	51	51	4	17	21	1	–	1	1	1	2	46	–	46
Middlesex (Colney Hatch)	14	2	16	9	–	9	12	12	24	–	9	9	12	119	131	38	12	50	70	26	96	18	17	35
„ (Hanwell)	5	–	5	14	–	14	7	4	11	–	63	63	18	31	49	15	3	18	23	–	23	40	–	40
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	37	37	3	12	15	–	1	1	1	–	1	14	–	14

and into certain Groups of Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses, during the Year 1876.

Wales, 1871, Population Tables, vol. iii., page 35.) Full details of the Persons included in these Orders will be found at pp. 72–77.

OCCUPATIONS OR PROFESSIONS.

INDUSTRIAL CLASS.												INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE CLASS.						TOTAL.			INSTITUTIONS.
Order 9. Persons engaged in Art and Mechanic Productions, in which Matters of various kinds are used in combination.			Order 10. Persons working and dealing in the Textile Fabrics and in Dress.			Order 11. Persons working and dealing in Food and Drinks, and in Animal and Vegetable Substances.			Order 12. Persons working and dealing in Minerals.			Order 13. Persons of Rank or Property not engaged in any Office or Occupation.			Order 14. Scholars, Children, and others, of no Occupation, and unknown.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
18	–	18	3	28	31	3	1	4	3	–	3	–	–	–	4	13	17	86	101	187	County Asylums:
7	4	11	1	2	3	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	12	43	56	99	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
6	–	6	5	11	16	7	–	7	1	–	1	–	–	–	5	6	11	50	49	99	Berks (Reading and Newbury).
8	–	8	2	1	3	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	6	10	16	54	46	100	Bucks.
7	–	7	1	–	1	3	–	3	5	–	5	–	–	–	3	3	6	42	28	70	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
																					Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke.
17	1	18	5	3	8	5	–	5	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	9	10	78	57	135	Chester (Chester).
11	1	12	36	30	66	2	2	4	17	–	17	1	–	1	9	50	59	132	160	292	„ (Parkside).
4	–	4	3	4	7	4	1	5	17	4	21	–	1	1	2	14	16	53	61	114	Cornwall.
8	–	8	6	9	15	4	1	5	11	–	11	–	–	–	2	2	4	53	60	113	Cumberland and Westmoreland.
4	–	4	5	5	10	6	–	6	14	–	14	–	–	–	8	13	21	66	67	133	Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.
13	1	14	12	13	25	7	–	7	20	1	21	–	–	–	8	4	12	92	88	180	Derby.
9	–	9	5	11	16	6	–	6	4	–	4	–	–	–	6	20	26	71	86	157	Devon.
5	1	6	4	–	4	3	–	3	4	–	4	–	–	–	1	2	3	41	43	84	Dorset.
23	–	23	8	5	13	5	3	8	43	–	43	–	–	–	8	8	16	124	98	222	Durham.
7	1	8	5	17	22	5	–	5	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	19	22	92	127	219	Essex.
5	–	5	1	2	3	3	–	3	44	–	44	1	–	1	5	7	12	82	66	148	Glamorgan.
7	–	7	4	9	13	6	–	6	11	1	12	–	–	–	6	12	18	76	94	170	Gloucester.
5	1	6	4	3	7	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	17	30	69	90	159	Hants.
8	–	8	5	2	7	5	–	5	3	–	3	–	–	–	12	2	14	63	47	110	Hereford (County and City).
13	2	15	13	13	26	8	5	13	11	–	11	–	–	–	20	28	48	155	162	317	Kent (Barming Heath).
5	–	5	5	9	14	–	–	–	12	1	13	–	–	–	8	16	24	66	116	182	„ (Chartham).
15	–	15	36	29	65	5	–	5	11	–	11	–	–	–	2	11	13	116	87	203	Lancaster (Lancaster).
14	–	14	7	5	12	3	2	5	7	1	8	–	–	–	9	12	21	109	71	180	„ (Rainhill).
35	20	55	54	48	102	8	3	11	45	–	45	–	–	–	7	17	24	204	234	438	„ (Prestwich).
29	1	30	23	41	64	16	2	18	32	1	33	–	1	1	26	48	74	233	273	506	„ (Whittingham).
4	–	4	8	5	13	1	–	1	4	–	4	–	–	–	4	5	9	41	48	89	Leicester and Rutland.
10	–	10	3	8	11	4	1	5	7	–	7	–	–	–	6	14	20	84	93	177	Lincoln.
72	16	88	49	70	119	35	16	51	41	7	48	–	–	–	17	56	73	387	362	749	Middlesex (Colney Hatch).
36	1	37	16	18	34	27	–	27	7	1	8	–	–	–	10	18	28	218	139	357	„ (Hanwell).
6	–	6	7	7	14	5	4	9	38	–	38	–	–	–	6	9	15	82	70	152	Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor.

TABLE XIX.—*continued.*—Showing the Occupations or Professions of the Patients admitted into the several County and Borough Asylums, and into

OCCUPATIONS OR PROFESSIONS.

INSTITUTIONS.	PROFESSIONAL CLASS.									DOMESTIC CLASS.						COMMERCIAL CLASS.						AGRICULTURAL CLASS.		
	Order 1. Persons engaged in the General or Local Government of the Country.			Order 2. Persons engaged in the Defence of the Country.			Order 3. Persons engaged in the Learned Professions, or in Literature, Art, and Science (with their immediate Subordinates).			Order 4. Wives and Women engaged generally in Household Work, but assisting, in certain cases, in the Husband's Business.			Order 5. Persons engaged in entertaining and performing Personal Offices for Man.			Order 6. Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend Money, Houses, or Goods of various kinds.			Order 7. Persons engaged in the Conveyance of Men, Animals, Goods, and Messages.			Order 8. Persons possessing and working the Land, and engaged in growing Grain, Fruits, Grasses, Animals, and other Products, and Persons engaged about Animals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
COUNTY ASYLUMS—*cont^d.*																								
Norfolk	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	46	46	3	14	17	1	–	1	1	–	1	48	1	49
Northampton	–	–	–	3	–	3	6	2	8	–	58	58	3	25	28	3	–	3	–	–	–	62	3	65
Northumberland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20	–	9	9	3	–	3	1	–	1	10	5	15
Nottingham	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	1	4	–	25	25	1	9	10	1	1	2	–	–	–	12	–	12
Oxford (Abingdon, Oxford City, and Windsor).	–	–	–	4	–	4	1	–	1	–	24	24	–	13	13	3	1	4	4	1	5	16	–	16
Salop and Montgomery	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	3	–	32	32	1	18	19	2	2	4	2	–	2	36	1	37
Somerset	–	1	1	3	–	3	6	7	13	–	42	42	9	41	50	5	–	5	1	–	1	41	–	41
Stafford (Stafford)	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	71	71	2	21	23	5	2	7	6	1	7	29	–	29
,, (Burntwood)	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	25	25	–	6	6	3	–	3	8	–	8	12	1	13
Suffolk	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	28	28	–	20	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	6	40
Surrey (Wandsworth)	3	–	3	2	–	2	2	3	5	–	33	33	10	37	47	6	2	8	7	–	7	27	–	27
,, (Brookwood)	2	–	2	3	–	3	8	8	16	–	108	108	12	62	74	15	2	17	23	3	26	19	2	21
Sussex	2	–	2	4	–	4	5	3	8	–	62	62	16	23	39	3	2	5	3	–	3	33	1	34
Warwick	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	4	4	–	28	28	1	13	14	1	2	3	3	–	3	16	2	18
Wilts	–	–	–	2	–	2	3	1	4	–	24	24	5	20	25	1	–	1	2	–	2	22	3	25
Worcester	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	4	9	–	31	31	2	17	19	5	–	5	5	1	6	25	5	30
York: N. Riding	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	–	31	31	2	9	11	4	1	5	7	–	7	26	4	30
,, W. Riding (Wakefield)	1	–	1	2	–	2	2	1	3	–	116	116	1	63	64	26	1	27	14	–	14	31	–	31
,, ,, (Wadsley, Sheffield).	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	1	6	–	90	90	3	38	41	3	3	6	4	–	4	34	–	34
,, E. Riding	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	10	10	2	28	30	1	1	2	1	–	1	11	–	11
BOROUGH ASYLUMS.																								
Birmingham	1	–	1	1	–	1	4	1	5	–	44	44	–	11	11	10	–	10	4	–	4	6	–	6
Bristol	1	–	1	2	–	2	3	3	6	–	30	30	3	11	14	3	1	4	3	–	3	2	1	3
Hull	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	19	–	8	8	1	–	1	10	–	10	2	–	2
Ipswich	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	16	16	4	6	10	1	–	1	5	–	5	13	–	13
Leicester	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	7	7	1	10	11	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3
London (City of)	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	18	18	1	18	19	8	1	9	4	–	4	–	–	–
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	10	10	1	6	7	1	1	2	1	–	1	1	–	1
Norwich	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	3	3	2	1	3	–	–	–	3	1	4
TOTAL	59	5	64	116	–	116	135	100	235	–	2,193	2,193	209	1,322	1,531	273	75	348	415	39	454	1,286	105	1,391

certain Groups of Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses, in England and Wales, during the Year 1876.

OCCUPATIONS OR PROFESSIONS.

INDUSTRIAL CLASS.												INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE CLASS.						TOTAL.			INSTITUTIONS.
Order 9. Persons engaged in Art and Mechanic Productions, in which Matters of various kinds are used in combination.			Order 10. Persons working and dealing in the Textile Fabrics and in Dress.			Order 11. Persons working and dealing in Food and Drinks, and in Animal and Vegetable Substances.			Order 12. Persons working and dealing in Minerals.			Order 13. Persons of Rank or Property not engaged in any Office or Occupation.			Order 14. Scholars, Children, and others, of no Occupation, and Unknown.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
																					COUNTY ASYLUMS—*cont*[d].
3	–	3	2	3	5	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	7	7	63	71	134	Norfolk.
5	–	5	23	33	56	4	1	5	6	1	7	–	–	–	16	38	54	131	161	292	Northampton.
5	1	6	8	5	13	3	–	3	13	–	13	–	–	–	4	5	9	47	45	92	Northumberland.
8	1	9	13	18	31	7	–	7	11	–	11	–	2	2	2	6	8	61	63	124	Nottingham.
6	–	6	5	5	10	4	–	4	2	–	2	–	–	–	3	10	13	48	54	102	Oxford (Abingdon, Oxford City, and Windsor).
2	–	2	5	13	18	4	1	5	11	2	13	–	–	–	9	10	19	75	80	155	Salop and Montgomery.
12	1	13	4	17	21	5	–	5	3	–	3	–	–	–	9	21	30	98	130	228	Somerset.
25	2	27	8	1	9	10	2	12	38	3	41	–	–	–	11	10	21	137	113	250	Stafford (Stafford).
6	2	8	3	4	7	3	2	5	12	–	12	–	–	–	12	20	32	60	60	120	„ (Burntwood).
7	1	8	5	6	11	4	1	5	2	–	2	–	–	–	3	9	12	59	71	130	Suffolk.
23	–	23	17	16	33	9	–	9	4	–	4	1	–	1	16	25	41	127	116	243	Surrey (Wandsworth).
36	4	40	8	22	30	23	1	24	40	–	40	–	–	–	9	40	49	198	252	450	„ (Brookwood).
22	–	22	12	6	18	12	1	13	5	–	5	–	–	–	14	18	32	131	116	247	Sussex.
10	3	13	10	14	24	10	3	13	4	–	4	–	–	–	8	21	29	67	90	157	Warwick.
8	–	8	9	4	13	3	–	3	21	–	21	–	–	–	7	13	20	83	65	148	Wilts.
9	4	13	12	7	19	7	–	7	16	3	19	–	–	–	3	13	16	90	85	175	Worcester.
11	–	11	7	4	11	4	2	6	10	–	10	–	–	–	6	9	15	81	62	143	York: N. Riding.
25	2	27	68	61	129	20	1	21	53	1	54	–	–	–	6	14	20	249	260	509	„ W. Riding (Wakefield).
36	3	39	24	23	47	8	–	8	41	1	42	–	1	1	7	36	43	166	196	362	„ „ (Wadsley, Sheffield).
–	–	–	3	4	7	1	1	2	1	–	1	2	2	4	1	3	4	24	50	74	„ E. Riding.
																					BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
14	–	14	9	16	25	13	3	16	29	7	36	–	1	1	12	20	32	103	103	206	Birmingham.
6	2	8	8	5	13	4	1	5	10	–	10	–	–	–	5	5	10	50	59	109	Bristol.
4	–	4	3	4	7	6	–	6	5	–	5	–	–	–	1	2	3	32	33	65	Hull.
2	–	2	6	9	15	3	–	3	3	–	3	1	2	3	5	15	20	45	50	95	Ipswich.
–	–	–	20	13	33	1	1	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	4	3	7	35	36	71	Leicester.
6	1	7	3	9	12	2	–	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	12	15	31	62	93	London (City of).
6	1	7	3	2	5	1	–	1	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	1	1	25	22	47	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
4	–	4	10	7	17	2	1	3	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	5	5	26	23	49	Norwich.
712	78	790	644	739	1,383	371	64	435	779	35	814	6	10	16	399	842	1,241	5,404	5,607	11,011	TOTAL.

TABLE XIX.—*continued.*—Showing the Occupations or Professions of the Patients Admitted into the several County and Borough Asylums, and into

OCCUPATIONS OR PROFESSIONS.

INSTITUTIONS.	PROFESSIONAL CLASS.									DOMESTIC CLASS.						COMMERCIAL CLASS.						AGRICULTURAL CLASS.		
	Order 1. Persons engaged in the General or Local Government of the Country.			Order 2. Persons engaged in the Defence of the Country.			Order 3. Persons engaged in the Learned Professions, or in Literature, Art, and Science (with their immediate Subordinates).			Order 4. Wives and Women engaged generally in Household Work, but assisting in certain cases in the Husband's Business.			Order 5. Persons engaged in entertaining and performing Personal Offices for Man.			Order 6. Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend Money, Houses, or Goods of various kinds.			Order 7. Persons engaged in the Conveyance of Men, Animals, Goods, and Messages.			Order 8. Persons possessing and working the Land, and engaged in growing Grain, Fruits, Grasses, Animals, and other Products, and Persons engaged about Animals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
REGISTERED HOSPITALS.																								
Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Earlswood Idiot Asylum, Reigate																								
St. Luke's Hospital, London	10	1	11	5	–	5	38	49	87	–	105	105	7	15	22	56	15	71	7	–	7	15	2	17
Northampton General Lunatic Hospital.																								
Bethlehem Royal Hospital, London																								
The remaining 11 Registered Hospitals.	3	–	3	5	–	5	35	18	53	–	47	47	2	11	13	32	2	34	3	–	3	16	1	17
TOTAL - - -	13	1	14	10	–	10	73	67	140	–	152	152	9	26	35	89	17	106	10	–	10	32	3	35
STATE ASYLUMS.																								
Royal Military Hospital, Netley	–	–	–	213	–	213	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth																								
Royal India Asylum, Ealing																								
State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor	–	–	–	5	–	5	2	–	2	–	6	6	1	–	1	2	–	2	3	–	3	9	–	9
TOTAL - - -	–	–	–	218	–	218	2	–	2	–	6	6	1	–	1	2	–	2	3	–	3	9	–	9
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.																								
Bethnal House - - - -																								
Camberwell House - - -																								
Hoxton House - - - -	11	–	11	4	–	4	33	30	63	–	240	240	12	119	131	43	8	51	21	–	21	14	2	16
Peckham House - - - -																								
Grove Hall - - - -	–	–	–	53	–	53	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	1	–	1	1	–	1
The remaining 34 Metropolitan Licensed Houses.	2	–	2	14	–	14	39	12	51	–	16	16	1	–	1	14	2	16	1	–	1	4	–	4
TOTAL - - -	13	–	13	71	–	71	73	42	115	–	256	256	13	119	132	61	10	71	23	–	23	19	2	21
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.																								
Fisherton House - - -	1	–	1	4	–	4	5	4	9	–	36	36	5	34	39	2	1	3	12	–	12	19	1	20
The remaining 61 Provincial Licensed Houses.	1	1	2	13	–	13	39	17	56	–	88	88	10	12	22	33	–	33	8	–	8	34	–	34
TOTAL - - -	2	1	3	17	–	17	44	21	65	–	124	124	15	46	61	35	1	36	20	–	20	53	1	54

A Summary of these results will be found in Table XIII.

certain Groups of Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses, in England and Wales during the Year 1876.

OCCUPATIONS OR PROFESSIONS.

INDUSTRIAL CLASS.												INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE CLASS.						TOTAL.			INSTITUTIONS.
Order 9. Persons engaged in Art and Mechanic Productions, in which Matters of various kinds are used in combination.			Order 10. Persons working and dealing in the Textile Fabrics and in Dress.			Order 11. Persons working and dealing in Food and Drinks, and in Animal and Vegetable Substances.			Order 12. Persons working and dealing in Minerals.			Order 13. Persons of Rank or Property not engaged in any Office or Occupation.			Order 14. Scholars, Children, and others of no Occupation, and unknown.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
																					REGISTERED HOSPITALS.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	91	60	151	93	60	153	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster. Earlswood Idiot Asylum, Reigate.
18	1	19	12	9	21	13	–	13	6	1	7	3	18	21	13	58	71	203	274	477	St. Luke's Hospital, London. Northampton General Lunatic Hospital.
8	–	8	9	3	12	16	1	17	5	–	5	5	18	23	11	49	60	150	150	300	Bethlehem Royal Hospital, London. The remaining 11 Registered Hospitals.
26	1	27	21	12	33	29	1	30	11	1	12	8	36	44	115	167	282	446	484	930	TOTAL.
																					STATE ASYLUMS.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	213	–	213	Royal Military Hospital, Netley. Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth. Royal India Asylum, Ealing.
1	–	1	8	2	10	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	35	9	44	State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor.
1	–	1	8	2	10	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	248	9	257	TOTAL.
																					METROP. LICENSED HOUSES.
48	15	63	34	85	119	31	8	39	38	2	40	9	25	34	13	64	77	311	598	909	Bethnal House. Camberwell House. Hoxton House. Peckham House.
–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	63	–	63	Grove Hall.
7	–	7	2	1	3	9	1	10	–	–	–	14	43	57	31	21	52	138	96	234	The remaining 34 Metropolitan Licensed Houses.
55	15	70	37	86	123	41	9	50	38	2	40	23	68	91	45	85	130	512	694	1,206	TOTAL.
																					PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.
17	1	18	6	6	12	6	1	7	5	–	5	2	5	7	9	18	27	93	107	200	Fisherton House.
14	1	15	15	2	17	21	3	24	2	–	2	24	77	101	56	77	133	270	278	548	The remaining 61 Provincial Licensed Houses.
31	2	33	21	8	29	27	4	31	7	–	7	26	82	108	65	95	160	363	385	748	TOTAL.

TABLE XX.—Showing the Principal assigned Causes of Insanity in the Patients Groups of Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State

[A Summary of these results

NOTE.—This Table shows the total number of instances in which the several causes (either

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS - - - -

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	BEDS, HERTS, AND HUNTS. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 187. (86 Males and 101 Females.)			BERKS. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 99. (43 Males and 56 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL:						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	5	14	19	1	1	2
Religious Excitement	5	2	7	1	–	1
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	4	5	9	–	–	—
Love Affairs (including Seduction)	1	3	4	–	–	—
Mental Anxiety: "Worry"	–	3	3	–	1	1
Fright and Nervous Shock	–	–	—	–	1	1
PHYSICAL:						
Intemperance, in Drink	17	3	20	9	2	11
" Sexual	–	–	—	1	–	1
Venereal Disease	1	–	1	–	–	—
Self-abuse (Sexual)	2	–	2	–	–	—
Overwork	1	2	3	–	–	—
Sunstroke	3	–	3	1	–	1
Accident or Injury	2	–	2	–	–	—
Pregnancy	–	2	2	–	1	1
Puerperal	–	5	5	–	8	8
Lactation	–	1	1	–	–	—
Puberty, and Change of Life	–	1	1	–	–	—
Uterine Disorders	–	1	1	–	1	1
Brain Disease, with General Paralysis	6	4	10	–	—	—
" with Epilepsy	6	9	15	2	5	7
Other forms of Brain Disease	3	2	5	–	2	2
Fevers	–	–	—	–	1	1
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders, including Old Age.	12	14	26	5	12	17
Hereditary, with other ascertained cause in combination.	5	14	19	8	15	23
Hereditary, other combined cause not ascertained.	1	14	15	2	3	5
Congenital, with other ascertained cause in combination.	–	–	—	4	3	7
Congenital, other combined cause not ascertained.	–	6	6	–	–	–
Other ascertained causes	2	–	2	–	–	–
Unknown	23	13	36	16	13	29

Admitted into the several County and Borough Asylums, and into certain Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the Year 1876.

will be found in Table XIV.]

alone or in combination with others) were stated to have produced the mental disorder.

- - - - COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

BUCKS. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 99. (50 Males and 49 Females.)			CAMBRIDGE. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 100. (54 Males and 46 Females.)			CARMARTHEN, CARDIGAN, AND PEMBROKE. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 70. (42 Males and 28 Females.)			CHESTER (Chester). The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 135. (78 Males and 57 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	3	4	1	3	4	1	4	5	3	5	8
–	–	—	–	1	1	2	–	2	1	2	3
3	3	6	3	–	3	1	3	4	3	2	5
–	2	2	–	–	—	1	1	2	–	2	2
2	1	3	3	1	4	2	–	2	1	–	1
–	4	4	–	–	—	1	3	4	1	2	3
6	3	9	8	3	11	12	3	15	16	4	20
1	–	1	–	–	—	–	–	—	–	–	—
–	–	—	–	–	—	1	–	1	–	–	—
1	–	1	–	–	—	–	–	—	4	–	4
1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	—	2	–	2
1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	—	2	–	2
2	–	2	3	–	3	3	–	3	7	–	7
–	2	2	–	–	—	–	–	—	–	1	1
–	3	3	–	–	—	–	1*	1	–	2	2
–	2	2	–	3	3	–	–	—	–	1	1
–	2	2	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	1	1
–	–	—	–	1	1	–	–	—	–	2	2
1	–	1	–	–	—	–	–	—	7	3	10
4	2	6	3	1	4	1	–	1	1	2	3
1	3	4	4	–	4	–	–	—	1	1	2
–	–	—	–	–	—	–	1	1	2	–	2
9	4	13	7	5	12	5	5	10	7	9	16
3	3	6	2	–	2	12	9	21	4	2	6
4	2	6	6	4	10	1	2	3	1	1	2
1	–	1	–	–	—	1	1	2	–	1	1
3	7	10	2	4	6	3	1	4	2	2	4
–	–	—	–	–	—	11	6	17	1	–	1
12	6	18	14	19	33	2	2	4	18	15	33

TABLE XX.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued.*

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	CHESTER (Parkside, near Macclesfield). The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 292. (132 Males and 160 Females.)			CORNWALL. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 114. (53 Males and 61 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL:						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	3	15	18	2	5	7
Religious Excitement	9	5	14	3	3	6
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	5	5	10	6	3	9
Love Affairs (including Seduction)	1	1	2	–	–	—
Mental Anxiety: "Worry"	5	7	12	4	6	10
Fright and Nervous Shock	1	3	4	–	5	5
PHYSICAL:						
Intemperance, in Drink	35	9	44	4	–	4
" Sexual	–	1	1	1	2	3
Venereal Disease	–	–	—	1	–	1
Self-abuse (Sexual)	1	2	3	–	–	—
Overwork	2	–	2	–	1	1
Sunstroke	2	–	2	–	–	—
Accident or Injury	9	1	10	1	–	1
Pregnancy	–	3	3	–	1	1
Puerperal	–	10	10	–	5	5
Lactation	–	1	1	–	–	—
Puberty, and Change of Life	2	6	8	1	3	4
Uterine Disorders	–	3	3	–	–	—
Brain Disease, with General Paralysis	15	1	16	10	–	10
" with Epilepsy	13	21	34	7	7	14
Other forms of Brain Disease	7	2	9	2	1	3
Fevers	–	1	1	–	–	—
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders, including Old Age.	13	17	30	2	3	5
Hereditary, with other ascertained cause in combination.	4	5	9	3	5	8
Hereditary, other combined cause not ascertained.	5	6	11	3	1	4
Congenital, with other ascertained cause in combination.	3	4	7	–	–	—
Congenital, other combined cause not ascertained.	8	12	20	2	2	4
Other ascertained causes	–	–	—	–	1	1
Unknown	13	37	50	8	13	21

- - - COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued.*

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 113. (53 Males and 60 Females.)			DENBIGH, ANGLESEA, CARNARVON, FLINT, AND MERIONETH. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 133. (66 Males and 67 Females.)			DERBY. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 180. (92 Males and 88 Females.)			DEVON. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 157. (71 Males and 86 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
4	7	11	3	7	10	7	13	20	3	13	16
1	2	3	5	3	8	5	–	5	1	7	8
4	2	6	7	3	10	16	11	27	2	6	8
–	–	—	1	4	5	–	4	4	–	1	1
3	1	4	4	3	7	9	13	22	–	1	1
–	–	—	2	3	5	1	4	5	–	2	2
20	6	26	17	2	19	38	6	44	13	4	17
2	3	5	2	1	3	1	–	1	1	1	2
–	–	—	1	–	1	–	–	—	2	–	2
6	2	8	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2
–	–	—	–	1	1	4	3	7	–	1	1
–	–	—	1	–	1	–	–	—	3	1	4
2	–	2	4	–	4	5	2	7	3	–	3
–	–	—	–	2	2	–	3	3	–	–	–
–	3	3	–	5	5	–	7	7	–	1	1
–	5	5	–	1	1	–	3	3	–	2	2
–	10	10	–	2	2	–	13	13	–	2	2
–	5	5	–	3	3	–	6	6	–	3	3
–	–	—	–	2	2	15	2	17	8	2	10
3	–	3	4	2	6	3	5	8	6	4	10
3	1	4	2	–	2	–	1	1	2	2	4
–	–	—	–	–	—	–	–	—	–	–	—
12	15	27	9	11	20	19	14	33	7	10	17
24	24	48	8	12	20	11	17	28	4	6	10
1	5	6	5	11	16	2	1	3	2	7	9
–	2	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	–	3
1	–	1	7	4	11	4	–	4	4	4	8
–	–	—	3	–	3	1	2	3	–	1	1
4	5	9	4	6	10	2	5	7	14	14	28

TABLE XX.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued.*

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	DORSET. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 84. (41 Males and 43 Females.)			DURHAM. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 222. (124 Males and 98 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL:						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	5	13	18	7	17	24
Religious Excitement	5	8	13	2	3	5
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	11	9	20	6	5	11
Love Affairs (including Seduction)	1	3	4	1	2	3
Mental Anxiety: "Worry"	7	11	18	11	18	29
Fright and Nervous Shock	–	5	5	1	1	2
PHYSICAL:						
Intemperance, in Drink	14	4	18	57	14	71
,, Sexual	2	1	3	2	2	4
Venereal Disease	–	–	—	1	–	1
Self-abuse (Sexual)	–	–	—	1	–	1
Overwork	2	3	5	4	2	6
Sunstroke	–	–	—	3	1	4
Accident or Injury	–	–	—	25	3	28
Pregnancy	–	1	1	–	2	2
Puerperal	–	4	4	–	7	7
Lactation	–	–	—	–	9	9
Puberty, and Change of Life	–	1	1	–	6	6
Uterine Disorders	–	1	1	–	7	7
Brain Disease, with General Paralysis	1	2	3	6	3	9
,, with Epilepsy	2	–	2	7	2	9
Other forms of Brain Disease	1	1	2	8	5	13
Fevers	–	–	—	6	2	8
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders, including Old Age.	4	4		20	29	49
Hereditary, with other ascertained cause in combination.	8	3	11	18	19	37
Hereditary, other combined cause not ascertained.	2	–	2	2	3	5
Congenital, with other ascertained cause in combination.	1	1	2	4	–	4
Congenital, other combined cause not ascertained.	–	–	—	2	–	2
Other ascertained causes	1	1	2	–	4	4
Unknown	3	3		8	8	16

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued.*

ESSEX. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 219. (92 Males and 127 Females.)			GLAMORGAN. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 148. (82 Males and 66 Females.)			GLOUCESTER. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 170. (76 Males and 94 Females.)			HANTS. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 159. (69 Males and 90 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
3	7	10	2	5	7	2	9	11	4	7	11
2	2	4	1	1	2	–	2	2	7	11	18
8	1	9	6	2	8	5	3	8	2	1	3
1	8	9	1	1	2	1	4	5	1	3	4
5	20	25	2	2	4	2	3	5	–	6	6
–	2	2	4	2	6	2	1	3	1	2	3
18	14	32	17	3	20	13	7	20	12	–	12
2	–	2	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
7	1	8	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–
2	5	7	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	1
4	1	5	4	–	4	5	–	5	1	2	3
7	3	10	3	–	3	6	2	8	7	2	9
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–
–	6	6	–	4	4	–	5	5	–	6	6
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	3	3
–	7	7	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	6	6
–	5	5	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
8	2	10	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	3
5	7	12	7	10	17	3	7	10	12	8	20
5	6	11	1	–	1	4	2	6	6	6	12
2	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	1	1
8	30	38	5	6	11	1	4	5	1	1	2
7	5	12	4	5	9	6	11	17	10	20	30
2	10	12	3	3	6	10	12	22	2	2	4
1	1	2	4	1	5	1	1	2	4	6	10
1	2	3	–	1	1	4	6	10	9	9	18
–	4	4	2	7	9	–	1	1	–	–	–
15	17	32	29	15	44	19	26	45	10	15	25

TABLE XX.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued.*

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	HEREFORD (County and City) The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 110. (63 Males and 47 Females.)			KENT (Barming Heath) The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 317. (155 Males and 162 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL:						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	1	–	1	13	21	34
Religious Excitement	1	–	1	6	6	12
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	1	3	4	14	9	23
Love Affairs (including Seduction)	1	1	2	1	9	10
Mental Anxiety: "Worry"	2	–	2	8	12	20
Fright and Nervous Shock	–	2	2	2	2	4
PHYSICAL:						
Intemperance, in Drink	9	5	14	33	5	38
" Sexual	1	–	1	8	3	11
Venereal Disease	–	–	—	2	3	5
Self-abuse (Sexual)	1	–	1	6	5	11
Overwork	1	–	1	7	5	12
Sunstroke	–	–	—	4	1	5
Accident or Injury	3	–	3	6	1	7
Pregnancy	–	1	1	–	2	2
Puerperal	–	4	4	–	10	10
Lactation	–	4	4	–	–	–
Puberty, and Change of Life	3	8	11	–	21	21
Uterine Disorders	–	–	—	–	14	14
Brain Disease, with General Paralysis	4	–	4	10	–	10
" with Epilepsy	1	1	2	16	15	31
Other forms of Brain Disease	1	–	1	21	10	31
Fevers	–	–	—	1	–	1
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders, including Old Age.	10	9	19	9	24	33
Hereditary, with other ascertained cause in combination.	4	1	5	25	38	63
Hereditary, other combined cause not ascertained.	1	3	4	4	4	8
Congenital, with other ascertained cause in combination.	5	1	6	2	1	3
Congenital, other combined cause not ascertained.	12	4	16	1	2	3
Other ascertained causes	2	4	6	–	–	–
Unknown	13	1	14	4	1	5

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued.*

KENT (Chartham). The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 182. (66 Males and 116 Females.)			LANCASTER (Lancaster). The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 203. (116 Males and 87 Females.)			LANCASTER (Rainhill). The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 180. (109 Males and 71 Females.)			LANCASTER (Prestwich). The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 438. (204 Males and 234 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	9	10	3	12	15	2	3	5	12	36	48
–	3	3	8	2	10	4	3	7	–	10	10
2	3	5	7	3	10	3	2	5	21	20	41
–	3	3	–	2	2	–	–	–	1	7	8
3	2	5	–	5	5	–	–	–	8	9	17
1	1	2	–	2	2	–	3	3	–	2	2
7	2	9	40	7	47	21	13	34	91	41	132
–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1
1	–	1	4	–	4	1	–	1	1	–	1
–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	10	9	19
3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	2	7	7	–	7	1	–	1	4	–	4
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	5	5	–	10	10	–	3	3	–	19	19
–	–	–	–	5	5	–	2	2	–	–	–
–	–	–	3	8	11	–	–	–	5	10	15
–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	9	2	11	2	–	2	50	3	53
7	13	20	12	9	21	8	5	13	7	9	16
–	–	–	5	2	7	13	4	17	12	5	17
1	–	1	3	1	4	–	1	1	1	1	2
1	2	3	11	6	17	9	2	11	27	7	34
5	6	11	10	15	25	1	–	1	23	9	32
3	12	15	2	9	11	3	–	3	11	31	42
–	–	–	7	3	10	–	–	–	11	1	12
7	4	11	8	3	11	4	–	4	12	1	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	1	1	2
24	52	76	6	3	9	38	27	65	9	28	37

TABLE XX.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued*

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	LANCASTER (Whittingham). The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 506. (233 Males and 273 Females.)			LEICESTER AND RUTLAND. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 89. (41 Males and 48 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL:						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	9	17	26	3	13	16
Religious Excitement	1	3	4	1	2	3
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	11	13	24	2	1	3
Love Affairs (including Seduction)	–	6	6	–	1	1
Mental Anxiety: "Worry"	6	11	17	4	–	4
Fright and Nervous Shock	5	7	12	–	–	–
PHYSICAL:						
Intemperance, in Drink	50	32	82	4	1	5
,, Sexual	1	11	12	–	–	–
Venereal Disease	1	–	1	–	–	–
Self-abuse (Sexual)	11	–	11	–	–	–
Overwork	5	2	7	1	–	1
Sunstroke	7	2	9	2	–	2
Accident or Injury	18	1	19	1	–	1
Pregnancy	–	–	—	–	–	–
Puerperal	–	15	15	–	3	3
Lactation	–	4	4	–	1	1
Puberty, and Change of Life	–	7	7	–	–	–
Uterine Disorders	–	7	7	–	–	–
Brain Disease, with General Paralysis	13	7	20	1	–	1
,, with Epilepsy	22	31	53	5	4	9
Other forms of Brain Disease	11	22	33	1	–	1
Fevers	3	7	10	–	–	–
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders, including Old Age.	11	16	27	6	5	11
Hereditary, with other ascertained cause in combination.	15	31	46	2	2	4
Hereditary, other combined cause not ascertained.	17	32	49	4	2	6
Congenital, with other ascertained cause in combination.	1	–	1	1	–	1
Congenital, other combined cause not ascertained.	17	14	31	3	1	4
Other ascertained causes	1	–	1	–	–	–
Unknown	22	27	49	6	15	21

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued.*

LINCOLN. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 177. (84 Males and 93 Females.)			MIDDLESEX (Colney Hatch). The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 749. (387 Males and 362 Females.)			MIDDLESEX (Hanwell). The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 357. (218 Males and 139 Females.)			MONMOUTH, BRECON AND RADNOR. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 152, (82 Males and 70 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
3	10	13	8	25	33	8	15	23	–	–	—
8	8	16	6	3	9	3	6	9	1	–	1
9	5	14	13	1	14	8	5	13	–	–	—
–	–	—	–	4	4	2	5	7	–	–	—
2	4	6	3	2	5	11	13	24	2	–	2
–	–	—	1	6	7	1	3	4	2	2	4
17	3	20	88	31	119	47	15	62	18	4	22
–	1	1	–	1	1	16	–	16	–	–	—
–	–	—	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	—
–	–	—	5	–	5	6	–	6	–	–	—
4	8	12	3	1	4	11	11	22	–	–	—
–	–	—	5	–	5	2	–	2	–	–	—
7	2	9	13	1	14	6	3	9	8	1	9
–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	—	–	1	1
–	5	5	–	32	32	–	9	9	–	7	7
–	4	4	–	9	9	–	1	1	–	4	4
–	13	13	–	1	1	–	9	9	1	4	5
–	5	5	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	3	3
2	2	4	1	–	1	–	3	3	12	4	16
5	4	9	15	12	27	18	8	26	8	3	11
13	3	16	2	1	3	–	–	—	7	2	9
1	3	4	2	2	4	–	–	—	2	1	3
18	21	39	3	1	4	35	9	44	5	5	10
12	21	33	9	5	14	36	23	59	1	1	2
1	3	4	21	4	25	12	4	16	5	6	11
8	5	13	–	–	—	–	–	—	1	–	1
5	3	8	5	–	5	6	3	9	3	6	9
4	4	8	–	–	—	10	–	10	2	1	3
13	9	22	201	227	428	26	29	55	18	17	35

TABLE XX.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued.*

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	NORFOLK. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 134. (63 Males and 71 Females).			NORTHAMPTON, (*a*) The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 292. (131 Males and 161 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL:						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	1	4	5	1	5	6
Religious Excitement	–	1	1	1	3	4
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	4	4	8	4	–	4
Love Affairs (including Seduction)	1	1	2	–	2	2
Mental Anxiety: "Worry"	–	–	—	–	2	2
Fright and Nervous Shock	–	–	—	–	1	1
PHYSICAL:						
Intemperance, in Drink	9	1	10	5	1	6
" Sexual	1	–	1	–	–	–
Venereal Disease	1	–	1	–	1	1
Self-abuse (Sexual)	–	–	—	–	–	–
Overwork	–	–	—	–	–	–
Sunstroke	1	–	1	3	–	3
Accident or Injury	–	–	—	1	1	2
Pregnancy	–	–	—	–	3	3
Puerperal	–	3	3	–	1	1
Lactation	–	5	5	–	1	1
Puberty, and Change of Life	–	1	1	–	–	–
Uterine Disorders	–	–	—	–	–	–
Brain Disease, with General Paralysis	6	2	8	2	1	3
" with Epilepsy	8	5	13	9	3	12
Other forms of Brain Disease	2	3	5	2	2	4
Fevers	1	–	1	–	2	2
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders, including Old Age.	5	6	11	1	6	7
Hereditary, with other ascertained cause in combination.	4	13	17	1	–	1
Hereditary, other combined cause not ascertained.	7	16	23	3	2	5
Congenital, with other ascertained cause in combination.	3	1	4	3	2	5
Congenital, other combined cause not ascertained.	2	2	4	7	2	9
Other ascertained causes	–	–	—	4	–	4
Unknown	18	18	36	89	122	211

(*a*) The Northampton Asylum was opened 30th June 1876.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued.*

NORTHUMBERLAND. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 92. (47 Males and 45 Females.)			NOTTINGHAM. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 124. (61 Males and 63 Females.)			OXFORD (Abingdon, Oxford City, and Windsor). The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 102. (48 Males and 54 Females.)			SALOP AND MONTGOMERY. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 155. (75 Males and 80 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
–	6	6	1	9	10	1	2	3	1	8	9
–	3	3	2	2	4	2	2	4	3	2	5
4	1	5	1	5	6	1	1	2	6	–	6
2	3	5	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	3	3
1	1	2	2	2	4	1	–	1	1	1	2
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	2
9	–	9	28	6	34	8	3	11	17	1	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
1	–	1	1	–	1	3	–	3	1	–	1
1	–	1	10	2	12	2	–	2	3	–	3
–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	7	7	–	4	4	–	6	6	–	4	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–
2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	2	6	2	8	10	5	8	13	7	4	11
–	1	1	2	–	2	2	3	5	4	1	5
1	–	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–
7	4	11	5	3	8	3	5	8	2	8	10
10	12	22	4	12	16	4	3	7	6	9	15
3	–	3	4	10	14	8	7	15	6	19	25
1	3	4	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	1	1
4	3	7	2	2	4	–	2	2	5	4	9
1	4	5	–	–	–	1	1	2	7	6	13
6	5	11	8	7	15	13	16	29	20	17	37

TABLE XX.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued.*

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	SOMERSET. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 228. (98 Males and 130 Females.)			STAFFORD (Stafford). The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 250. (137 Males and 113 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL:						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	3	18	21	3	13	16
Religious Excitement	7	10	17	8	2	10
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	6	8	14	11	5	16
Love Affairs (including Seduction)	–	2	2	1	5	6
Mental Anxiety: "Worry"	4	10	14	4	4	8
Fright and Nervous Shock	2	3	5	–	1	1
PHYSICAL:						
Intemperance, in Drink	28	4	32	32	9	41
,, Sexual	2	5	7	–	1	1
Venereal Disease	–	–	—	–	–	—
Self-abuse (Sexual)	–	–	—	1	–	1
Overwork	4	3	7	–	–	—
Sunstroke	2	–	2	1	1	2
Accident or Injury	6	2	8	10	2	12
Pregnancy	–	2	2	–	13	13
Puerperal	–	5	5	–	6	6
Lactation	–	4	4	–	–	—
Puberty and Change of Life	–	3	3	–	–	—
Uterine Disorders	–	11	11	–	–	—
Brain Disease, with General Paralysis	–	–	—	4	–	4
,, with Epilepsy	3	3	6	20	11	31
Other forms of Brain Disease	4	1	5	3	4	7
Fevers	7	15	22	–	1	1
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders, including Old Age.	11	3	14	4	–	4
Hereditary, with other ascertained cause in combination.	13	23	36	8	7	15
Hereditary, other combined cause not ascertained.	1	4	5	12	13	25
Congenital, with other ascertained cause in combination.	5	–	5	–	–	—
Congenital, other combined cause not ascertained.	–	2	2	1	1	2
Other ascertained causes	–	–	—	–	–	—
Unknown	10	19	29	29	30	59

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued.*

STAFFORD (Burntwood). The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 120. (60 Males and 60 Females.)			SUFFOLK. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 130. (59 Males and 71 Females.)			SURREY (Wandsworth). The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 243. (127 Males and 116 Females.)			SURREY (Brookwood). The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 450. (198 Males and 252 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
–	6	6	1	6	7	2	11	13	7	36	43
1	–	1	2	3	5	1	4	5	2	6	8
–	2	2	3	4	7	9	–	9	12	6	18
1	–	1	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	8	10
2	4	6	3	4	7	7	4	11	8	32	40
2	1	3	1	–	1	1	3	4	3	6	9
8	4	12	7	2	9	23	5	28	64	43	107
–	–	—	–	–	—	–	3	3	–	3	3
–	–	—	1	–	1	–	–	—	–	–	—
1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	—	3	3	6
1	–	1	2	–	2	2	1	3	5	11	16
–	–	—	1	–	1	2	–	2	5	–	5
2	–	2	2	1	3	5	1	6	16	3	19
–	–	—	–	2	2	–	–	—	–	–	—
–	4	4	–	3	3	–	9	9	–	20	20
–	–	—	–	–	—	–	1	1	–	1	1
	2	2	–	3	3	–	–	—	–	7	7
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	3	3	–	10	10
3	1	4	1	–	1	4	2	6	24	15	39
19	11	30	4	4	8	9	8	17	11	11	22
3	1	4	4	3	7	2	–	2	4	5	9
–	1	1	–	1	1	2	–	2	1	–	1
5	16	21	4	2	6	–	3	3	14	14	28
1	–	1	4	5	9	–	1	1	17	12	29
1	–	1	1	9	10	5	3	8	4	8	12
1	2	3	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	—
1	2	3	1	2	3	6	–	6	3	–	3
–	1	1	–	–	—	2	2	4	1	3	4
10	6	16	20	20	40	44	53	97	39	41	80

TABLE XX.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued.*

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	SUSSEX. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 247. (131 Males and 116 Females.)			WARWICK. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 157. (67 Males and 90 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL:						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	10	8	18	1	7	8
Religious Excitement	6	8	14	1	1	2
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	6	–	6	4	4	8
Love Affairs (including Seduction)	1	3	4	1	3	4
Mental Anxiety: "Worry"	4	4	8	1	1	2
Fright and Nervous Shock	–	1	1	1	2	3
PHYSICAL:						
Intemperance, in Drink	11	7	18	5	3	8
,, Sexual	5	1	6	–	–	—
Venereal Disease	–	–	—	1	–	1
Self-abuse (Sexual)	3	–	3	–	–	—
Overwork	–	–	—	–	–	—
Sunstroke	1	1	2	1	1	2
Accident or Injury	2	–	2	1	–	1
Pregnancy	–	1	1	–	1	1
Puerperal	–	4	4	–	9	9
Lactation	–	–	—	–	3	3
Puberty, and Change of Life	–	1	1	–	3	3
Uterine Disorders	–	3	3	–	1	1
Brain Disease, with General Paralysis	1	–	1	4	1	5
,, with Epilepsy	8	2	10	11	12	23
Other forms of Brain Disease	–	–	—	5	4	9
Fevers	–	–	—	1	–	1
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders, including Old Age.	3	5	8	5	5	10
Hereditary, with other ascertained cause in combination.	9	7	16	11	17	28
Hereditary, other combined cause not ascertained.	9	9	18	7	7	14
Congenital, with other ascertained cause in combination.	–	–	—	5	7	12
Congenital, other combined cause not ascertained.	6	1	7	6	5	11
Other ascertained causes	–	–	—	1	10	11
Unknown	60	57	117	11	13	24

- - - COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued.*

WILTS. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 148. (83 Males and 65 Females.)			WORCESTER. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 175. (90 Males and 85 Females.)			YORK, N. RIDING. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 143. (81 Males and 62 Females.)			YORK, W. RIDING. (Wakefield). The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 509. (249 Males and 260 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
5	3	8	8	19	27	5	10	15	17	29	46
8	8	16	4	2	6	1	7	8	9	4	13
6	2	8	4	5	9	9	4	13	22	5	27
–	–	—	–	3	3	–	1	1	3	9	12
4	2	6	4	3	7	2	6	8	11	8	19
–	2	2	1	2	3	–	2	2	2	3	5
9	–	9	18	2	20	24	4	28	83	16	99
–	–	—	–	3	3	–	–	—	2	1	3
–	–	—	–	1	1	–	1	1	4	1	5
1	–	1	2	–	2	1	1	2	5	–	5
–	–	—	3	–	3	1	2	3	2	–	2
3	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	3	1	1	2
–	–	—	11	–	11	4	2	6	11	3	14
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	—	–	4	4
–	4	4	–	4	4	–	–	—	–	13	13
–	–	—	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	14	14
–	–	—	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	35	36
–	1	1	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	6	6
4	–	4	2	–	2	5	2	7	2	10	12
8	4	12	12	10	22	9	3	12	6	16	22
–	–	—	1	3	4	4	–	4	9	8	17
1	2	3	1	2	3	6	2	8	2	3	5
8	7	15	7	13	20	5	6	11	23	33	56
4	4	8	8	13	21	3	3	6	25	40	65
5	4	9	4	7	11	3	–	3	8	15	23
–	–	—	2	3	5	–	–	–	1	8	9
6	5	11	2	1	3	3	1	4	3	14	17
–	1	1	14	23	37	–	–	–	9	1	10
20	20	40	6	6	12	4	9	13	44	34	78

0.99.

TABLE XX.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued*

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	YORK, WEST RIDING (Wadsley, Sheffield). The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 362. (166 Males and 196 Females.)			YORK, EAST RIDING. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 74. (24 Males and 50 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL:						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	1	11	12	–	4	4
Religious Excitement	1	–	1	–	4	4
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	5	3	8	2	1	3
Love Affairs (including Seduction)	–	4	4	–	1	1
Mental Anxiety: "Worry"	6	5	11	1	1	2
Fright and Nervous Shock	1	3	4	–	–	–
PHYSICAL:						
Intemperance, in Drink	30	2	32	1	3	4
,, Sexual	–	–	—	–	–	–
Venereal Disease	–	1	1	1	–	1
Self-abuse (Sexual)	2	–	2	2	–	2
Overwork	–	1	1	–	1	1
Sunstroke	–	–	—	–	–	–
Accident or Injury	–	–	—	–	–	–
Pregnancy	–	1	1	–	–	–
Puerperal	–	23	23	–	7	7
Lactation	–	12	12	–	–	–
Puberty, and Change of Life	3	12	15	–	–	–
Uterine Disorders	–	5	5	–	1	1
Brain Disease, with General Paralysis	53	19	72	3	1	4
,, with Epilepsy	21	23	44	1	2	3
Other forms of Brain Disease	4	–	4	3	5	8
Fevers	–	2	2	–	–	–
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders, including Old Age.	13	18	31	2	2	4
Hereditary, with other ascertained cause in combination.	12	32	44	4	3	7
Hereditary, other combined cause not ascertained.	5	7	12	1	6	7
Congenital, with other ascertained cause in combination.	–	–	—	–	1	1
Congenital, other combined cause not ascertained.	4	11	15	1	3	4
Other ascertained causes	–	1	1	–	–	–
Unknown	23	32	55	6	13	19

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued.*

BIRMINGHAM. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 206. (103 Males and 103 Females).			BRISTOL. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 109. (50 Males and 59 Females).			HULL. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 65. (32 Males and 33 Females).			IPSWICH. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 95. (45 Males and 50 Females).		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	2	3	–	2	2	2	10	12	1	6	7
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
4	5	9	2	1	3	4	3	7	2	4	6
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	1	1
1	4	5	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
39	16	55	3	5	8	7	3	10	4	1	5
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	–	5	–	–	–	7	–	7	–	–	–
2	–	2	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
–	2	2	–	–	–	3	–	3	2	1	3
–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	9	9	–	4	4	–	7	7	–	1	1
–	4	4	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	–	–
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	6	6	1	–	1
–	4	4	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	1	1
2	–	2	6	3	9	–	–	–	4	–	4
13	11	24	8	4	12	4	1	5	5	3	8
2	1	3	8	4	12	2	5	7	2	–	2
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	3	9	6	7	13	3	9	12	2	1	3
4	11	15	1	3	4	4	2	6	1	1	2
4	10	14	9	16	25	2	–	2	1	6	7
–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–
3	–	3	–	2	2	1	–	1	–	3	3
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	27	50	8	3	11	4	2	6	21	18	39

TABLE XX.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued.*

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	LEICESTER. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 71. (35 Males and 36 Females.)			LONDON (City of). The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 93. (31 Males and 62 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL:						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	4	1	5	–	8	8
Religious Excitement	–	1	1	–	1	1
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	4	–	4	3	2	5
Love Affairs (including Seduction)	1	2	3	–	–	–
Mental Anxiety: "Worry"	–	3	3	1	–	1
Fright and Nervous Shock	–	–	–	–	1	1
PHYSICAL:						
Intemperance, in Drink	15	5	20	3	9	12
„ Sexual	–	–	–	–	1	1
Venereal Disease	1	–	1	–	–	–
Self-abuse (Sexual)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Overwork	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sunstroke	3	–	3	–	–	–
Accident or Injury	–	2	2	–	1	1
Pregnancy	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerperal	–	4	4	–	1	1
Lactation	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puberty, and Change of Life	–	1	1	–	–	–
Uterine Disorders	–	1	1	–	–	–
Brain Disease, with General Paralysis	–	–	–	2	–	2
„ with Epilepsy	4	6	10	5	4	9
Other forms of Brain Disease	2	–	2	–	–	–
Fevers	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders, including Old Age.	–	4	4	1	2	3
Hereditary, with other ascertained cause in combination.	15	18	33	–	5	5
Hereditary, other combined cause not ascertained.	2	6	8	12	11	23
Congenital, with other ascertained cause in combination.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congenital, other combined cause not ascertained.	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other ascertained causes	–	–	–	1	–	1
Unknown	1	3	4	3	22	25

- - - COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued.*

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 47. (25 Males and 22 Females.)			NORWICH. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 49. (26 Males and 23 Females.)			TOTAL OF COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 11,011. (5,404 Males and 5,607 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
2	2	4	1	3	4	199	558	757
1	–	1	—	—	—	149	174	323
2	–	2	4	4	8	327	208	535
1	1	2	—	1	1	31	141	172
–	–	—	2	3	5	179	261	440
1	1	2	1	—	1	42	109	151
3	2	5	5	9	14	1,249	412	1,661
1	–	1	—	—	—	61	49	110
–	–	—	—	1	1	21	14	35
4	–	4	—	—	—	106	15	121
2	–	2	—	—	—	90	79	169
–	–	—	—	—	—	92	14	106
1	1	2	2	—	2	263	48	311
–	–	—	—	1	1	—	65	65
–	2	2	—	—	—	—	368	368
–	–	—	—	—	—	—	120	120
–	3	3	—	2	2	20	234	254
–	2	2	—	3	3	—	139	139
5	1	6	5	2	7	329	103	432
2	1	3	3	—	3	434	386	820
–	1	1	5	5	10	215	144	359
2	1	3	—	—	—	54	58	112
1	2	3	5	2	7	437	477	914
1	2	3	9	3	12	464	585	1,049
–	–	—	1	—	1	272	404	676
1	–	1	1	1	2	93	65	158
1	–	1	1	—	1	209	172	381
–	–	—	—	—	—	84	94	178
4	6	10	—	—	—	1,138	1,287	2,425

TABLE XX.—*continued.*—REGISTERED - - - -

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, LANCASTER; EARLSWOOD IDIOT ASYLUM, REIGATE. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 153. (93 Males and 60 Females.)			ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, LONDON, NORTHAMPTON GENERAL LUNATIC HOSPITAL; BETHLEHEM ROYAL HOSPITAL, LONDON. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 477. (203 Males and 274 Females).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL:						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	-	—	—	10	19	29
Religious Excitement - - -	—	—	—	8	12	20
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	—	—	—	25	2	27
Love Affairs (including Seduction)	—	—	—	2	7	9
Mental Anxiety: "Worry" - -	—	—	—	28	43	71
Fright and Nervous Shock - -	1	- -	1	5	3	8
PHYSICAL:						
Intemperance, in Drink - -	—	—	—	23	8	31
„ Sexual - - -	—	—	—	6	- -	6
Venereal Disease - - - -	—	—	—	3	- -	3
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - -	—	—	—	21	1	22
Overwork - - - - -	1	- -	1	29	4	33
Sunstroke - - - - -	—	—	—	4	- -	4
Accident or Injury - - -	9	5	14	11	3	14
Pregnancy - - - - -	—	—	—	—	2	2
Puerperal - - - - -	—	—	—	—	25	25
Lactation - - - - -	—	—	—	—	10	10
Puberty, and Change of Life - -	—	—	—	1	17	18
Uterine Disorders - - -	—	—	—	—	10	10
Brain Disease, with General Paralysis.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brain Disease, with Epilepsy -	2	2	4	1	1	2
Other forms of Brain Disease -	9	10	19	5	13	18
Fevers - - - - - -	2	- -	2	5	4	9
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders, including Old Age.	7	8	15	13	5	18
Hereditury, with other ascertained cause in combination.	10	2	12	21	37	58
Hereditary, other combined cause not ascertained.	3	3	6	7	25	32
Congenital, with other ascertained cause in combination.	33	12	45	1	- -	1
Congenital, other combined cause not ascertained.	28	24	52	3	1	4
Other ascertained causes - -	29	8	37	6	5	11
Unknown - - - - -	—	—	—	33	63	96

- HOSPITALS.			NAVAL, MILITARY, AND STATE ASYLUMS.								
THE REMAINING 11 REGISTERED HOSPITALS. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 300. (150 Males and 150 Females.)			ROYAL MILITARY HOSPITAL, NETLEY, AND ROYAL INDIA ASYLUM, EALING. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 178. (All Males.)			ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, YARMOUTH. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 35. (All Males.)			STATE CRIMINAL ASYLUM, BROADMOOR. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 44. (35 Males and 9 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
2	20	22	3	–	3	1	–	1	3	–	3
4	17	21	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	7	38	5	–	5	1	–	1	3	2	5
5	6	11	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1
8	13	21	11	–	11	1	–	1	–	–	–
–	5	5	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
40	8	48	84	–	84	3	–	3	9	3	12
6	–	6	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	1	10	–	10	1	–	1	–	–	–
4	3	7	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	3	13	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
3	–	3	18	–	18	2	–	2	3	–	3
5	1	6	13	–	13	1	–	1	2	–	2
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4
–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	–	2	3	–	3	14	–	14	1	–	1
6	1	7	3	–	3	4	–	4	1	1	2
3	1	4	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1
2	1	3	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	12	21	2	–	2	4	–	4	1	1	2
24	25	49	29	–	29	–	–	–	7	–	7
7	6	13	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–
2	1	3	17	–	17	–	–	–	3	–	3
2	–	2	10	–	10	–	–	–	6	–	6
1	3	4	56	–	56*	–	–	–	3	–	3
23	34	57	6	–	6	5	–	5	5	–	5

* Fifty-five of these are "climate (tropical)."

TABLE XX.—*continued.*—METROPOLITAN LICENSED - -

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	BETHNAL HOUSE, HOXTON HOUSE, CAMBERWELL HOUSE, PECKHAM HOUSE. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 909. (311 Males and 598 Females.)			GROVE HALL. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 63. (All Males, chiefly Soldiers.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL:						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	7	24	31	–	–	—
Religious Excitement - - - - -	7	19	26	–	–	—
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	21	10	31	1	–	1
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - -	1	12	13	1	–	1
Mental Anxiety: "Worry" - - -	28	62	90	3	–	3
Fright and Nervous Shock - - -	2	12	14	–	–	—
PHYSICAL:						
Intemperance, in Drink - - - -	78	65	143	16	–	16
„ Sexual - - - -	9	4	13	–	–	—
Venereal Disease - - - - -	4	1	5	2	–	2
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - - -	23	8	31	2	–	2
Overwork - - - - - -	13	11	24	–	–	—
Sunstroke - - - - - -	11	3	14	3	–	3
Accident or Injury - - - - -	7	9	16	5	–	5
Pregnancy - - - - - -	–	4	4	–	–	—
Puerperal - - - - - -	–	48	48	–	–	—
Lactation - - - - - - -	–	4	4	–	–	—
Puberty, and Change of Life - - -	–	44	44	–	–	—
Uterine Disorders - - - - -	–	23	23	–	–	—
Brain Disease, with General Paralysis - -	33	20	53	7	–	7
„ with Epilepsy - - -	22	35	57	1	–	1
Other forms of Brain Disease - - -	9	14	23	3	–	3
Fevers - - - - - - - -	2	2	4	3	–	3
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders, including Old Age.	24	56	80	4	–	4
Hereditary, with other ascertained cause in combination.	32	33	65	16	–	16
Hereditary, other combined cause not ascertained.	8	18	26	7	–	7
Congenital, with other ascertained cause in combination.	–	1	1	–	–	—
Congenital, other combined cause not ascertained.	5	8	13	1	–	1
Other ascertained causes - - - -	2	2	4	12	–	12*
Unknown - - - - - - - -	46	125	171	12	–	12

Seven of these are "climate (tropical)."

- HOUSES.			PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.						TOTAL OF REGISTERED HOSPITALS, STATE ASYLUMS, AND LICENSED HOUSES.		
THE REMAINING 34 METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 234. (138 Males and 96 Females.)			FISHERTON HOUSE. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 200. (93 Males and 107 Females.)			THE REMAINING 61 PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES. The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 548. (270 Males & 278 Females.)			The Total Number of Patients Admitted was 3,141. (1,569 Males and 1,572 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
3	9	12	2	4	6	8	33	41	39	109	148
8	4	12	2	3	5	13	10	23	43	65	108
6	–	6	3	1	4	27	11	38	123	33	156
1	6	7	1	3	4	7	16	23	21	50	71
26	12	38	4	4	8	38	30	68	147	164	311
1	4	5	–	3	3	–	7	7	13	34	47
20	6	26	6	4	10	56	24	80	335	118	453
2	1	3	–	–	–	5	–	5	32	5	37
3	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	26	1	27
23	6	29	2	–	2	7	2	9	84	20	104
13	–	13	2	–	2	25	6	31	95	24	119
5	–	5	3	–	3	5	2	7	57	5	62
8	1	9	3	2	5	7	2	9	71	23	94
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	3	3	–	11	11
–	2	2	–	3	3	–	14	14	–	104	104
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	20	20
–	2	2	–	–	–	2	13	15	3	84	87
–	16	16	–	–	–	–	19	19	–	73	73
9	–	9	2	–	2	3	–	3	74	20	94
3	–	3	1	2	3	7	7	14	51	49	100
9	2	11	–	–	–	12	5	17	53	45	98
1	–	1	–	1	1	1	6	7	19	14	33
7	7	14	–	–	–	11	26	37	82	115	197
29	22	51	–	1	1	35	43	78	203	163	366
10	10	20	–	1	1	7	16	23	53	79	132
7	–	7	–	1	1	5	2	7	68	17	85
5	2	7	–	–	–	39	14	53	99	49	148
1	1	2	4	4	8	7	8	15	121	31	152
5	15	20	58	70	128	33	50	83	226	357	583

Occupations or Professions of Patients admitted during 1876.

Explanation, showing more fully what Persons are included in the several "Orders" in Tables XIII., XVI., XVII., XVIII., and XIX,

Order 1. Government Clerks, Government Messengers, Government workmen, and others employed under Government (exclusive of Telegraph Service); Magistrates, Officers of Law Courts, Policemen, Prison Officers; Municipal, Parish, and Union Officers.

Order 2. Officers and men (including Pensioners) of Army and Navy.'

Order 3. Clergymen, Ministers, and others connected with Religion, of all Denominations; Lawyers, Law Stationers; Physicians, Surgeons, Dentists, Chemists, Druggists; Authors, Literary persons, Students in Literature; Artists, Musicians, Actors, Teachers, Scientific persons.

Order 4. Wives and others of no specified occupation, engaged in Household Work; wives of Innkeepers, Publicans, Beersellers, Lodging and Boarding-house Keepers, Shopkeepers, Farmers, Graziers, Shoemakers, Butchers.

Order 5. Innkeepers, Hotelkeepers, Publicans, Lodging, Boarding, and Eating-house keepers, Domestic Servants.

Order 6. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Agents, Factors, Auctioneers, Valuers, House Agents; Accountants, Bankers' Clerks, Commercial Clerks and Travellers; Pawnbrokers, Hucksters, Costermongers, Hawkers, Pedlars.

Order 7. Persons engaged in Railway, Road, Canal, Sea, River, and Telegraph Services (not including Constructors), and employed in Storage.

Order 8. Farmers, Farm Servants, Agricultural Labourers; Florists; Horse Proprietors, Breakers, &c., Veterinary Surgeons; Gamekeepers, Fishermen.

Order 9. Persons engaged in manufacturing or selling Books, Musical Instruments, Prints, Pictures, Carved Work, Toys, Watches, Philosophical Instruments, Surgical Instruments, Arms, Machines and Tools, Carriages, Ships, Houses, Furniture, and Chemicals.

Order 10. Persons engaged in making or selling Wool, Worsted, Silk, Cotton, Flax, Hemp, and Dress.

Order 11. Persons engaged in making or selling Animal and Vegetable Foods, Drinks, Stimulants, and other Animal and Vegetable substances (not including those classed in Orders 4 and 5).

Order 12. Miners, Quarrymen, Brickmakers, Railway Navvies, Platelayers, and Labourers; Road Labourers, Workers or Dealers in the Metals, and Salt; or employed in Waterworks.
Merchants and others connected with the above.

Order 13. Persons of independent means.

Order 14. Persons of no occupation, or occupation not defined (not including those classed in Orders 4 and 13, nor superannuated persons); Scholars and Students under 15 years of age, not engaged in any directly productive occupation.

Persons engaged in more than one occupation are classed as belonging to that which appeared to be their chief pursuit. Superannuated persons are classed under their former occupation.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of the whole of the OCCUPATIONS or PROFESSIONS of PERSONS included in the several "ORDERS" in Tables XIII., XVI., XVII., XVIII., and XIX.

The Numbers refer to the "Orders."

Accountant	6	Builder	9
Actor, actress	3	Burnisher	12
Agent	6	Butcher	11
Agent (estate)	8	Butcher's wife	4
Agent (house)	6	Button-maker	10
Agent (newspaper)	9		
Agricultural labourer	8	Cabinetmaker	9
Ammunition maker	9	Cabman	7
Anchorsmith	12	Cab-owner	7
Architect	9	Calenderer	9
Army	2	Calico-printer, dyer, warehouseman, dealer	10
Artificial flower maker	9	Canal service	7
Artist	3	Canvas manufacturer, dealer	10
Attorney	3	Carman	7
Auctioneer	6	Carpenter	9
Author	3	Carpet manufacturer	10
		Carriage-maker	9
Bag-maker (leather)	11	Carrier	7
Bag-maker, dealer (not leather)	10	Cartridge-maker	9
Bailiff (farm)	8	Carver	9
Baker	11	Cellarman	11
Banker	6	Chainsmith	12
Bank service	6	Chapel officer	3
Bargeman	7	Cheesemonger	11
Bargewoman	7	Chemist	3
Bark manufacturer	11	Chemist (manufacturing)	9
Barrister	3	Child (no productive occupation)	14
Basket-maker	11	Chimney-sweep	12
Beerseller	5	Church officer	3
Beerseller's wife	4	Cigar-maker	11
Bellhanger	12	Civil engineer	3
Bender	11	Civil Service (exclusive of Telegraph Service)	1
Benefit society officer	6	Clay labourer	12
Blacksmith	12	Clergyman	3
Blanket manufacturer	10	Clerk (bank)	6
Bleacher	10	Clerk (commercial)	6
Blindmaker	9	Clerk in Civil Service (exclusive of Telegraph Service).	1
Boarding-house keeper	5		
Boarding house keeper's wife	4	Clerk (lawyer's)	3
Boatbuilder	9	Clerk (railway)	7
Boatman	7	Clockmaker	9
Bookbinder	9	Clogmaker	10
Bookseller	9	Cloth-dealer, merchant	10
Bootmaker	10	Coachmaker	9
Boxmaker	11	Coachman, domestic	5
Brass manufacturer	12	Coachman, not domestic	7
Brazier	12	Coach owner	7
Brewer	11	Coal merchant, dealer, heaver, labourer, worker.	12
Bricklayer	9		
Brickmaker, dealer	12	Coal-mine service	12
Bristle manufacturer	11	Coal-miner	12
Broker	6	Coastguard	2
Broom-maker	11	Coffeehouse-keeper	5
Brushmaker	11	Cokeburner, dealer	12

List of Occupations in the several "Orders"—*continued.*

Colourman	11
Colour manufacturer	9
Comb-maker	11
Commercial clerk	6
Commercial traveller	6
Confectioner	11
Contractor (road)	12
Cook	5
Cook (ship)	7
Cooper	11
Copper manufacturer	12
Copper-miner	12
Coppersmith	12
Cordmaker	10
Corkcutter, manufacturer	11
Corn merchant, dealer	11
Costermonger	6
Cotton manufacturer, warehouseman, dealer, printer, dyer.	10
Cowkeeper	11
Crapemaker	10
Currier	11
Cutler	9
Dentist	3
Dock service	7
Dockyard labourer	7
Domestic servant	5
Draper	10
Drayman	7
Dressmaker	10
Drover	8
Druggist	3
Dustman	12
Dye manufacturer	9
Dyer (chemical)	9
Dyer (wool and cotton)	10
Earthenware manufacturer, dealer	12
Eating-house keeper	5
Editor	3
Embroiderer	10
Engine-driver (railway)	7
Engine-maker	9
Engineer (civil)	3
Engraver	3
Envelope-maker	11
Errand-boy	7
Estate agent	8
Factor	6
Factory worker (textile fabrics)	10
Fancy goods manufacturer, dealer	10
Farmer	8
Farmer's wife	4
Farm servant	8
Farm service	8
Farrier	8
Feather-dresser, dealer	11
Fellmonger	11
Felt manufacturer	10
Fencemaker	11
Filemaker, dealer	9
Fisherman	8
Fishing-tackle maker	9
Fishmonger	11
Flannel manufacturer	10
Flax manufacturer	10
Flour merchant, dealer	11
Floorcloth maker	11
Florist	8
Flower-maker	9
Flyman	7
Fruit dealer	11
Fuller	10
Furniture broker, dealer	9
Furrier	10
Fustian maker	10
Game dealer	11
Gamekeeper	8
Gaoler	1
Gardener (domestic)	5
Gardener (not domestic)	8
Gasfitter	12
Gasworks service	12
General dealer	6
Gilder	9
Gingerbeer maker	11
Gipsy	14
Glass dealer, manufacturer, worker	12
Glazier	9
Glover	10
Glovemaker	10
Goldsmith	12
Government employé (exclusive of Telegraph Service).	1
Grazier	8
Grazier's wife	4
Greengrocer	11
Grocer	11
Groom (domestic)	5
Groom (not domestic)	8
Gunmaker	9
Gunsmith	9
Gutta-percha maker, dealer	11
Haberdasher	10
Hairdresser	10
Hair manufacturer	11
Harbour service (not Government)	7
Hardware dealer	12
Harness-maker	9
Hatmaker	10
Hatter	10
Hawker	6
Hay dealer	11
Hemp manufacturer	10
Hoopmaker	11
Horsebreaker	8
Horsedealer	8
Horsekeeper	8
Horse proprietor	8
Hosier	10
Hosiery manufacturer	10
Hotelkeeper	5
Houseagent	6
Housekeeper	5
Housemaid	5
Housewife	4

LIST of Occupations in the several "Orders"—*continued.*

Huckster	6
Hurdlemaker	11
Indiarubber-maker, dealer	11
Innkeeper	5
Innkeeper's wife	4
Inspector (road)	12
Institution service	5
Instrument (surgical) maker	9
Insurance officer	6
Iron manufacturer	12
Iron miner	12
Ironmonger	12
Japanner	11
Jeweller	12
Jockey	8
Joiner	9
Journalist	3
Jute manufacturer	10
Labourer (agricultural)	8
Labourer (chemical)	9
Labourer (railway)	12
Labourer (road)	12
Lacemaker	10
Lacquerer	12
Land drainage service	8
Land surveyor	8
Lathmaker	11
Laundry-keeper	10
Laundrymaid	5
Law-court officer	1
Law stationer	3
Law student	3
Lead manufacturer	12
Lead-miner	12
Leather manufacturer	11
Lecturer	3
Limeburner	12
Limestone-quarrier	12
Linendraper	10
Linen manufacturer	10
Lithographer	9
Livery-stable keeper	7
Locksmith	12
Lodging-house keeper	5
Lodging-house keeper's wife	4
Machine-maker	9
Machine (agricultural) proprietor	8
Magistrate	1
Maltster	11
Marble mason	9
Marine (Royal)	2
Mason	9
Matchmaker	9
Matmaker, seller	10
Meat salesman	11
Medical assistant	3
Medical student	3
Mercer	10
Merchant	6
Messenger	7
Messenger, Government	1
Meter	7
Midwife	3
Militia	2
Milkseller	11
Miller	11
Milliner	10
Millwright	9
Miner	12
Mine service	12
Minister	3
Missionary	3
Municipal officer	1
Musical instructor	3
Musical instrument maker, dealer	9
Musician	3
Muslin-maker	10
Nailmaker	12
Navvy (railway)	12
Navy	2
Needle-maker	9
Netmaker	10
Newspaper agent	9
Newsroom-keeper	9
Nurse	5
Nurseryman	8
Oilman	11
Oil-miller, refiner	11
Omnibus driver	7
Omnibus owner	7
Optician	9
Overseer	1
Packing-case maker	11
Painter (artist)	3
Painter (house), &c.	9
Paperhanger	9
Paper manufacturer, stainer, worker	11
Parasol-maker	10
Parish officer	1
Pastrycook	11
Pattern designer	9
Patten-maker	10
Pavior	9
Pawnbroker	6
Pedlar	6
Penmaker	9
Pensioner (army or navy)	2
Percussion-cap maker	9
Philosophical instrument maker	9
Photographer	3
Physician	3
Pilot	7
Pinmaker	9
Pipe (tobacco) maker	12
Plasterer	9
Plater (precious metals)	12
Platelayer (railway)	12
Plumber	9
Police	1
Polisher (French)	11
Porter	7
Portmanteau-maker	11
Poulterer	11

List of Occupations in the several "Orders"—*continued.*

Press-worker (iron and steel)	12
Priest	3
Printer	9
Prison officer	1
Professor	3
Provision curer, dealer	11
Publican	5
Publican's wife	4
Publisher	9
Quarryman	12
Rag-gatherer, dealer	11
Railway employé (not constructor)	7
Railway labourer	12
Railway navvy	12
Railway platelayer	12
Relieving officer	1
Ribbon manufacturer	10
Road contractor, inspector, surveyor, labourer	12
Ropemaker	10
Rug manufacturer	10
Sacking-maker, dealer	10
Sackmaker, dealer	10
Saddler	9
Sailcloth manufacturer, dealer	10
Sailmaker	9
Sailor (R.N.)	2
Sailor (merchant service)	7
Salesman (cattle, sheep, and pigs)	8
Salesman (meat)	11
Salt manufacturer, dealer	12
Satin manufacturer	10
Sawmaker, dealer	9
Sawyer	11
Scavenger	12
Scholar (no productive occupation)	14
Schoolmaster	3
Schoolmistress	3
Scientific person (professional)	3
Scissors-maker	9
Scourer (chemical)	9
Screw-worker, maker	12
Scripture-reader	3
Sculptor	3
Seaman (merchant service)	7
Seaman (R.N.)	2
Seamstress	10
Seed (esculent) merchant, dealer	11
Seedsman	8
Servant (domestic)	5
Shepherd	8
Shipbuilder	9
Ship cook, steward, stewardess	7
Shipowner	7
Shipwright	9
Shirtmaker	10
Shoemaker	10
Shoemaker's wife	4
Showman	3
Silk manufacturerer, dyer, printer	10
Silversmith	12
Skinner	10
Slate-quarrier	12
Slater	9
Snuffmaker	11
Soapboiler	11
Soda-water maker	11
Soldier	2
Solicitor	3
Spirit merchant	11
Station-master (railway)	7
Stationer (not law)	11
Staymaker	10
Steam navigation service	7
Steel manufacturer, worker	12
Stickmaker	10
Stoker (railway)	7
Stone merchant, quarrier, cutter, dresser	12
Straw dealer	11
Straw-plait manufacturer	10
Student in law	3
Student in medicine	3
Student in literature	3
Stuff manufacturer	10
Sugar refiner	11
Surgeon	3
Surgeon (veterinary)	8
Surgical instrument maker	9
Surveyor (house)	9
Surveyor (land)	8
Surveyor (road)	12
Tailor	10
Tallowchandler	11
Tanner	11
Tapemaker, dealer	10
Teacher	3
Teadealer	11
Telegraph service	7
Thatcher	11
Theatrical	3
Thimble-maker	9
Threadmaker	10
Tiler	9
Timber merchant, dealer	11
Tin manufacturer	12
Tin miner	12
Tobacco manufacturer	11
Tobacco-pipe maker	12
Tobacconist	11
Toll collector	7
Toolmaker, dealer	9
Toymaker, dealer	9
Traveller (commercial)	6
Trimming-maker, dealer	10
Turnpike-gate keeper	7
Typefounder	9
Umbrella-maker	10
Undertaker	9
Union officer	1
Upholsterer	9
Vagrant	14
Valuer	6
Vegetable dealer	11
Velvet manufacturer	10

List of Occupations in the several "Orders"—*continued.*

Vermin destroyer	8	Wife of butcher	4
Veterinary surgeon	8	„ farmer	4
		„ grazier	4
Warehouseman	7	„ innkeeper	4
Warehousewoman	7	„ lodging or boarding-house keeper	4
Washerwoman	10	„ publican	4
Watchmaker	9	„ shoemaker	4
Waterman	7	Wigmaker	10
Waterworks service	12	Wine merchant	11
Weaver	10	Wireworker, drawer	12
Weigher	7	Wood-carver	9
Wharfinger	7	Wood merchant, dealer, turner, maker	11
Wheelwright	9	Woodman	8
Whipmaker	9	Woolstapler	10
Whitesmith	12	Worsted manufacturer	10
Wife (engaged in household duties)	4		
Wife of beerseller	4	Zinc manufacturer	12

Appendix A. gives the details of the annual returns made by the clerks to boards of guardians, pursuant to the provisions of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 64, showing the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to unions and parishes on the 1st of January last.

In Appendices (B^1) and (B^2), will be found detailed information with regard to patients in County and Borough and State Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, and in "single charge." The admissions, discharges, and deaths which have occurred during the past year, and the changes in the numbers and classes under treatment produced thereby, are set forth as regards the various institutions and houses; together with the number of post-mortem examinations made, and the suicides that have occurred. Columns showing the ratio of the recoveries and of the deaths in Asylums and Hospitals are also inserted.

The total number of patients thus detained under care on the 1st of January last was 44,286, of whom 4,087 males and 3,510 females were of the private class, and 16,781 males and 19,908 females were paupers.

The admissions during the year 1876 were 14,386 (2,722 private patients and 11,664 paupers), of these 1,304 were transfers from certain Asylums to others, and 1,678 (or 11·6 per cent. of the whole number) were re-admissions. The total numbers discharged were 8,575, of whom 5,106 had recovered: the deaths were 4,405, and in 2,589 of these cases post-mortem examinations were made.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

The patients in County and Borough Asylums on the 1st of January 1876, were 34,153 (15,637 males and 18,516 females), and there were admitted during the year 11,042* of both sexes, so that the total number under care and treatment in the course of the year amounted to 45,195.†

The discharges, including transfers, were 5,969, of whom 4,058 are reported to have recovered: the deaths during the year were 3,703. These changes left in these asylums on the 1st of January last, 35,523 (16,262 males and 19,261 females), an increase of 1,370 on the numbers resident on the 1st of January 1876.

The daily average number resident throughout the year was 34,932.

The recorded recoveries of the year as compared with the admissions, were in the proportion of 36·7 per cent.; the deaths upon the daily average number throughout the year were in the proportion of 10·6 per cent.; and calculated upom the total number under treatment the rate of mortality would be 8·1 per cent.

It will be seen on an examination of the foregoing Tables V., VI., and VII., that the recoveries have been fully 2 per cent. higher than those of the previous year, and that the mortality has been favourable, having been nearly 1 per cent. lower than that of the year 1875, and slightly below the average of the last 18 years.

The proportion of patients in County and Borough Asylums who, on the 1st of January last, were deemed by the various medical superintendents to be curable, amounted to 7·22 per cent. The proportion on 1st January 1876 was 7·17 per cent.

The whole of the entries made by us in the Visitors' Books of the County and Borough Asylums, showing the general condition of each institution, will be found in Appendix (C.); and in Appendix (N.) we give a list of all these establishments, with their locality, and the names both of the medical superintendents, and of the clerks to Committees of Visitors. We proceed, as usual, to notice in this place the chief alterations and additions to the Asylums which were carried out last year, together with the accidents which have occurred and other important circumstances.

In the course of the year we have been engaged in correspondence

* Of these, 1,049 were "transfers."
† Or, deducting "transfers," 44,146.

pondence with the authorities of several Asylums, on the subject of the continuous watching by night of the epileptic and suicidal patients. We think it sufficient, without entering, on this occasion, into the details of all the deaths by suffocation during fits, which have occurred in this period, to say generally, that our suggestions on this head have, as a rule, been well received, and that we hope before long to be in a position to report that special dormitories for these patients, who present a source of constant anxiety to those in charge of them, are in working order in most of our County and Borough Asylums. Where the plan has been fully carried out, it has been found to answer well. County and Borough Asylums.

We are glad to report that plans for suitable dormitories and single rooms, affording means for the constant night supervision of epileptic and suicidal patients at the Bucks Asylum, have been submitted and approved by the Secretary of State. Accommodation will be provided for 32 patients of each sex, at an estimated cost, including an attendant's sleeping-room, of 2,405 *l.* Bucks. Provision for the epileptic and suicidal.

The necessity for some provision of this kind was very strongly pressed by the Commissioners who visited the Asylum in November 1874, on finding that during the current year two patients had been found dead in bed. At the visit in September 1875, the subject was again urged upon the attention of the Committee, but it was not until another preventible death from suffocation during an epileptic fit had occurred on the 4th of last May, and a very strong letter had been addressed by us to the Committee, that any steps were taken.

A private male patient who had been four years in this Asylum hung himself by means of a pocket handkerchief, to the frame of his bedroom window, on the 4th of March 1876. He was maniacal and much depressed on his admission, but he was not stated to be suicidal, and the medical superintendent did not consider that he was so. Contrary to the regulations of the Asylum, the attendant had allowed this patient to have a pocket handkerchief in his room, as he was suffering from a cold. We considered that the attendant was to blame in so doing without the sanction of the superintendent, and suggested that such alterations should be made in the windows of the single-rooms as would prevent the possibility of their being again made use for the purpose of self-destruction. Suicide.

County and Borough Asylums.

Cambridge. Enlargement.

The overcrowded state of the Cambridge Asylum has for some years past been a source of anxiety, inducing, as it did in 1875, an outbreak of epidemic erysipelas; we have, therefore, satisfaction in reporting that plans for considerable additions have at length been submitted, which will provide day-space for 65 patients of each sex, with additional beds for 10 males and 20 females.

Although the arrangements were in many respects not such as we would have desired, so much opposition was made to our suggestions, that at length, with a view of avoiding delay, we consented to waive objections, and having procured from our consulting architect a favourable report as to the safety and stability of the proposed mode of construction, and the sufficiency of the estimate (13,000 *l.*), we obtained the approval of the Secretary of State to the plans on the 6th of April last. This Asylum is still without the services of an assistant medical officer.

Cheshire Asylums (Chester). Suicide.

A blind male patient of the Chester Asylum, admitted in a state of melancholia and suicidally disposed, contrived to hang himself by means of the cord of the shutter of the single-room in which he was placed, which cord he had apparently gnawed through. In consequence of the special dormitory for suicidal cases being full, he had been placed in the infirmary, the attendants in which had received instructions, both written and verbal, as to his case, and particularly as to his suicidal tendency, and strict orders were given that the night attendant should visit him at least once every hour. Not only were the shutters only partially secured, but the night attendant quite disregarded his instructions, having visited the patient four times only during the night of his death, and then at intervals of upwards of two hours, the last visit having been at 3.30 a.m.

Cheshire Asylums (Parkside). Additions.

The increasing population at the Macclesfield Asylum, having rendered it necessary to employ steam power in the laundry department, plans for an enlargement of the wash-house was submitted during the past year, and approved by the Secretary of State. The estimate for the work was 574 *l.*

Death by poisoning.

A female patient who had been transferred from the Northampton Hospital in June 1875, died here on the 31st January 1876, in such peculiar circumstances as to deserve a brief notice. This woman was suddenly taken ill after having been out in the airing court, and was found by Dr. Deas in a fainting state, very pallid, and almost pulseless. Her

Her head was laid low and a little whisky and water given her, after which she revived, and was able to speak, but immediately after she became convulsed, the face distorted as if in an epileptic fit, and the pupils contracted, and insensible. She died in about three-quarters of an hour from the time when she was first found to be ill, and it was supposed, before the post-mortem examination, that she had died from apoplexy or some other cerebral affection; however, no organic disease was found to account for death. Upon opening the stomach it was found to contain some green fluid, and a small quantity (about a tablespoonful in all) of leaves, and six or seven small seeds of the holly berry. The leaves were those of the yew and holly, and, after drying, the former weighed only 5 grains, and the latter 11. In the absence of any other probable cause of death, there seems to be little doubt that this was a case of poisoning by yew leaves, although the amount taken was quite disproportionate to the severity of the symptoms and rapidly fatal result.

County and Borough Asylums. Cheshire Asylums (Parkside). Death by poisoning.

It will be remembered that we had to notice in our 30th Report (page 35) a similar case of poisoning at the Salop Asylum, from the leaves of the yew, taken, as was supposed, with a suicidal intention. The recurrence at so short an interval, of a death from this cause, is somewhat remarkable, as the recorded instances of poisoning from yew leaves have hitherto been rare.

The death of a girl in the Cornwall Asylum by suffocation during the night, in a fit of epilepsy, strongly shows how inefficient merely periodical visits of a night watch are in securing the safety of those afflicted with this disease. This girl had been seen by the nurse at regular intervals during the night, but on the nurse returning after an absence of an hour and a quarter, she was found dead in her bed. We addressed a letter to the Visitors of the Asylum expressing a hope that this would be the last of a series of such deaths that had resulted, during the last three years, from the neglect in making all possible provision against their occurrence, and were assured in reply, by the superintendent, that he was most anxious to make such provision as soon as possible, but that there was no available space until a ward recently built was sufficiently dry for occupation.

Cornwall. Suffocation in an epileptic fit.

The Cumberland Asylum, since 1861, when it was opened, had enjoyed complete immunity from the occurrence of suicide until January 1876, when a female patient de-

Cumberland. Suicide.

County and Borough Asylums. Cumberland. Suicide.

stroyed herself by cutting her throat with a pair of scissors. Previous to her admission, in 1867, she had tried to hang herself, and was then labouring under deep depression of mind. She appears to have made no further attempt on her life during her nine years' residence in the Asylum, where she was generally more trusted than any other female patient, and had been allowed to go about in the grounds unattended. On several occasions she was sent home on trial, but became after a short time melancholic, when it became necessary to send her back to the Asylum.

Derbyshire. Death ensuing on a struggle with attendant.

An inquest was held at the Derbyshire Asylum on the body of a male patient, who died about 24 hours after a severe struggle with the night attendant. The patient, who had been in the Asylum for 11 days, was suffering from general paralysis. He was restless and excitable, and irritating to other patients, but at the same time was not considered to be a man likely to commit a determined act of violence. On the night of the 13th of March he was visited by the attendant at regular intervals, but was generally found awake, and out of his bed. He was taken to another room, where it was thought probable he would be more likely to get rest, but on the attendant's visit at about three in the morning he was again found standing up in the room. On the attendant attempting to put him back in his bed, he made a desperate attack on him. A violent struggle of many minutes took place, and both attendant and patient fell together on the floor, the patient being underneath. The former was at last able to get away, and summon two other attendants to his assistance. With their help, though after more acts of violence on the part of the patient, he was placed in the padded-room. When examined by the assistant medical officer next morning, bruises and abrasions were found about his person, and in the course of the following day it was discovered that some of the ribs on the left side had been broken. The patient died early in the ensuing day.

A post-mortem examination was made by the medical officers of the Asylum in the presence of one of the surgeons of the Derby Infirmary. They considered that death had resulted from inflammation of the abdomen, congestion of the lungs, and fractured ribs. An inquest was held, and the jury, after hearing the evidence of the attendants and the medical gentlemen, concurred in this opinion, adding to their verdict that the fracture was caused by an accidental fall.

fall. We agreed in this view of the case, but at the same time were of opinion that, with a man of the patient's known habits, it would have been advisable for two attendants to have visited him instead of one. On communicating to this effect with the medical superintendent, we were informed that arrangements similar to those suggested by us had been in operation since the accident. COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS. Derbyshire.

We stated in our last Report that the question of how best to provide additional accommodation for the pauper patients of the county of Durham was under the consideration of the Committee of Visitors. Two proposals were before them; one to construct an entirely new Asylum on another and more easily accessible site; the other to erect a building for 432 chronic and harmless patients on the present estate, which is about 200 acres in extent. The latter alternative was ultimately adopted by the Quarter Sessions, and plans for the building were soon after submitted. After very careful consideration and examination, we recommended the drawings for the approval of Mr. Secretary Cross. The architect estimates that the work may be completed for 39,729*l.* Durham. New block for chronic patients.

The death of a patient named T. D. in this Asylum, on the 4th of January, gave rise to much correspondence between ourselves, the Secretary of State, and the Visitors of the Asylum, and led eventually to a special inquiry by two members of the Board. Death by violence.

The facts of the case, as stated at the inquest, which was immediately held, were shortly these:

The patient, who was suffering from general paralysis, was in a restless and unsettled state of mind, and was therefore placed in No. 4, the refractory ward. On the evening of the 2nd of January it was alleged that he attempted to pull another patient, M. M., from his chair, but that the patient seized him by the legs, threw him violently on the floor, and then jumped upon him. The attendant in charge, named Gunner, who was at the other end of the room, immediately ran across, but was not in time to stop the assault. Shortly afterwards T. D. molested another patient, had another fall, and was kicked by the person with whom he interfered. The next morning the attention of the assistant medical officer was called to T. D. on account of a cut at the back of his head having been noticed; but this was not of a severe character, nor were any serious consequences apprehended until the evening of the same day, when the patient appeared to

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

Durham.

Death by violence.

to be very unwell, and after careful examination it was discovered that there were extensive fractures of the ribs, and other injuries, from which he died on the morning of the 4th. The jury found that death was caused by M. M. jumping upon the deceased's chest, and they did not ascribe any blame to any of the officers or attendants. Upon the evidence so given it appeared to us that there was no ground for further proceedings. At the same time we considered that the attendant Gunner was much to be censured for not having immediately reported the assault. In consequence, however, of communications addressed to the Home Office by the guardians of the union to which T. D. belonged to, the Secretary of State requested us to make a special inquiry into the matter.

Accordingly, two members of our Board held the inquiry at the Asylum on the 24th of February, in the course of which a patient, J. W., gave evidence that, subsequently to the time of the alleged assault by M. M., he had witnessed an assault by two of the attendants (of whom Gunner was one) and a patient on T. D., the alleged cause of which he stated to be the unruly conduct and bad language of T. D. towards the attendants and other patients. Our colleagues were of opinion that the fatal injuries had been received at this time, and not at the time spoken to by Gunner. They considered, however, that the mental condition of J. W. was such that, though before them he was able to give his evidence satisfactorily, he would probably be incapacitated by excitement from repeating that testimony in the witness box. They could not, therefore, recommend that proceedings should be taken against Gunner and the other attendants (Gunner resigned his situation on the day after the inquest), but in communicating their report to the Visitors of the Asylum, they urged that a careful watch should be kept on the other attendant, who remained in their employment. This has been done, and reports have been subsequently furnished to us, in which the Visitors state their thorough confidence in him.

Essex.

Additions.

Plans for a new boiler-room and two cottages, proposed to be rented at the Essex Asylum, at an estimated cost of 900 *l.*, have been approved by the Secretary of State.

Second asylum.

The constantly increasing number of pauper lunatics belonging to this county was specially referred to by the Commissioners who visited this Asylum on the 10th of February last year; they found that every bed was occupied, and it appeared

appeared that 50 women had been refused admission, on the ground of want of room. At the same time, 18 male patients had been sent to the Ipswich Borough Asylum, and many others were at licensed houses in London and elsewhere. Forty-four females of the quiet and harmless class were about to be removed to the house at Mistley, which, as mentioned in our last Report, has been fitted up by the Visitors for temporary accommodation. COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS. Essex. Second asylum.

The question of placing additional buildings on the existing site had already been under the consideration of the Visitors, but after some correspondence with our Board they decided to erect a second Asylum in another part of the county.

Last summer an estate near Wickham Bishop was proposed by the Visitors as suitable for a site, and it was inspected by two of our number. They reported that the land was elevated 240 feet above the level of the sea, and afforded a large and suitable plateau on which the Asylum could be placed, and from whence fine and extensive views could be obtained. The slope of the ground also was well fitted for sewage irrigation. Assuming, therefore, that a perfectly sufficient and pure supply of water could be obtained, as to which, from the known geological formation, no doubts were entertained, the Commissioners stated that the site was one which they cordially approved.

The purchase of this land was soon after decided on by the Quarter Sessions, and upon our Report the agreement to purchase for the sum of 5,000*l.* was approved by the Secretary of State on the 15th of December. Plans for the new Asylum will at once be prepared.

The plans for three cottages detached from the Glamorganshire Asylum, and intended for the occupation of attendants, have been approved. It is proposed to employ the artisans of the Asylum, assisted by patients, in the erection of these cottages, and the expense will, it is estimated, not exceed 600*l.* Glamorganshire. New cottages.

A male patient, who had been an inmate of the Asylum for 10 years, drowned himself in the River Ogmore, in September last. He had never been suspected of any suicidal disposition, and for years had been working about the grounds with the mason, and been allowed much liberty. Such confidence was placed in him that the mason frequently allowed him to go into the ward by himself, the artisans, as a general rule, being responsible for seeing Suicide.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

Glamorganshire.

patients who work with them safely into their respective wards. The jury censured the mason with whom the patient worked for not seeing him into his ward, and in this censure we felt compelled to agree.

Gloucestershire. Alterations.

At a visit to the Gloucester Asylum, several structural alterations have been carried out, at a cost of about 1,157 *l.* 19 *s.*, for which the approval of the Secretary of State has been obtained.

Herefordshire Water supply.

Some correspondence took place last year between the Committee of Visitors of the Hereford Asylum and this Board, with reference to a scheme for providing a new tank and reservoir, and otherwise improving the arrangements for the supply of water. The mode by which it was proposed to accomplish these objects was not deemed entirely satisfactory by our consulting engineer, but we ultimately agreed to offer no further opposition to the plan, leaving the responsibility with the Asylum authorities.

Approval has been given to the erection of two cottages, at an estimated cost of 350 *l.*

Kent Asylums (Chartham). Water supply.

The water at the new Asylum for the county of Kent at Chartham having been found very hard and unsuitable, the Committee of Visitors resolved to erect tanks and other necessary buildings upon the principle known as the Porter-Clark process, at a cost of 2,450 *l.*

Having obtained from a competent engineer a favourable report as to the means proposed to be adopted for this purpose, we recommended the plans for the Secretary of State's approval.

New cottages.

Here also approval has been given for the erection of these cottages in connection with the farm-buildings, at an estimated cost of 600 *l.*

Kent Asylums (Barming Heath). Works constructed without approval.

A water tank was constructed at the Barming Heath Asylum at a cost of 915 *l.*, to contain 100,000 gallons. In our opinion this was such an "improvement of," or "addition to," the Asylum, as to require, under section 45 of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, the approval of the Secretary of State to the plans, which ought to have been laid before us. The Clerk to the Visitors had advised them that such approval was unnecessary. If any question as to this was entertained, it would have been better to have communicated in the first instance with our office, when, if the works appeared satisfactory, the statutory approval could readily have been obtained, if only as a matter

matter of precaution. How far the cost of works of improvement or enlargement of Asylums executed without approval is a valid charge on county rates, is a question which it is not for us to decide, but which may not be without interest to Committees of Visitors and ratepayers generally. County and Borough Asylums. Kent Asylums. (Barming Heath.)

In August last Mr. Broadhurst retired from the office of medical superintendent, and was succeeded by Dr. M. Cassidy, previously deputy superintendent of the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum. Lancashire Asylums (Lancaster).

The death of a female patient in this Asylum in October last was caused by the administration of over-doses of medicine which contained poison. This woman had for some time been suffering from melancholia and restless excitement, and the assistant medical officer prescribed a mixture of chloral hydrate, tincture of digitalis, and antimonial wine, of which she was to take two tablespoonfuls three times a day. After a bottleful had been exhausted the quantities of the drugs were doubled, the medicine put in the same bottle with the old label on it, the word *one* being substituted for the word *two*, tablespoonfuls. The nurse who had the care of the patient did not notice the alteration of the label, and continued to give the medicine in the same quantities as before. After taking three of these doses a change was observed in the patient, and she died in the course of a few hours. An inquest was held, and a verdict found that the death of the patient was caused by an over-dose of medicine containing poison administered through misadventure. After ascertaining the whole of the facts, a letter was addressed, by order of the Board, to the Committee of Visitors of the Asylum, calling attention to the serious laxity of practice that prevailed in dispensing the medicines, and pointing out that to this, although the nurse was not free from blame, the death of the patient was chiefly attributable. Attention was also called to an omission by the assistant medical officer, in not entering the prescription, as originally made up, in the prescription book, and as to the plea of "want of time," which was urged as the excuse for this omission, we advised that if the Visitors found the excuse valid, the appointment of a dispenser should be considered. In reply, we were assured that such directions had been given by the Visitors as would, they believed, "fully provide against any like occurrence in the future." Death by misadventure.

Two new wards are in course of erection at the Prestwich Asylum, Lancashire Asylums. (Prestwich.)

County and Borough Asylums.

Lancashire Asylums. (Prestwich).

New wards.

Asylum, the plans for which were approved in July last year. It is estimated that, including furniture, they will cost 5,000 *l.*, and they are calculated to afford accommodation for 21 male, and 24 female patients. The male ward is intended for patients of an impulsive and refractory class, and that for the women for cases of a suicidal description.

Lancashire Asylums. (Rainhill).

Additional land.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the purchase of three acres and a quarter of land adjoining, and as an addition to the estate of the Rainhill Asylum, at a cost of 4,250 *l.* The high price of this land was owing to its having been the site of a large brewery, but its possession will be extremely valuable to the Asylum, and its purchase was, in our opinion, fully justified.

Lancashire Asylums. (Whittingham).

Suicide.

A female patient who was admitted into the Whittingham Asylum in a state of melancholia, but only showed decided suicidal tendencies a few days before her death, destroyed herself by cutting her throat with a piece of the earthenware chamber utensil which had carelessly been placed in the single-room in which she slept instead of one of gutta percha. The night attendant heard this patient breaking the chamber utensil and at once went to her, and found her drawing the broken portion across her throat with both hands. The immediate cause of death was suffocation from blood flowing through a large wound of the windpipe into the air tubes. The jury expressed their opinion that the wards occupied by suicidal patients should be supplied with utensils made of a material not liable to fracture, and that the attention of the Visitors "should be called to the matter with a view to the responsible person being censured for neglect."

Leicestershire and Rutland.

Suicides.

Two suicides took place during the past year in the Leicester and Rutland Asylum, and in both cases the patients (males) had exhibited strong suicidal tendencies previous to admission. One of three, W. R., had been in the Asylum under two months, and hung himself by means of a roller towel, which he had fastened to the closet window. At the time this occurred the ward contained 30 patients, several of whom were suicidal, and were in charge of only one attendant, the other two being absent, and it was during the short interval of a quarter of an hour when the attendant left W. R. to look after other patients that he took the opportunity of destroying himself. The importance of never allowing a ward containing patients of this class to be left

left in charge of a single attendant was pointed out by us, and an alteration in the "caution cards" used upon the admission of suicidal patients was suggested, requiring the attendants not merely to exercise "special supervision" over them, but not to allow the patients to be out of their sight. County and Borough Asylums. Leicestershire and Rutland. Suicides.

In the second case, that of T. G., the patient destroyed himself less than three weeks after admission by cutting his throat with a scythe in the tool-house. This man (a labourer) was sent out to work on the farm at his own request, and with Mr. Buck's sanction, about a week after his admission, his recovery on a former occasion having been mainly due to his working on the farm and garden. In this case the out-door attendant had not been informed of the dangerous character of the patient, as of course he ought to have been.

The Committee of Visitors of the Hanwell Asylum having decided to erect a detached hospital for infectious diseases, to contain beds for 12 male and 7 female patients, submitted plans for the proposed building. The site had already been examined and approved by two members of the Board during their ordinary annual inspection of the Asylum, and certain suggested alterations having been adopted by the Committee, the Secretary of State's sanction was obtained on the 29th of March. The estimated cost for the work was 1,100 *l.* Middlesex Asylums (Hanwell). Detached hospital.

A female patient, who had been an inmate of the Colney Hatch Asylum since 1859, was found on the 28th of October suspended by a piece of tape to the shutter of a single-room, in which she slept. She had never shown any suicidal tendency during the whole time she had been in the Asylum, but was violent and noisy, and so required to be placed in a single-room. Mr. Marshall stated, that the patient appeared to have been dead upwards of an hour, and that she was last seen alive soon after 5 o'clock, by the night attendant. At 6 a.m., the door of her room was unlocked by the day attendant, who however did not look into the room, and the patient's death was not discovered until about 7.25. At our suggestion, the Visitors gave special instructions, that the nurses and attendants upon unlocking the bedroom doors, should ascertain the state of the patients occupying them. Middlesex Asylums (Colney Hatch). Suicide.

The new Asylum for the County of Middlesex at Banstead has

County and Borough Asylums.

has been finished since the date of our last Report.* The building is constructed to contain 1,700 patients.

Middlesex Asylums (Banstead).

Plans and drawings for gasworks, a gas-maker's cottage, and a water main at an estimated cost of 5,395 *l.*, have received approval.

The Secretary of State has also signified his consent to the plan and scheme for providing a burial-ground at this Asylum, and its conveyance under the provisions of the 13th section of the 18 & 19 Vict. c. 105, to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for consecration.

Monmouth, &c. Joint Counties (Abergavenny).

At the Abergavenny Asylum pressure for accommodation, especially for women, exists, and it is most desirable that at as early a date as possible some scheme should be adopted for providing for the demand.

Want of room.

In November 1876, the date of our Colleagues' visits, though no patient had actually been refused for want of room, the females were 5 in excess of the proper number, this, notwithstanding that as many as 35 were received at the Macclesfield Asylum under contract at 14 *s.* per week.

Suicide.

The suicide of a man by cutting his throat occurred in this Asylum a few days before the visit just referred to. It is needless to repeat the particulars here, as they are fully given in the entry in the Visitors' Book printed in the Appendix. In concurrence with the views there intimated by the Visiting Commissioners, we communicated to Dr. M'Culloch our opinion that the Asylum authorities were not without blame in respect of the insufficiency of the regulations so often insisted on in these reports, as to the passing on to all attendants concerned a written notice of suicidal tendencies.

Norfolk.

Wards for suicidal and epileptic patients.

In compliance with a suggestion made by two members of the Board in their Report upon the Norfolk Asylum, recommending the more complete and continuous night supervision of suicidal patients, plans for structural alterations calculated to effect those objects have been submitted, and also drawings for important improvements in the male Infirmary, which has long been considered ill suited both in respect of size and position, for the needs of the sick.

These, with other minor changes, involved a cost of 2,500 *l.*, and, upon our report the plans were duly approved.

Works executed without approval.

At their visit to this Asylum on the 14th of July last year, the Commissioners observed a new erection at the eastern extremity

* This Asylum was opened for the reception of patients on the 26th March 1877.

xtremity of the land, containing tanks for the stowage and iltration of sewage. On inquiring they found that no plans of these works had been submitted for approval, pursuant to he 45th section of the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97. When they vere subsequently forwarded to this Office, and submitted or the opinion of Mr. Rawlinson, the eminent sanitary ngineer, his report was unfavourable, and he disapproved of he system which had been adopted. In these circumstances ve refused to take any further step in the matter, and the xpenditure on these works has not been sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

County and Borough Asylums.
Norfolk.
Works executed without approval.

The new Asylum for the county of Northampton, after unusual delay in its erection, was opened for the reception of patients on the 30th of June last year.

Northampton.

In our 26th Report (1872) we stated that the plans which had then been just approved provided for the reception of 271 patients of each sex at an estimated cost of 61,383 *l.* The building now finished will accommodate that number, but the actual cost has been 86,179 *l.* This, however, includes sums of 1,130 *l.* for new cottages, 750 *l.* for a well, 450 *l.* for two mess-rooms for attendants, 370 *l.* for officers' washhouse, and 780 *l.* for stables, &c., not appearing in the original estimate. All these works have since been approved by the Secretary of State. In Appendix (D) we print the report of an inspection made by two members of the Board who visited the Asylum a few days before it was opened.

A male patient in the Northumberland Asylum, admitted in October 1875 in a state of melancholia, having, under the impression that he was going to be burned alive, tried to drown himself and to cut his throat, strangled himself in a single-room by means of a strip which he had torn off his sheet, and passed over the knob of his bedstead. He had been regularly visited every half-hour by the night attendant, who however, in consequence of the patient's violence, did not go into the room between half-past 12 and 2 o'clock, but satisfied himself with looking into the room. Finding the patient at the last-named hour in the same position as at several previous visits, and, as he supposed, saying his prayers, he went into the room and then found that the patient was dead. The danger of having any projections on bedsteads in Asylums to which a cord or handkerchief can be attached was pointed out to Dr. M'Dowall, who undertook to have the knobs removed from the bedsteads in the single rooms.

Northumberland.

County and Borough Asylums.

Salop, Montgomery, &c.

Suicide.

At the Salop Asylum a female patient, admitted with strong suicidal tendencies, destroyed herself in April by hanging herself with a piece of calico bandage from the window of a single-room in the infirmary ward. The patient had made more than one attempt to destroy herself since being in the Asylum, and was placed in the "suicidal ward," where the inmates are supposed to be under special supervision. She appears, however, to have been lost sight of for three quarters of an hour or upwards, and, although the jury did not attribute blame to any of the officials of the Asylum, a letter was addressed to the superintendent, expressing the opinion of the Commissioners that there must have been some negligence on the part of the attendants in allowing the patient to procure the piece of calico with which she hung herself, and that better regulations were urgently required for more closely watching suicidal patients.

Somerset and Bath.

Union with Bath.

In a foot-note to page 42 of our 30th Report, we mentioned that in May 1876 the contract between the county of Somerset and the borough of Bath, for the joint user of the Asylum at Wells, on the terms there stated, had been concluded and formally approved by the Secretary of State.

The Asylum at Wells has thus become the Somerset and Bath Lunatic Asylum.

Enlargements.

During the past year an important addition has been made to the accommodation for female patients at this Asylum by the opening of the new infirmary wing for 120 patients, the plans for which were approved by Mr. Secretary Bruce in 1873.

Plans for a further enlargement of this side have received approval. Accommodation suitable for quiet, harmless cases will be provided for 44 women at the cost of 3,025 *l.*; and in June last plans were approved for a wing on the male ride, for 44 beds, chiefly in single rooms. The estimate of cost was 3,550 *l.*

Approval has also been given to plans for additions to the workshops and store-rooms, at a cost of 259 *l.*; for a new rain-water tank for 240 *l.*; and for the erection of a new gas-holder and tank, costing 757 *l.*

As regards this last expenditure, it should be stated that the work was undertaken and nearly completed without the previous sanction of the Secretary of State. The addition was only accidently observed by the Commissioners during their statutory visitation.

Stafford Asylums (Stafford).

At the Stafford County Asylum the want of a separate hospital

ospital for the treatment of infectious diseases has been elt for a long time past, and last year the Committee of isitors determined to provide a building of this descrip- on, which when not needed for its special purpose might e used as a ward for working male patients. It was no oubt owing to the latter consideration, that the building as designed on a larger scale than was strictly necessary, here being accommodation for 39 fever cases, or for 78 orking men. The population of the Asylum being already oo large for the limited site upon which it stands, we felt ome hesitation in consenting to the erection of so large a uilding. The hospital, however, was much needed, and ltimately the sanction of the Secretary of State was btained for its erection at an estimated cost of 8,000 *l.*

County and Borough Asylums.

Stafford Asylums (Stafford).

At the end of the year 1875, Dr. Kirkman, who had held he office of medical superintendent since the Asylum was pened in 1837, retired from the post, and was succeeded y Mr. Wilson Eager, L.R.C.P., who had previously been the enior assistant medical officer at Prestwich.

Suffolk.

Owing to the increasing number of patients at the Brook- vood Asylum, additional laundry accommodation became ecessary, and plans for the necessary enlargement have een approved. The total estimated cost was only 317 *l.*

Surrey Asylums (Brookwood).

Laundry enlarged.

The suicide of a female patient under somewhat peculiar circumstances took place in the Wandsworth Asylum in July. The patient had been in several asylums, and insane for years, and in consequence of her extreme violence and outrageous conduct when in this Asylum in 1871, and her antipathy to the officers, it was considered desirable to try the effect of a change, and she was transferred by authority of the Visitors to the Brookwood Asylum. She remained there until the 17th of July 1876, when she was sent back to Wandsworth, but though she appeared to dislike being transferred from Brookwood, she went on tolerably well and was not supposed to have any suicidal tendency. She appears to have been under the impression that her transfer from Brookwood was intended to result in her discharge, and on the evening before her death she mentioned this to the medical superintendent, who told her she was mistaken. She went quietly to bed, and was visited by the night attendant at 9 p.m., when she was found sitting at the side of her bed. She was subsequently visited by the night attendants at 11, 1.30, and at 4 o'clock, and on each occasion

Surrey Asylums (Wandsworth).

Suicide.

County and Borough Asylums.

Surrey Asylums (Wandsworth).

Suicide.

occasion was apparently standing on her bed, with her face towards the window. The attendants, however, did not enter the room, thinking the patient intended to spring upon them, and it was only at 7 a.m. on the morning of the 21st, four days after her admission, that she was found to have committed suicide by hanging herself by means of strips torn from a sheet which she had attached to the window shutter. This patient had no doubt effected her object early in the night, and the careless way in which the night attendants appeared to have discharged their duties was brought under the notice of the Visitors.

Broken ribs.

A male patient admitted to this Asylum from the Croydon Workhouse, died 13 days afterwards from pluerisy, arising from two fractured ribs. He was very restless and excited in his conduct, and had the habit of constantly falling out of bed at night, and in this manner it seem probable that the ribs were broken. At the inquest held on him the jury found his death to have resulted from the cause above mentioned, but that there was no definite evidence to shew by what means the fractures were caused. We, however, thought it right, after considering all the circumstances of the case, to express our regret that so restless a patient had not been placed to sleep in a special low bedstead, or on bedding on the floor.

Sussex Asylum.

Detached hospital.

The plans and estimate of a detatched hospital at the Sussex Asylum for cases of infectious disease, have received approval, and the building is in course of erection. There will be accommodation for 10 patients of each sex, and when not required as a hospital it will serve as a residence for at least 30 working men. The cost will be 2,762 *l.*

Warwickshire.

Enlargement of hall.

A very desirable enlargement of the recreation hall at the Warwick Asylum has been approved, the expenditure for which will not exceed 365 *l.*

Wilts.

Additions.

For some time past there has been considerable overcrowding on the male side of the Wilts Asylum, to remedy which the erection of an additional wing has been decided on, and the plans upon our Report have heen approved at the Home Office. Accommodation for 44 male patients will be provided, the arrangements being suitable for the improved care of epileptic and suicidal cases. The estimate for this addition was 4,200 *l.*

Death of an epileptic patient by suffocation.

A male patient died in this asylum by suffocation, in the night, during a fit of epilepsy. The jury, at the inquest, appended

appended to their verdict the following rider, with which we fully agree: "The jury report that their recommendation at a former inquest of a similar nature was unattended to, and they recommend that an additional night attendant to the epileptic patients should be immediately appointed."

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
Wilts.
Death of an epileptic patient by suffocation.

As has been already noticed, there is now a prospect that on the male side proper arrangements for watching the epileptic and suicidal patients will soon be carried out, but it is equally important that a similar system should be introduced into the female department, and the medical superintendent has drawn the attention of his Committee to this want, a convenient opportunity for supplying of which will arise on the enlargement of the female division, which, it would seem, cannot very long be delayed.

Worcestershire.
Water supply.

The medical superintendent of the Worcester Asylum having reported that the water which was drawn from a neighbouring brook required more efficient filtration, plans for new filtering beds were submitted, and after certain suggestions made on our behalf by Mr. Rawlinson, the engineer, had been agreed to, the scheme was approved. The filters are calculated to afford 25,000 gallons of pure water per day. The estimate of the cost of the work was 350 *l.*

Yorkshire (East Riding).
Suicide.

A male patient, G. K., who had been an inmate of the Beverley Asylum since February 1873, committed suicide by hanging, on the 24th of last July, by means of a handkerchief he had attached to the bedstead, which he had turned on end.

This man was a violent and quarrelsome epileptic, but does not appear to have been looked upon as suicidal, though in the certificate upon which he was admitted, he is stated to have refused food, and wished to die. From the depositions taken before the coroner, it appeared that in the afternoon of the day on which G. K. hung himself, he had assaulted another patient, and then he attacked two attendants who came up to separate them, and a struggle took place, during which one of the attendants struck G. K. twice, and gave him a black eye. When put to bed the same evening he seemed to be in good temper, and requested the attendant to allow him to take his handkerchief to bed with him, as his eye was swollen. This he was permitted to do. He was visited by the night attendant at 8 o'clock, and also at 20 minutes after nine, when he spoke to the attendant. At 25 minutes past 10, however, he was found suspended to the bedstead, and quite dead. It is of course

County and Borough Asylums.
Yorkshire (East Riding).
Suicide.

impossible to say how far G. K. may have been induced to commit the act in consequence of the treatment he had received. The evidence of several attendants was taken, and two of them admitted that they struck patients, as they stated, in self-defence. One man admitted that upon one occasion he told a patient to brush a cap, which he refused to do, and made an attempt to strike him, when he said that he, of course, "struck at him and blacked his eye up." The attendant who struck G. K. stated that he knew that the rules of the Asylum forbade an attendant to strike a patient, and that there was one rule which he confessedly broke, to the effect that attendants should call for assistance, in the event of a patient becoming violent, but he admitted that his copy of the rules had been in his drawer for the previous four years, and that during this period he had not read them. He confessed that he had struck patients before, and instanced the case of a man in January last, whom, because he would not scrub, he got hold of to "shake him," when the patient threw him down, so when he got up, he "hit him over the eye." The attention of the Committee of Visitors was drawn to this case, and a special meeting was held by them, when they came to the conclusion that the patient was not induced to destroy himself by the struggle which took place in the airing-court, and that the attendant who struck him was free from blame, but that the attendants who admitted having struck patients "were censured and admonished as to their future conduct." We felt compelled to state to the Visitors our opinion that nothing could justify attendants in striking violent patients, but that in such cases adequate assistance should be procured to suppress any act of violence.

Yorkshire, West Riding Asylums. (Wadsley.)
Additions.

At a visit made to the Wadsley Asylum on the 9th February last year, it was found that since the previous inspection the numbers had increased from 590 to 756.

In view of the continually increasing number of pauper lunatics in this division of the county, the Committee of Visitors had some time previously resolved to make very considerable additions to the Asylum, but owing to the extremely irregular character of the land, there was much difficulty in fixing upon suitable sites for the proposed new buildings, and deciding on their proper internal arrangements. After numerous interviews with the architect, the plans were finally settled, and, upon our report, approved by the Secretary of State in January last year.

The

The new blocks to be erected will provide accommodation for 301 male patients, at an estimated cost of 21,500 *l.*, and 303 females, at an estimated cost of 23,000 *l.* A further sum of 600 *l.* was required to provide a house for the chief male attendant, and 500 *l.* for a building to accommodate the farm servants.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
Yorkshire, West Riding, Asylums. (Wadsley.)
Additions.

It will be seen from the entry made by two members of the Board at the Wakefield Asylum, on the 13th of last July, Appendix (C.), that they found every bed occupied, and that there was much overcrowding, especially as regarded day space. The attention of the Committee of Visitors being called to this state of things, and to the desirability of relieving the pressure so prejudicial to the comfort and to the proper treatment of the patients, they informed us that they had instructed the West Riding surveyor to execute, as soon as practicable, the enlargement of the day-space of Ward 25, on the female side, by the means advised by the Visiting Commissioners.

Yorkshire, West Riding, Asylums. (Wakefield.)
Overcrowding.

The Committee also stated, that they were endeavouring to restrict the admission to their Asylum to the more acute and urgent cases, and to find other accommodation for the milder harmless cases, with a view to reduce the existing pressure.

Acting upon suggestions made in our Colleagues' report, and especially with a view of providing more suitable accommodation for the continuous watching of epileptics during the night, the Visitors submitted a plan for the addition of a storey to No. 2 Male Dormitory; but to this proposal we felt compelled to object, for reasons which we pointed out, and the project was abandoned. At the visit above referred to the Commissioners suggested a more convenient arrangement.

The deaths by suicide of two female patients on the books of this Asylum, took place during the past year. In one case the patient had been admitted as melancholic and suicidal, though she had not made any attempt to destroy herself. Her husband had on several occasions applied for her discharge, and she had no doubt so far improved as fully to justify Dr. Major in discharging her for a month upon trial, on the understanding that her husband would keep her under careful observation. This, however, he did not do, and though three days after her return home, she became worse, and told her husband that she had been trying to strangle herself and also her child; he did not take any steps to remove her back to the Asylum, and two days

Suicides.

County and Borough Asylums.
Yorkshire, West Riding, Asylums. (Wakefield.)
Suicides.

afterwards she escaped from the house, and threw herself into the river. This patient had not attempted self-destruction while in the Asylum; and for a month previous to her discharge had occupied the convalescent house attached to the Asylum, where the patients have considerable liberty. Upon our suggestion, Dr. Major undertook to have a form of instructions drawn up and printed for the guidance of persons to whom patients are entrusted when out on probation.

The second case was that of a patient who had been about seven months in the Asylum, and had a strong disposition to burn herself to death, in consequence of which she was placed to sleep in the suicidal dormitory. At the period of the accident (July) there were no fires in the ward, but for the purpose of boiling water for the nurse's breakfast, a small gas-stove being provided in the scullery attached to the ward to which the nurses alone have access. The patient appears to have got out of bed when the nurse was absent from the dormitory, rushed to the scullery, the door of which she found open, and set fire to her chemise at the gas stove. The injuries she received were so severe as to cause death eight days afterwards. Full inquiry was made by Dr. Major, in order to ascertain who was responsible for leaving the scullery-door unlocked, but without any positive result. There was, however, evident negligence on the part of the nurse in charge of the ward, not only in this respect, but also in leaving the patients in the suicidal dormitory before the nurse appointed to look after them came on duty.

Boroughs.
Birmingham.

We stated in our last Report, that a deputation from the Committee of Visitors of the Birmingham Asylum had questioned us as to the best mode of extending the Asylum accommodation for that borough. Acting upon our advice, the Visitors abandoned the idea of increasing the number of patients on the old site, but determined to erect a new Asylum in another locality, suitable for the reception of chronic imbecile patients. Several sites were submitted for our inspection, and were visited by two members of the Board in July last. Amongst them was an estate of about 72 acres, at Ruberry Hill, in the parish of King's Norton, which they considered very suitable, provided that good and sufficient supply of water could be obtained.*

Some

*The Town Council having by the report of their engineer satisfied themselves that an abundant water supply was to be obtained, determined on the purchase of the Ruberry Estate, and the agreement has been approved. The farm consists of about 72 acres, and has been acquired at a cost of 75 *l.* per acre.

Some temporary relief from the pressure for accommodation for the insane of the borough has been afforded by the reception of a limited number of patients at the Cheshire Asylum at Parkside, Macclesfield, under contracts approved by the Secretary of State. County and Borough Asylums. Suicides.

The Visitors in the course of last year came to an agreement with the Bristol Waterworks Company for a supply to the Asylum of pure water, and the necessary works were nearly completed at the end of 1876. Bristol. Water supply.

A female patient admitted into this Asylum on the 8th of August destroyed herself the morning after her admission. She was deeply melancholic, and had attempted to destroy herself by strangulation, and jumping out of the window previous to admission. She was placed to sleep in a single-room, from which the bedstead and other furniture had been removed. She was seen alive by the head attendant at half-past six o'clock of the morning of the 9th of August, when she spoke cheerfully. At ten minutes past eight she was found hanging to the bar which secures the shutters by means of portions of her night-dress. This bar is secured by means of screws, and when properly fixed there is no space between it and the shutter which would admit of anything being passed under it. It transpired, however, that during the previous fortnight the attendant, whose duty it was to fasten all the shutters, had been unable to screw down the bar in this particular room as tightly as the rest, and by her neglect to report this to a superior officer, the patient's life was sacrificed. The Committee investigated all the circumstances of the case, and gave instructions for a more simple and secure mode of fastening the shutters to be adopted. Suicide.

A small detached hospital for 6 infectious cases has been erected at the Ipswich Asylum. The plans and estimate (900 *l.*) having been duly approved by the Secretary of State. This building, when not required for its specific purpose, will be available for ordinary patients, probably working men of a quiet, harmless class. Ipswich. Detached Hospital.

The Secretary of State has approved plans for an enlargement of the laundry accommodation at the Leicester Borough Asylum, the cost of which was estimated at 520 *l.* By this extension the wash-house will be rendered more convenient, and additional accommodation will be provided for women patients habitually employed in this department. Leicester (Borough) Enlargements.

County and Borough Asylums.
Leicester (Borough).
Enlargements.

Approval has also been given to the erection of a detached building, at an estimated cost of 1,500 *l.*, designed as a hospital for contagious diseases, and capable of containing the patients of that class. When not required for this special purpose, it will be available for ordinary inmates.

Nottingham (Borough).
New Asylum.

A dissolution of the union hitherto subsisting between the County and Borough of Nottingham having, as mentioned in our 29th Report, been determined on and approved, it became necessary to take steps for the erection of a new Asylum for the Borough. The land upon which the new building will stand formed part of property belonging to the Corporation, situated about three miles to the north-east of the town. The position is elevated, affording good views in several directions. The soil is of fair quality, and the water-supply will be obtained from the public waterworks. Originally it was proposed to set apart only 20 acres for the use of the Asylum, but we refused to recommend the approval of so limited an estate, both on the ground of its inadequacy, and because, owing to the formation of the land, without some addition towards the north, there was no sufficient plateau on which to place the building. After some delay the Town Council agreed with the proprietor of the adjoining estate to cede to them 7¼ acres, as suggested by us. They also added five acres from the Corporation property, and purchased a small field of about two acres, by which better access was obtained to the high road.

By these means, the proposed estate was raised to upwards of 34 acres. There still remained certain fields belonging to the Corporation, amounting to 20 acres more, and these we strongly urged should also be secured for the use of the Asylum. To this, however, there was great objection, and a deputation attended at this office to protest against this requirement. It was ultimately arranged that consent to the adoption of the site should be given, provided that a right of pre-emption or guarantee was granted to the intended trustees of the Asylum, securing the power of acquiring these 20 acres at any time, and meanwhile preventing the employment of it for building purposes, or except as garden ground let to yearly tenants. These terms were ultimately agreed to, and the deeds of conveyance were approved by the Secretary of State in January last.

The plans for the Asylum, which in the meantime had been prepared and submitted to us, have since been approved

proved. The Asylum is to afford accommodation for 128 male and 136 female patients, at an estimated cost of 35,000 *l.* County and Borough Asylums.

In our 29th Report we stated that the Town Council of Portsmouth had purchased a suitable estate for their Borough Asylum at Melton, in Portsea Island, and that plans for the building were in operation. These plans were soon after submitted, and, after careful examination and numerous interviews with the architect, who gave very ready attention to our suggestions, the drawings were finally settled and approved by the Secretary of State on the 17th of August last year. The building, which is rapidly approaching completion, is constructed to accommodate 201 male and 223 female patients, at the estimated cost of 72,898 *l.* Portsmouth.

The weekly cost, per head, of maintenance, medicine, clothing, and care of patients in County Asylums, averaged 9 *s.* $10\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*, and in Borough Asylums 11 *s.* $10\frac{1}{8}$., and in both taken together 10 *s.* $1\frac{5}{8}$ *d.** (*See* Appendix (E.). Average weekly cost of maintenance in County and Borough Asylums.

These results show an increase, in the aggregate, upon those of the preceding year, of a little more than 1 *d.* per head; but it is to be noted that in the Borough Asylums the advance is as much as 4 *d.* per head. The increase appears chiefly in the item of "Provisions."

The

* The details of the averages of weekly cost are as follows :—

	County Asylums.			Borough Asylums.		
	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Provisions (including malt liquor in ordinary diet) -	–	4	$7\frac{5}{6}$	–	5	$2\frac{1}{8}$
Clothing - - - - - - - - - -	–	–	$9\frac{3}{4}$	–	1	$-\frac{1}{2}$
Salaries and wages - - - - - - - -	–	2	$1\frac{3}{8}$	–	2	$6\frac{5}{8}$
Necessaries, *e.g.*, fuel, light, washing, &c. - - - -	–	1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	–	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Surgery and dispensary - - - - - -	–	–	$-\frac{7}{8}$	–	–	1
Wines, spirits, porter - - - - - -	–	–	$1\frac{3}{8}$	–	–	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Charged to Maintenance Account. { Furniture and bedding - - - -	–	–	$5\frac{7}{8}$	–	–	$8\frac{1}{4}$
{ Garden and farm - - - - -	–	–	$7\frac{1}{8}$	–	–	5
{ Miscellaneous, viz.: - - - -	–	–	4	–	–	$7\frac{3}{8}$
Less monies received for articles, goods, and produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum) -	–	–	$3\frac{3}{4}$	–	–	$3\frac{3}{8}$
TOTAL average Weekly Cost per Head - £.	–	9	$10\frac{3}{4}$	–	11	$10\frac{1}{8}$

Boroughs without Asylums. erby.

The Town Council of Derby have abandoned their intention of providing for the lunatics chargeable to their borough by means of a separate Asylum, and have entered into negotiations which will, in all probability, result in an union for Asylum purposes with the county, the existing County Asylum at Mickleover being enlarged so as to afford the necessary accommodation.

Kentish Boroughs.

In the course of the last year contracts (terminable, as in the case of Canterbury, mentioned in our 30th Report, by 12 months' notice on either side) have been made between the Visitors of Chartham Down Asylum and the authorities of Deal, Dover, Faversham, and Hythe, for the reception into this Asylum of the patients chargeable to these boroughs.

Exeter, Plymouth.

No progress has been made towards providing Asylum accommodation for the lunatics belonging to the boroughs of Exeter, Plymouth, and other smaller boroughs in the west of England.

Hospitals.

The patients in Registered Hospitals (*see* Appendix B[1].) on the 1st of January last amounted to 2,731, including 1,370 males and 1,267 females of the private, and 50 males and 44 females of the pauper class. The admissions during 1876 were 938 (450 males and 488 females); the discharges were 819 (379 males and 440 females), of whom 322 of both sexes had recovered; the deaths were 184 (106 males and 78 females). Excluding from our calculations the Idiot Asylums at Earlswood and Lancaster, the recoveries in the Hospitals have been at the rate of 40·7 per cent. as compared with the admissions of the year. The mortality upon the average number daily resident throughout the year in the whole of the 16 Hospitals has been 6·6 per cent.; and, calculated upon the total number brought under treatment during the year, the rate would be 4·9 per cent. These figures show that the rate of recovery has been nearly 3 per cent. lower in these institutions, taken together, than in the year 1875, but that the mortality has also been 1 per cent. smaller than in the previous year.

As usual we publish, in Appendix (F.), the whole of the entries in the Visitors' books made on our visitations of the Registered Hospitals; and the details of the expenditure and average cost of maintenance in these institutions will be found in a tabular form in Appendix (G.)

A female

A female patient, previous to her admission into the Lincoln Hospital in July 1875, had attempted self-destruction by hanging, throwing herself into the fire, &c., which attempts she subsequently repeated. On the morning of the 3rd of May 1876, she was found dead, having suspended herself by means of a garter to a hasp, provided for fastening the door with a strap. The patient seemed to have somewhat improved in her mental state, and no blame was attributed by the coroner's jury to the attendants of the ward in which she was placed. We advised that more careful and specific instructions in writing should be given to the attendants as to the supervision to be exercised over suicidal patients, at the same time expressing the opinion that a patient with such marked tendencies to self-destruction should not at any time, whether by day or night, have been out of the sight of an attendant. HOSPITALS. Lincoln. Suicide.

The removal of all paupers from this Hospital to the new County Asylum at Berrywood, took place in June. The portion of the building occupied by them will be adapted for the accommodation of a limited number of private patients. There was an unfortunate delay in carrying out the new system of drainage which the Committee last year determined on adopting, and typhoid fever re-appeared in July. This led, however, to the works being commenced before the close of the year. Northampton.

A male patient, who previous to admission into Bethlehem Hospital, had repeatedly tried to throw himself out of the window, was found dead in his bed in a single-room, strangled with a strip of a sheet tied round his neck. He was considered to be dangerous, and was consequently placed to sleep in a single-room; but upon inquiry, it appeared that he had not been visited at all between the hours of 8 p.m., when he went to bed, and 6 a.m., when he was found dead. Our dissatisfaction with arrangements, whereby any patient can be left for so long a period without visitation, was communicated to the Committee, who promised to give the matter their serious consideration. Bethlehem. Suicide.

The death, from burns, of a female patient about 19 years old, at the Earlswood Asylum, was caused by her having lighted, during the temporary absence in another ward of the special attendant, a piece of rag she found lying about. Her nightdress caught fire, and though the injuries she received were not of a very serious character for an ordinary person Earlswood.

HOSPITALS. Earlswood.

person, in her enfeebled condition, they proved fatal. An inquest was held, and the jury attributed blame to no one.

The Committee immediately directed the substitution of properly protected sun-burners, close to the ceiling, for the gas pendants then in use.

STATE CRIMINAL ASYLUM.

In the Appendix (H.) will be found the copy of a Memorandum of a visit paid by two members of the Board to the Criminal Asylum at Broadmoor, on the 6th October 1876.

MILITARY LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

The Netley Hospital was visited on the 19th October 1876 by two Commissioners, whose Report is given in the Appendix (I.).

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL.

A Report on the Royal Naval Hospital at Yarmouth (visited on the 17th July 1876) is contained in the Appendix (J.).

ROYAL INDIA ASYLUM.

The Royal India Asylum was inspected on the 17th November 1876 (*see* Appendix (K.).

LICENSED HOUSES.

These establishments continue in much the same condition as heretofore. The number on 1st January 1877, was one less than as reported last year; namely, 39 houses licensed by ourselves, and 61 licensed by Justices, Longwood House having been closed. The number of patients remaining in these houses on that day, was 2,278 males and 2,444 females; the private patients were 1,807 males and 1,650 females; the pauper patients, 471 males and 794 females.

Appendix (B.) furnishes the admissions, discharges, and other particulars relating to the insane population of these establishments, of which a complete list, with the names of the licensees, and of the clerks to Visitors of the Provincial Licensed Houses, will be found in Appendix (N.).

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

It is with regret that we have to record the following cases of suicide or death under suspicious circumstances which have occurred in 8 out of the 39 Metropolitan Licensed Houses:—

Bethnal House. Suicide.

A male private patient in this Asylum committed suicide in February 1876, by hanging himself during the afternoon to the banisters of the stairs by means of a piece of rope. Previous to his admission he had attempted to cut his throat, but, subsequently, had not shown any suicidal disposition. He seems to have so much improved in his mental state,

state, that his brother was allowed to take him out for occasional walks, and to spend the day at home. The last time he did so, a week before his death, it appears that the patient left the house alone, and was absent about 20 minutes, and during this time it is supposed that he obtained and secreted the rope with which he hung himself. The event shows the importance of always carefully searching patients who have shown a suicidal tendency upon their return to the Asylum after a temporary absence.

Metropolitan Licensed Houses. Bethnal House. Suicide.

In October last a gentleman died in Brooke House, in the following circumstances:—He was received on the 3rd of October in a state of acute mania, and probably general paralysis, and in the "Statement" forwarded to this office, and dated the 10th, the medical superintendent reported that as respected his bodily health and condition, he was emaciated, and had slight symptoms of pleuro-pneumonia: that he had some unimportant bruises on his extremities, and one severe one on the right side of the thorax, and the remains of one (not severe) on the right side, about the upper part of the sternum; fracture of one (if not more) rib, received within two days previous to the date of the report. The patient died on October the 15th. The Coroner very properly directed an independent medical man, not in any way connected with the case, to make a post-mortem examination. Upon this the breast-bone was found to be fractured, as also four ribs on the right, and two on the left side. Matter had formed around each of these injuries. There was also inflammation of the pleura on both sides, with adhesions of the lungs, and effusion into both cavities of the chest. It appears that the patient was constantly violent, had to be forcibly fed, and was placed at night to sleep in a padded room. The door of this room was made to open in halves, and when the patient occupied it the upper half of the door appears to have been left open, and the fractures were supposed to have been caused by his repeated attempts to get over this door. The jury accepted this explanation, and returned a verdict of death of exhaustion from mania, and from fractured ribs, caused accidentally. Further inquiry was deemed necessary by the Board, and two Commissioners visited Brooke House for this purpose on the 24th October. After a full investigation they came to the conclusion that the fatal injuries received by this gentleman were more probably received by struggling with some of the attendants, than in his various attempts

Brooke House. Broken ribs.

Metropolitan Licensed Houses.

Brooke House.

Broken ribs.

to get over the door of the padded room, though they could not discover that any particular individual was to blame, or that unnecessary force was used towards the patient. It would have been better, they thought, if he had had the exclusive services of two special attendants, instead of having been in charge successively of several persons. Alterations to the door of the padded room were already in progress, and some suggestions were made in reference to it. The Commissioners ended their report by stating that their inquiry into this case was rendered somewhat difficult by the absence on temporary duty out of the establishment of the attendant who had the principal charge of the deceased. They considered it very desirable that Dr. Monro should submit a scheme which should always provide a sufficient staff of attendants distinct from those liable to be sent out, as it is termed, "on call."

Camberwell House.

Alleged rough usage.

Upon the visit of the Commissioners to this house on the 18th January, complaints were made to them against two nurses in the infirmary and three in the north building. The charges against the infirmary nurses were that when bathing two of the patients they had plunged them in the water (sometimes cold), using unnecessary force and holding their heads under water. As to the other three nurses, that they had kicked, and also struck upon the head with their keys, a patient, who had since been transferred to the Wandsworth Asylum. A fairly intelligent patient confirmed these charges in both instances, and though they were denied by the nurses themselves, the Commissioners came to the conclusion that there was probably some foundation for the accusation made, though sufficient evidence was not forthcoming to justify proceedings against the nurses. In consequence of what transpired, it was thought right to advise that the attendants should be selected from a better class, be better paid, and better supervised, and that a head attendant of a superior kind should be appointed over the female department. At the next visit attention was found to have been paid to these recommendations. A female head attendant had been engaged, and the wages of the ordinary attendants had been raised 2 *l.* a year, but two vacancies were found in the male and four in the female division, which the proprietors were urged at once to fill up.

Broken ribs.

At a visit subsequent to the death of a gentleman from fractured ribs, the result of an assault made upon him by an attendant, whose prosecution will be mentioned further on,

on, a searching inquiry into the administration of the house was made. The class and number of the attendants, and their remuneration, were again subjects of comment, and the Commissioners made the following among other suggestions, the importance of which was strongly impressed upon the proprietors in a letter from the Board :— METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES. Camberwell House. Broken ribs.

1. That fresh rules should be drawn up for both head and ordinary attendants in each divisions.

2. That means should be taken to procure attendants with higher qualifications, by increasing the scale of wages, and especially of the head attendants, the present salaries (40 *l.* for the male, and 25 *l.* for the female head attendant) being in the opinion of the Commissioners quite insufficient to secure the services of persons whose fidelity, vigilance, and tact fitted them for such responible situations.

3. That no vacancies should be allowed to take place in the staff of attendants; that at least one special attendant should be provided for every troublesome or violent patient; that "tell-tale" clocks should at once be introduced, and that the night attendants should be specially trustworthy and experienced, and should never go singly into the room of a patient likely to be violent. A supernumerary attendant in each division was also considered necessary.

The proprietors subsequently stated that in compliance with the request of the Board they had decided to increase the pay and add to the number of the male attendants.

A license has been granted to Mrs. Foreman for a house named Colville, in Thurlow Park Road, Lower Norwood, in lieu of Colville House, Norwood Road, the lease of which had expired. The license is restricted to the four imbecile or idiotic young persons who, for many years, have been under Mrs. Foreman's charge. Colville.

One death has occurred at Grove Hall owing to severe injuries received by the patient in a struggle with attendants. He had been placed to sleep in a single-room, owing to his having shown signs of restless excitement, and in the course of the night was found by one of the attendants with his bed-sheets torn up and tied round him. Dr. Mickle's attention was called to the case, and he directed the attendant to remove the bed cot. The assistance of another attendant Grove Hall. Death after a struggle.

Metropolitan Licensed Houses.

Grove Hall.

Death after a struggle.

was called, and whilst these two were carrying out the doctor's orders, the patient made a most violent attack on them. It was then found necessary to summon two more attendants, and a very severe struggle took place before the patient, who had stripped himself naked, could be secured, and during this both he and the attendants fell together. When examined by the medical officers he was found to have sustained contusions about the chest and abdomen, and that several ribs were fractured. On the third day from this occurrence he died from peritonitis. An inquest was held, and the jury found that the peritonitis had been caused by injuries received "of mistake, necessity, and justifiably," in the struggles with the attendants, when endeavouring to secure him.

Hoxton House.

The defective arrangements of the laundry and wash-house at Hoxton House had for a long time been commented upon by us, and in March plans for the enlargement and improvement of this department were submitted to us, and have since been carried out.

2, Knowle Road.

No. 2, Knowle Road, Brixton, is closed. The two idiot patients here received have been removed to No. 1 in the same street, which had been licensed to Mrs. Tucker, to whose care they have long been confided.

Manor House.

Suicide.

In July we received a notice from Dr. Harrington Tuke, of the Manor House, Chiswick, of the death by suicide of one of the male patients under his care.

This gentleman had been admitted hardly a month previously, and was then stated to be subject to sudden dangerous acts, which he could not control, and as having delusions that he was unfit to live. It also appeared from the certificates that he had on the day of their being signed made an attempt to hang himself.

In those circumstances it was deemed advisable to place him under restraint by means of a straight waistcoat for three or four nights, but at the end of that time he appeared to be sufficiently well to justify the relaxation of the restraint. The attendant in charge, named Alfred Tuxford, was, however, specially warned never to leave him for a minute on any pretence. On the day of his death he showed, what appeared to his attendant, marked suicidal intentions, and Tuxford accordingly, without any orders from either of the medical officers, placed the patient again in the straight waistcoat, and subsequently left him alone for 15 or 20 minutes.

minutes. Upon his return he found the patient hanging dead, with the strong band of the waistcoat round his neck, and attached to the top of the bed. Dr. Tuke was immediately summoned, but all efforts to restore life were fruitless. The attendant was at once dismissed, and an inquest was held. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased had committed suicide whilst in a state of unsound mind.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES. Manor House. Suicide.

When these facts came to the knowledge of the Commissioners they were of opinion that the attendant Tuxford, in disobeying the positive orders given him never to leave the patient, had been guilty of wilful neglect, and they accordingly directed legal proceedings to be taken against him.

He appeared before the police magistrate at Hammersmith, and after Dr. Tuke had given evidence, he pleaded guilty to the charge. The magistrate taking into consideration the loss of his situation, and a very excellent character given by a former employer, allowed him to be discharged on his own recognisances.

Prosecution of attendant.

We cannot conclude our report of this case without shortly referring to a statement in writing sent to this office, about two months after his trial, by the attendant Tuxford, in which he alleged that he had pleaded guilty owing to the extraordinary pressure and influence brought to bear on him by Dr. Tuke and his agents by promising to pay all fines and costs, and the expenses of himself and family to America, if he would do so, and that he had left the patient in consequence of orders given him to attend on another. The Commissioners felt bound, notwithstanding that the statement was made by a discharged servant who had admitted his own neglect, to make further inquiry into the matter, and they accordingly requested Dr. Tuke, the head attendant, and a man who had at the time been an attendant at Manor House, as well as Dr. Tuke's alleged agents, who were a solicitor and the son of a clergyman in the neighbourhood, to attend at this office.

After hearing the evidence the Commissioners were undoubtedly of opinion that Tuxford had failed to substantiate his statement, and that there was not the slightest reason for supposing that Dr. Tuke had in any way attempted to pervert the course of justice. Tuxford did not plead guilty until the case was partly proved against him by Dr. Tuke, and it was clearly shown that the two gentlemen whom he called Dr. Tuke's agents, had only advised him to plead

Metropolitan Licensed Houses.

guilty from kindly and proper motives, and in no way in the manner suggested.

Northumberland House.

In our last Report we stated, in reference to Northumberland House, that arrangements had been made to transfer the license to Dr. Stocker, of Peckham House, and Dr. Francis James Wright, formerly assistant medical officer at the Prestwich Asylum, near Manchester, who was to be resident. The house was at once entirely refurnished, and in many parts freshly papered and painted, and the reports of visits subsequently made have been uniformly of a favourable character. The drainage of the house, which was found to be much out of order, has been put into a proper state. The construction of additional water closets and bath-rooms was recommended, and plans for these improvements have been submitted for our approval.

Peckham House.

Injuries received by a patient.

In August last complaints were made to us by the sister of a female private patient in Peckham House, of injuries the latter had received, as to the truth of which we made immediate inquiry. The allegations were that the patient, early in the previous May, had been pushed or knocked down by a pauper patient, and received an injury to the hip, the exact nature of which was not detected for a period of three weeks, when, upon examination, fracture of the neck of the thigh-bone was discovered. During this period the patient was not placed under any treatment, but made to get up and walk about, though lame, and in great pain. These facts were not disputed, and the assistant medical officer, in reply to our inquiries, stated that the injury was not considered at the time to be of a serious nature, and from motives of delicacy he refrained from making an examination which appeared to be unnecessary. The increasing lameness of the patient, however, subsequently rendered such an examination imperative, and the existence of a partly-united fracture was detected. On the 24th of May Mr. Maunder, of the London Hospital, was called in by the proprietors of Peckham House to see the patient, and he confirmed the diagnosis. The patient was removed, at her sister's request, on the 16th of the following August. The opinion of the Board, which was communicated to Dr. Stocker, was that the whole of the circumstances showed a great want of proper care and observation on the part not merely of the nurses, but also of the medical officers, whose plain duty it is in all cases of accident to satisfy themselves by careful personal examination of the patient as to the nature

nature and extent of any injury which may have been sustained.

Metropolitan Licensed Houses.

In June last Dr. Stocker, one of the proprietors of Peckham House, reported that a male pauper patient named W. was found to have fractures of ribs, the origin of which was involved in some obscurity until another patient, A., came forward and asserted that he had seen W. assaulted by three of the attendants. A special inquiry into the case was directed by the Board, and A. was examined on oath. W. himself was too insane to give any reliable evidence, but A., who is an epileptic, deposed that he saw W. taken by an attendant named Jacobi from the dining-room into the infirmary, which was then empty, and there lifted off the ground, and repeatedly dropped on his back by Jacobi and two other attendants, Carter and Dunbar. Several other patients were examined, but no reliable evidence could be obtained from them, and looking to the fact that A. was was one of a class of patients whose statements, owing to impairment of faculties, can seldom be implicitly relied on, the Commissioners did not consider that, upon his unsupported testimony, the attendants referred to should be criminally prosecuted. In coming to this conclusion they were also influenced by occurrences which were proved to have taken place on the same day, and which might account for the bruises found upon W., and also for the fractured ribs. W., it appeared, on that day got on the high wall of the airing-court, from which he either fell or dropped. He had also made an attempt to get out of the dormitory on the night of the same day through the fanlight over the door, when he was pulled down by the attendant Carter, after considerable resistance on W.'s part. The Commissioners conducting the enquiry were not satisfied that proper vigilance and care had been exercised by the attendants in permitting these attempts, but they were of opinion that proceedings could not well be taken against them for wilful neglect or ill-treatment. Dr. Stocker, however, very properly thought it best not to retain the three attendants referred to in his service.

Peckham House.

Broken ribs.

A gentleman admitted into the Priory, Roehampton, in June 1875, with strong suicidal tendencies, destroyed himself on the 6th February 1876 by cutting his throat with the deeply-notched blade of an old razor. All efforts made to discover how he obtained this weapon entirely failed. It appeared that the attendant, who slept in the same room with the patient, dressed him and brought him into the lower cor-

The Priory, Roehampton.

Suicide.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

The Priory, Roehampton. Suicide.

ridor about half-past seven o'clock, and gave him over to another attendant for the purpose of giving him a bath and changing his linen. There was some little delay, probably 10 minutes or a quarter of an hour, in doing this; and when the attendant was disengaged, not seeing the patient in the corridor, he went to look for him in the water-closet, where he found him on the floor with his throat cut. This attendant stated before the coroner that he was not aware of the patient being suicidal.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

We proceed to notice the changes of ownership, and the casualties, and other matters relating to the Provincial Licensed Houses which appear of any general interest.

Belle Vue House, Ipswich.

At the visit made on the 15th February 1876 to Belle Vue House, Ipswich, the very unsatisfactory state of some of the rooms, and the want of an attendant for the female patients, was commented upon. The dinner of the patients on the day of the visit was fish and pudding, and fish without meat was found not unfrequently to form the dinner. The Visiting Commissioners gave their opinion that meat should be provided daily at dinner, and eggs or bacon at breakfast. The grave dissatisfaction of the Board upon reading the report was communicated to Miss Walter, who was required at once to remedy the defects referred to.

Burman House. Suicide.

A male private patient in Burman House committed suicide by cutting his throat with a table-knife during the absence of his attendant, from the effects of which he died a few hours afterwards. Although in the order for his admission he was stated to be "rather" suicidal, he does not appear to have made any positive attempt to destroy himself. He is said to have been decidedly suicidal in 1860, when he was placed in Driffold House, under the care of Dr. Bodington. The jurors stated in the verdict their opinion that no blame was to be attached to anyone; but looking to the nature of this gentleman's delusions, and the general character of the case, we considered that it was an error in judgment to leave him almost completely without supervision, and with the means of destroying himself within his reach. This opinion was communicated to Dr. Agar.

Haydock Lodge. Death by drowning.

A female private patient, who had been little more than a week in Haydock Lodge, was found drowned in a pond about 200 yards from the house. She had not shown, nor was she suspected of having, any tendency to suicide, and was allowed to

to walk about the grounds alone. She was paralysed to some extent, and the jury thought that she might have been leaning against the wire fence guarding the pond, and fallen over it, and they consequently returned an open verdict. PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES. Haydock Lodge. Death by drowning.

Mr. F. D. Walsh, formerly medical superintendent of the Lincoln Lunatic Asylum, obtained, in the course of the year, a license for Manor House, Heighington, near Lincoln, where he proposed to receive a few ladies. It is needless to describe the house, as Mr. Walsh, on consideration, declined to renew his license, and never received any insane patients while it was current. Manor House, Heighington.

Longwood House, Bristol, is closed. Longwood House closed.

Early in the year plans for additions and alterations to North Grove House were submitted to us by Dr. Harmer. These included raising the roof of the old building; enlarging and adding to the bedrooms; providing a bath-room, lavatory, and additional water-closet for the ladies; improving the staircases; widening and lengthening the corridor; enlarging and increasing the number of sitting-rooms, &c. These alterations were such manifest improvements that we intimated to the Visitors that they might properly be approved, and that they would provide good accommodation for 6 additional female patients. North Grove House, Hawkhurst.

At the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions the license for the Western Counties Idiot Asylum at Starcross, was extended to admit of the reception of 80 patients, 40 of each sex. Pauper idiot children are now received here at a low rate of charge, and we shall always be ready to give facilities for the removal hither of suitable cases from County Asylums, on the application of committees of Visitors. Starcross Idiot Asylum.

At the visit in December last much progress had been made in the new building, to which all the male patients were removed on the 2nd of the previous month. The female side was not finished, though some rooms might, it was thought, at once be prepared, so as to enable the girls (only 14 in number) to be removed at an early period from the rooms they then occupied, which were in every way unsuited for their proper treatment. This suggestion was in due course carried out, and the report of the state of the Asylum and the care of the patients was quite satisfactory considering the difficulties unavoidably attending the building operations and the transitional state of the Asylum.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

Ticehurst Asylum.

Plans for important additions to Ticehurst were submitted for our approval. They consisted of a large recreation-hall in connection with that part of the building called the "establishment," with a range of bedrooms over it for gentlemen. The want of a large room for the association of the patients at musical or other entertainments has been long felt, and it will no doubt be found most useful in thus relieving the monotony of Asylum life, especially during the winter months, when advantage cannot be taken of the out-door amusements so liberally provided in this Asylum.

Vernon House.

An extension of the license in Vernon House for 60 patients; viz., 25 males and 35 females, was applied for in March, 1876, and plans were submitted to us for additions to the building for the accommodation of male patients. These plans necessitated the removal of the existing laundry, washhouse and bakehouse, which Mr. Pegge did not contemplate reconstructing, and we intimated to him our opinion that the additions should include the rebuilding of these offices, plans for which were subsequently forwarded to us.

SINGLE PATIENTS.

The following tabular statement shows the number of Single Private Patients registered in our office, and the changes which have occurred since the commencement of the year.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Number, 1st January 1876 - -	163	276	439
Registered during the year - -	67	107	174
Discharged and removed - -	46	89	135
„ of whom recovered -	8	15	23
Died - - - - - - -	9	11	20
Remaining 1st January 1877 - -	175	283	458

Of the Single Patients on the 1st of January last, 136, namely, 54 of the male, and 82 of the female sex, were found lunatics by inquisition, leaving as patients to be regularly visited by members of this Board, 322; viz., 121 males and 201 females.

Suicide of a lady under single care.

A lady, formerly a patient in Brooke House, was transferred on the 13th of December 1875, at the request of her brother, as a single patient, to the care of Dr. Dawson, of Brighton, and two days afterwards she destroyed herself by throwing herself

self out of her bedroom window on the second floor, fracturing her thigh and skull. Previous to sanctioning the transfer of this lady, we received, in reply to our usual letter, a statement from Mr. Adams, of Brooke House, dated 27th November, that she was suffering from melancholia, was in good bodily health, and a proper person to be transferred to single charge. Upon subsequent inquiry, however, it transpired that the patient, who on admission laboured under suicidal melancholia, had put her head through a pane of glass a few days before she was removed to Brighton, and tried to get possession of a piece of the glass; and the day after she went into a cutler's shop with her nurse and secreted a knife with which, on her return, she tried to cut her throat. We considered that these facts should have been at once communicated to us, when, no doubt, we should have declined to sanction the removal of this lady to single care, and we expressed to Mr. Adams our great surprise that he should have omitted doing this. In reply, he stated that he detailed fully those occurrences to the friends of the patient, and explained to them the risk there would be in removing her, and also to Dr. Dawson he communicated his opinion that she ought to have two nurses, should be watched at night, should not be allowed the use of sharp knives or scissors, and should be kept under special supervision. Two nurses were indeed engaged specially to attend upon the patient, but only one was in the room when she threw herself out of the window, which she was powerless to prevent. That the most ordinary precaution of placing stops on the window, so as to prevent the sashes from being opened more than a few inches, showed great want of care on the part of Dr. Dawson in dealing with a patient so disposed to destroy herself.

Single Patients.
Suicide of a lady under single care.

On 1st January 1876 the number of persons of unsound mind reported as inmates of workhouses was 15,509. On the same day in 1877 the number was 16,038. The Metropolitan District Asylums at Leavesden, Caterham, and Clapton (workhouses for the purposes of the Lunacy Acts) contained 4,519 patients who are reckoned in this total.

The Insane in Workhouses.

In the year 1876 we visited 309 workhouses, the names of which, and the number of their inmates, are given in Appendix (L).

In our last (30th) Report to your Lordship, we took occasion to comment somewhat strongly on the evils which often result from the removal and subsequent detention of

THE INSANE IN WORKHOUSES.

persons labouring under recent attacks of insanity, to workhouses instead of to Asylums.

To the illustrative cases there mentioned we may add the following, which have been brought under our notice during the past year.

Sheffield Workhouse.

A member of our Board, visiting Sheffield Workhouse on the 10th February 1876, thus reported: "While I was in "the workhouse a man was brought in by the police with- "out any authority save that of the relieving officer who was "put in motion, I was told, by the foreman of the works "where the alleged lunatic was working, and, as he told "me, saving 30 *s.* a week. It may sometimes occur that the "necessity of the case, such as a sudden homicidal or "suicidal disposition, may prevent regular proceedings pur- "suant to the 67th section of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97; but "such disregard of the Statute Law should be very exceptional. "If the man brought to the workhouse in my presence was "dangerously insane, I may remark that the master had no "knowledge of the fact. He informed me that he knew "no more of the man than that he was there to be re- "ceived, and the police, whom I also interrogated, could "give me no information upon the subject. The man was "certainly brought against his will." The Report pro- ceeds, "Another case in this workhouse, showing the im- "propriety of departure from the Lunacy Laws, is a woman "named S. N. She has a cut throat, which may be the "cause of her death. It appears that she was admitted here "early in this year very depressed, and at the request of her "husband, through an order of the relieving officer, and as "an insane person. She was discharged (as events have "shown) prematurely, for, within a few days, she cut her "throat. She was then brought back as insane to the "workhouse. Had she been dealt with according to the "Lunacy Laws in the first instance, and sent by a magis- "trate's order direct to the Asylum, it is more than probable "that she would have been detained until she could have "been safely discharged." The Commissioner adds: "I by "no means blame the medical officer of the workhouse, "but a practice which interferes with the liberty of indi- "viduals contrary to law, and brings lunatics where they "cannot have the best treatment which their malady re- "quires."

This Report, having been communicated to the Sheffield Guardians by the Local Government Board, their reply was in

in effect, that the man above referred to was one who should not have gone at all to the workhouse; that it appeared that a number of fellow-workmen being frightened at the man's threats, had called in a policeman, who took him to the workhouse; that neither the master nor any one had knowledge of the case; but it would soon have been inquired into and dealt with. THE INSANE IN WORKHOUSES. Sheffield Workhouse.

The following is an extract from a Report by one of our body, who visited Wallingford Workhouse on the 19th December 1876:— Wallingford Workhouse.

"A. S., whose removal to an Asylum hence, my "colleague recommended (but which recommendation the "medical officer resisted), has since come to an untimely "end. It will be remembered that she had, previously to "my colleague's visit, thrown herself out of a window in the "workhouse, and had so fractured her thigh-bone. He "described her as not in good spirits, and easily moved to "tears. She had, he reported, been in the County Asylum "as a patient, and I, to-day, learnt that prior to her admis-"sion into the workhouse she had thrown herself out of a "window at her grandmother's. The sequel of her history "is the discharge of the woman to her friends on 23rd "December 1873, her re-admission as an ordinary pauper "on the 18th June 1874, another jump by her on the "following day from the very same workhouse window, and "again the fracture of a limb, her removal next day to the "Asylum, and her death there from lock-jaw. By questions "I elicited these facts from the master. He was, I under-"stand, blamed by the jury at a coroner's inquest, but "I cannot consider that he was so blameworthy as the "medical officer, if I am rightly informed that he, the master, "took active measures prior to the woman's discharge in "1873, for her removal back to the Asylum, and was over-"ruled by a magistrate, and certainly not supported by the "medical officer."

The Commissioner who visited Coventry Union Workhouse, on the 25th May 1876, reported as follows:— Coventry Workhouse.

"I saw here a man whose case requires some observa-"tion, as he has been dealt with in a manner justified "neither by statute nor common law, if the facts have been "correctly communicated to me. He told me that he had "been brought to the workhouse against his will, and there "he has been nearly six weeks. He was a mechanic, living

THE INSANE IN WORKHOUSES. Coventry Workhouse.

"with his wife. He is able to converse, but I have no doubt "of his insanity, and he probably is a general paralytic. "His club doctor certified that he was of unsound mind, "and required restraint; his wife charges him with violence "and refuses to live with him any longer; he was brought, "I repeat, against his will to the workhouse, without "order of any sort, by the relieving officer, and there he "now is. That official neither gave notice of the case to "a magistrate, under the 67th section of the Act 16 & 17 "Vict. c. 97, nor has the medical officer signed a certificate "(producible to me), under the 20th section of the Act "25 & 26 Vict. c. 111. I think that this case should be "brought to the notice of the Local Government Board, as "I am told by the master of the workhouse that it is the "practice in this district to bring all alleged lunatics to the "workhouse before removal to an Asylum, for observation "here, and this seems to me to be justified neither by law "nor by necessity in every case." This report, when communicated by our order to the Local Government Board, was by them referred to the guardians for their observations thereon, and their only reply was the transmission of a certificate from the medical officer of the workhouse, to the effect that the lunatic referred to was suffering from incipient disease of the brain, but had shown no symptom of insanity while in the workhouse, and was not then a fit subject for removal to an Asylum.

Market Harborough Workhouse.

A suicide at Market Harborough Workhouse in August last, further demonstrates the danger of dealing with recent cases by removal to a workhouse. A relieving officer was, it seems, told that a young man in his district was "not quite right;" he called in the medical officer of the Union to see him; that gentleman was unwilling to certify for the man's removal to an Asylum, but the person with whom the man lodged would not allow him to remain in her house any longer, therefore the man was brought to the workhouse, under an order, it seems, of the guardians. According to the evidence given at the coroner's inquest, by the woman with whom the young man lodged, he had wished to get out of the window, and he had threatened to drown himself. The master of the workhouse denied any knowledge that the man had shown any disposition to destroy himself. At 3 p.m., next day, the lunatic cut his throat in the workhouse, with a razor abstracted by him from a cupboard in a room the door of which was not kept locked. We may

may add that this occurred in a workhouse, the master of which, subsequently writing on this case to the Commissioners, took considerable credit to himself for having taken extra precaution on account of a previous report by one of the members of this Board, which had attracted his notice. THE INSANE IN WORKHOUSES. Market Harborough Workhouse.

The Metropolitan District Asylum at Hampstead now no longer receives insane patients, having been re-converted to its former use as a small-pox hospital. Metropolitan District Asylums.

The Reports of our visits to the remaining three Asylums at Caterham, Clapton, and Leavesden will be found in Appendix (M).

During the past year we have taken criminal proceedings in the following cases, besides that noticed under the head of the Manor House, Chiswick :— PROSECUTIONS.

In July we received notice of the death of a patient, F. W. W., at Camberwell House, where he had been admitted on the 11th May previously, and accompanying the notice was a letter from Dr. Schofield, the medical superintendent of that house, in which he stated certain facts connected with the death. John Smith's case.

It appears that his attention was called to the patient by one of the attendants on the morning of 13th July, and on examination it was found that there was an abscess on the right breast, and that this was connected with a fracture of the sternum. Further examination discovered a broken rib on the same side. The patient sank rapidly, and died on the evening of the same day. A post-mortem examination was made on the following day by Dr. Schofield and Dr. Pugh, the assistant medical officer. Owing to the existence of bony deposits the fracture of the sternum was considered to be of old standing, but it was found that, at some time, eight ribs on the left, and the same number on the right side, had also been broken. With the exception of one rib on the right side, these were all considered to be old fractures.

On the next day a second post-mortem examination was made, at which three independent medical men, as well as two brothers of the deceased (one of whom was himself a surgeon), were present. The body was also, at the request of Dr. Schofield, subsequently seen by another surgeon. At this second post-mortem examination a perforated ulcer was discovered in the stomach, and to this Dr. Schofield attributed the death, in which opinion the surgeon who

Prosecutions. John Smith's case.

examined the body subsequently to the post-mortem examination, concurred. Two of the other independent medical men who were examined at the inquest, though admitting that the symptoms were not inconsistent with death from peritonitis, were yet of opinion that force of some kind must have been used, and, as one of them stated, that the shock arising from the injury to the sternum, accelerated by peritonitis, caused death.

With reference to the previous history of Mr. F. W.'s life at Camberwell House, it appeared that on the 20th May, he had complained of pain in his side, and that Dr. Schofield had then, upon examination, discovered that the sixth and seventh ribs on the left side were broken. The patient accused an attendant named John Smith of causing these injuries. Dr. Schofield made inquiry at the time as to this charge, and, according to his statement at the inquest, though it appeared to him that there had been a struggle between Smith and the patient, who was excited and probably violent, yet he did not think that Smith was guilty of ill treatment. He, however, reprimanded him for having held the patient against a seat in the airing-court, instead of calling another attendant to his assistance. Dr. Schofield at once communicated the circumstance to one of the patient's brothers, assigning a fall in a struggle with an attendant as the cause of the fractured ribs.

An inquest was held, at which the Commissioners were represented by counsel. The medical evidence was substantially as already stated, but further inquiry was made as to what had happened on the occasion in May, when two of the patient's ribs were found to have been broken. John Smith, the attendant under whose charge he then was, but who had left of his own accord previous to Mr. W.'s death, voluntarily stated that he had taken the patient into the airing-court, where he had shown violence and great restlessness. That he did what he could to pacify him, but that the lunatic rushed at him, scratched his face, and made his eye bleed. He denied having ever struck or ill-used him in any way. Two patients were examined, and stated that on a day in the middle of May (one of them fixed the day as a Friday, which was the 19th) they remembered Mr. W. being in the airing-court in a state of much excitement; that they saw Smith struggling with him; that Smith threw him down on the grass and kicked him on the sides several times. It must, however, be observed that both these patients were subject to epilepsy—though at the time of giving their evidence

dence they were said to be much better, both mentally and physically, than they were in May—and that they had made no mention of their having witnessed the alleged bad treatment of Mr. W. by Smith until the month of July. After a protracted inquiry, extending over six days, the jury found a verdict that the deceased died from natural causes, accelerated by violence. They stated further, that there was no proof of violence on the part of any person, except the attendant, John Smith, and that they did not find that all the injuries were caused in the Asylum. In the opinion of the Commissioners there was sufficient evidence to support a charge against John Smith for assault, and proceedings were accordingly taken. PROSECUTIONS. John Smith's case.

The case was heard by one of the Metropolitan Police magistrates, who giving credit to the evidence of the two epileptic patients, decided that Smith had committed a violent assault upon the deceased, and fined him 20*l.*, and in default, three months' imprisonment.

In February a report was forwarded to us by the chief constable of Nottinghamshire, from a serjeant of his force, stating that a woman of unsound mind was improperly detained in the house of a surgeon named George Wyer, at Eastwood. The case appeared to be one demanding immediate attention, and an order was accordingly obtained from your Lordship, directing Dr. W. D. Tate, the medical superintendent of the Nottingham Hospital, to visit the house where this woman was detained, and to report thereon. The visit was made, in company with a Police-serjeant on the 29th of February, and the report was to the following effect:—Mr. G. G. Wyer, a retired army surgeon and the occupier of the house, stated that the lunatic was his half-sister; that their father, a very aged man residing in Dorsetshire, paid him at the rate of 16*s.* a week for her maintenance; that she had been living with him for two years, and had previously been a patient at the Leicester County Asylum for a period of 20 years. Wyer's case.

On proceeding to the room occupied by the lunatic, Dr. Tate found her to be quite imbecile and unable to answer questions, and, as regards bodily condition, in a most filthy and neglected state. The room was dark, dirty, and most offensive in smell. She herself was emaciated, and apparently unable to stand, lying crouched up on a small tressel, without mattress or bedding. She was quite naked with the exception of a short vest, which covered her chest and shoulders, and a rug, saturated with urine, which was thrown over her. Her body was in a most dirty state.

Prosecutions. Wyer's case. Steps were immediately taken for her removal to the Nottingham County Asylum, and proceedings were commenced against Mr. G. Wyer, on the double charge of receiving to board in his house a person of unsound mind without having previously obtained the statutory order and certificates, and for wilfully neglecting a lunatic of whom he had taken charge. Mr. Wyer appeared before two of the justices of Nottingham on the 18th of March, and was committed for trial at the ensuing assizes, bail being accepted for his appearance. At the assizes, acting under the advice of his counsel, he pleaded guilty, and, after consideration by the learned judge, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Owen's case. The only other instance in which the Commissioners have themselves instituted legal proceedings, was the case of an attendant, John Owen, at the Coton Hill Institution, at Stafford. This man, had whilst in the act of feeding a patient, who was, no doubt, difficult to manage, and apt to give provocation, struck him in the mouth, causing him some, though not very severe injury. He was at once dismissed from the institution, but the act being one which in the opinion of the Commissioners called for more severe punishment, he was summoned before the justices, when he pleaded guilty to the assault. They, however, took a lenient view of the case; and in consideration of provocation received, and the previous good character of the defendant, they only inflicted a nominal fine.

Prosecutions by Visitors. In several instances the Visitors of Asylums have taken proceedings against attendants who have been guilty of ill-treating patients.

Thus, two male attendants of the Abergavenny Asylum were summarily convicted for striking a patient, fined in the sum of 5 *l.* each, or two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A male attendant of the Nottingham Asylum was summarily convicted, at the instance of the Visitors, of wilful neglect of an epileptic patient, and fined 2 *l.* He was, of course, immediately discharged from the service of the Asylum.

Similar proceedings were taken against a male attendant by the Visitors of the County Asylum at Stafford, for striking a patient, and he was also fined 2 *l.*, and dismissed from the Asylum.

The following case is of a more serious character, and relates

relates to the conduct of the then head attendant at Northwoods House, near Bristol :— PROSECUTIONS BY VISITORS.

On the afternoon of the 8th December last year, a male patient, W. O. T., had accompanied this man to a neighbouring town, and after some shopping had been done, they went to one of the public-houses. There they remained from four o'clock till about half-past eight, the patient having in the interval been induced by the attendant to drink three glasses of whisky, the attendant drinking the same quantity himself, and desiring a further supply, which was refused by the landlady. He then went, together with the patient, to another public-house, where he obtained more drink, and they then both proceeded on their way home. After going a short distance, the patient, according to his own distinct statement when the matter was inquired into, became giddy and fell down, and whilst lying there incapable as he said of rising, the attendant kicked him six or seven times. This account was confirmed by a shopkeeper living close by, and who happened to pass. He was able positively to state that he saw the attendant, who was undoubtedly drunk, kick the patient several times, drag him about, and give smacks with his open hand on the face.

Information was conveyed to Northwoods House, and the patient was ultimately taken home in one of Dr. Eager's carriages. He was then much excited, and complained of pain in his back, and though some bruises were then noticed, it was not till the day but one following that Dr. Eager, on further examination, in company with another medical gentleman, found that one rib was broken.

The Visitors were at once informed of what had occurred, and immediately visited the Asylum. After hearing the evidence laid before them, and of which the above is a summary, they ordered an information to be laid against the attendant (who had been discharged), and a warrant to be applied for for his apprehension. He was brought before the magistrates at petty sessions, and was fined 15 *l.* and the costs. In default of being able to pay this sum, he was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

The following is the only other case to which we have to refer :—

At the end of the year we received the statutory notice of the dismissal of a female attendant, named Sarah Stafford, from the City of London Asylum, accompanied by the statement that she had been dismissed for "cruelty to a patient in Stafford's case.

Prosecutions by Visitors. Stafford's case.

in cutting her nails down to the quick until they bled, because the patient scratched her."

Upon the receipt of this notice we at once expressed our hope that the Committee of Visitors would, if trustworthy evidence could be obtained, summon Sarah Stafford for an offence against the 123rd section of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853. This course was at once adopted, and the attendant, who did not appear in answer to the charge, was fined 5 *l.*, or a month's imprisonment, the justices expressing their opinion that the case was a very bad one.

By order of the Board,

(signed) *Shaftesbury*,
Chairman.

(signed) *Charles Spencer Perceval*,
Secretary.

APPENDIX.

Appendix (A.)

TABLE showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind in County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, and Workhouses, and Residing with Relatives or others, chargeable to the various Unions and Parishes in *England* and *Wales* on the 1st January 1877, being a Summary of the Annual Returns made under the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 64.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Grand Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
ANGLESEY:															
Anglesey	10	6	16	–	–	–	2	1	3	11	10	21	23	17	40
Holyhead	4	7	11	–	–	–	1	2	3	11	24	35	16	33	49
Total	14	13	27	–	–	–	3	3	6	22	34	56	39	50	89
BEDS:															
Ampthill	16	13	29	–	–	–	3	4	7	4	6	10	23	23	46
Bedford	29	41	70	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	–	–	29	49	78
Biggleswade	27	24	51	–	–	–	10	6	16	8	10	18	45	40	85
Leighton Buzzard	20	20	40	–	1	1	5	2	7	12	4	16	37	27	64
Luton	47	37	84	–	–	–	3	6	9	16	27	43	66	70	136
Woburn	5	10	15	–	–	–	1	3	4	2	3	5	8	16	24
Total	144	145	289	–	1	1	22	29	51	42	50	92	208	225	433
BERKS:															
Abingdon	26	21	47	–	–	–	2	6	8	7	2	9	35	29	64
Bradfield	20	15	35	–	–	–	4	6	10	1	2	3	25	23	48
Cookham	11	15	26	–	–	–	7	5	12	8	9	17	26	29	55
Easthampstead	5	6	11	2	–	2	1	3	4	1	2	3	9	11	20
Faringdon	14	20	34	–	–	–	6	6	12	–	–	–	20	26	46
Hungerford	16	23	39	–	–	–	3	2	5	2	2	4	21	27	48
Newbury	26	39	65	2	–	2	2	2	4	5	11	16	35	52	87
Reading	31	41	72	–	–	–	12	15	27	1	1	2	44	57	101
Wallingford	14	29	43	2	–	2	7	3	10	4	11	15	27	43	70
Wantage	16	13	29	1	–	1	2	8	10	5	6	11	24	27	51
Windsor	32	28	60	–	–	–	5	3	8	1	1	2	38	32	70
Wokingham	24	20	44	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	7	7	24	31	55
Total	235	270	505	7	–	7	51	63	114	35	54	89	328	387	715
BRECON:															
Brecknock	14	14	28	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	3	3	15	18	33
Builth	7	6	13	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	11	14	11	17	28
Crickhowell	21	23	44	–	–	–	10	1	11	8	6	14	39	30	69
Hay	4	18	22	–	–	–	2	1	3	9	4	13	15	23	38
Total	46	61	107	–	–	–	14	3	17	20	24	44	80	88	168

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Grand Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
BUCKS:															
Amersham	20	37	57	–	–	–	4	5	9	5	4	9	29	46	75
Aylesbury	25	37	62	–	–	–	2	6	8	5	6	11	32	49	81
Buckingham	8	19	27	–	–	–	3	2	5	1	8	9	12	29	41
Eton	24	41	65	–	–	–	–	3	3	2	6	8	26	50	76
Newport Pagnell	21	33	54	–	–	–	7	11	18	3	5	8	31	49	80
Winslow	13	4	17	–	1	1	3	1	4	1	–	1	17	6	23
Wycombe	19	45	64	–	–	–	5	9	14	3	5	8	27	59	86
Total	130	216	346	–	1	1	24	37	61	20	34	54	174	288	462
CAMBRIDGE:															
Cambridge	27	33	60	–	–	–	6	4	10	7	12	19	40	49	89
Caxton and Arrington	10	6	16	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	4	4	13	13	26
Chesterton	13	20	33	–	–	–	3	5	8	4	8	12	20	33	53
Ely	19	17	36	–	–	–	4	5	9	3	6	9	26	28	54
Linton	14	9	23	–	–	–	3	2	5	5	3	8	22	14	36
Newmarket	18	23	41	–	–	–	3	3	6	4	12	16	25	38	63
North Witchford	16	13	29	–	–	–	9	9	18	2	3	5	27	25	52
Whittlesey	4	8	12	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	5	8	13
Wisbech	24	33	57	–	–	–	–	7	7	4	3	7	28	43	71
Total	145	162	307	–	–	–	32	38	70	29	51	80	206	251	457
CARDIGAN:															
Aberayron	4	3	7	1	–	1	1	–	1	5	19	24	11	22	33
Aberystwith	17	4	21	–	–	–	6	3	9	8	7	15	31	14	45
Cardigan	17	21	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	19	29	27	40	67
Lampeter	2	8	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	7	7	10	17
Tregaron	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	12	16	11	12	23
Total	47	36	83	1	–	1	7	3	10	32	59	91	87	98	185
CARMARTHEN:															
Carmarthen	19	23	42	–	–	–	8	13	21	16	52	68	43	88	131
Llanelly	12	15	27	–	–	–	1	1	2	4	11	15	17	27	44
Llandilo Fawr	11	14	25	–	–	–	–	1	1	12	19	31	23	34	57
Llandovery	12	12	24	–	–	–	1	1	2	8	–	8	21	13	34
Newcastle-in-Emlyn	8	1	9	–	–	–	1	1	2	19	20	39	28	22	50
Total	62	65	127	–	–	–	11	17	28	59	102	161	132	184	316
CARNARVON:															
Bangor and Beaumaris	24	17	41	–	–	–	3	4	7	13	28	41	40	49	89
Carnarvon	18	9	27	–	–	–	2	3	5	10	13	23	30	25	55
Conway	9	15	24	–	–	–	–	2	2	6	9	15	15	26	41
Pwllheli	8	10	18	–	–	–	10	4	14	12	28	40	30	42	72
Total	59	51	110	–	–	–	15	13	28	41	78	119	115	142	257

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Grand Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
CHESTER:															
Altrincham	36	31	67	–	–	–	5	11	16	1	1	2	42	43	85
Birkenhead	75	73	148	–	–	–	10	13	23	1	2	3	86	88	174
Chester	50	43	93	1	3	4	8	12	20	7	8	15	66	66	132
Congleton	15	21	36	–	–	–	8	7	15	4	4	8	27	32	59
Macclesfield	45	36	81	–	–	–	28	30	58	2	7	9	75	73	148
Nantwich	27	35	62	1	–	1	6	4	10	3	7	10	37	46	83
Northwich	23	28	51	–	–	–	3	4	7	14	18	32	40	50	90
Runcorn	13	10	23	–	–	–	2	11	13	3	3	6	18	24	42
Stockport	49	75	124	1	–	1	52	67	119	5	12	17	107	154	261
Tarvin	6	4	10	–	–	–	4	1	5	3	6	9	13	11	24
Wirrall	13	15	28	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	2	4	16	18	34
TOTAL	352	371	723	3	3	6	127	161	288	45	70	115	527	605	1,132
CORNWALL:															
St. Austell	21	31	52	–	–	–	4	8	12	5	2	7	30	41	71
Bodmin	20	19	39	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	6	8	22	26	48
Camelford	4	5	9	–	–	–	2	4	6	1	7	8	7	16	23
St. Columb Major	11	13	24	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	6	6	11	20	31
Falmouth	12	21	33	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	3	3	13	27	40
St. Germans	8	19	27	–	–	–	2	2	4	1	–	1	11	21	32
Helston	22	26	48	–	–	–	4	6	10	2	2	4	28	34	62
Launceston	8	11	19	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	6	6	9	17	26
Liskeard	24	30	54	–	–	–	2	4	6	2	2	4	28	36	64
Penzance	20	34	54	1	–	1	7	8	15	–	1	1	28	43	71
Redruth	20	43	63	1	–	1	7	5	12	3	1	4	31	49	80
Stratton	4	6	10	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	1	2	7	8	15
Truro	29	30	59	–	–	–	6	12	18	7	17	24	42	59	101
TOTAL	203	288	491	2	–	2	38	55	93	24	54	78	267	397	664
CUMBERLAND:															
Alston-with-Garrigill	5	3	8	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	8	3	11
Bootle	6	4	10	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	–	–	7	8	15
Brampton	10	2	12	–	–	–	3	5	8	6	4	10	19	11	30
Carlisle	37	51	88	–	–	–	5	1	6	1	6	7	43	58	101
Cockermouth	28	19	47	1	–	1	9	6	15	3	7	10	41	32	73
Longtown	8	6	14	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	8	8	16
Penrith	26	19	45	–	–	–	8	9	17	2	1	3	36	29	65
Whitehaven	34	31	65	–	–	–	8	10	18	3	5	8	45	46	91
Wigton	23	16	39	–	–	–	12	13	25	2	1	3	37	30	67
TOTAL	177	151	328	2	–	2	48	49	97	17	25	42	244	225	469
DENBIGH:															
Llanrwst	1	4	5	1	–	1	3	4	7	3	6	9	8	14	22
Ruthin	6	12	18	–	–	–	6	6	12	1	8	9	13	26	39
Wrexham	22	25	47	–	–	–	13	23	36	5	12	17	40	60	100
TOTAL	29	41	70	1	–	1	22	33	55	9	26	35	61	100	161

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Grand Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
DERBY:															
Ashbourne	17	10	27	1	–	1	3	7	10	1	2	3	22	19	41
Bakewell	23	21	44	1	–	1	5	8	13	4	3	7	33	32	65
Belper	29	32	61	–	–	–	7	7	14	3	10	13	39	49	88
Chapel-en-le-Frith	7	6	13	–	–	–	3	10	13	–	3	3	10	19	29
Chesterfield	39	52	91	–	–	–	18	23	41	6	11	17	63	86	149
Derby	69	56	125	–	–	–	11	9	20	–	2	2	80	67	147
Glossop	8	6	14	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	–	–	9	10	19
Hayfield	3	7	10	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	7	8	15
Shardlow	23	21	44	1	–	1	3	2	5	–	3	3	27	26	53
TOTAL	218	211	429	3	–	3	55	71	126	14	34	48	290	316	606
DEVON:															
Axminster	8	14	22	1	–	1	4	4	8	2	7	9	15	25	40
Barnstaple	21	26	47	3	7	10	3	9	12	5	1	6	32	43	75
Bideford	6	15	21	–	1	1	1	3	4	2	4	6	9	23	32
Crediton	12	17	29	–	–	–	9	11	20	3	5	8	24	33	57
East Stonehouse	2	12	14	–	–	–	3	4	7	1	2	3	6	18	24
Exeter	–	–	–	33	25	58	19	24	43	9	7	16	61	56	117
Holsworthy	3	6	9	–	–	–	1	5	6	–	–	–	4	11	15
Honiton	15	26	41	1	1	2	2	5	7	13	19	32	31	51	82
Kingsbridge	11	10	21	–	–	–	4	2	6	2	1	3	17	13	30
Newton Abbot	29	61	90	1	1	2	4	10	14	7	14	21	41	86	127
Okehampton	14	16	30	–	–	–	4	–	4	12	7	19	30	23	53
Plymouth	20	20	40	20	36	56	37	48	85	18	20	38	95	124	219
Plympton St. Mary	18	25	43	1	1	2	6	4	10	9	10	19	34	40	74
South Molton	10	18	28	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	13	20	33
Stoke Damerell	17	46	63	–	–	–	15	31	46	–	3	3	32	80	112
Tavistock	17	28	45	–	–	–	1	7	8	4	9	13	22	44	66
St. Thomas	39	57	96	3	1	4	8	10	18	9	15	24	59	83	142
Tiverton	14	25	39	–	15	15	5	2	7	20	10	30	39	52	91
Torrington	11	15	26	–	–	–	3	4	7	–	–	–	14	19	33
Totnes	23	29	52	–	9	9	11	9	20	4	6	10	38	53	91
TOTAL	290	466	756	63	97	160	143	194	337	120	140	260	616	897	1,513
DORSET:															
Beaminster	15	21	36	–	–	–	–	5	5	5	5	10	20	31	51
Blandford	15	21	36	–	–	–	2	6	8	8	4	12	25	31	56
Bridport	14	17	31	–	–	–	2	2	4	4	2	6	20	21	41
Cerne	8	6	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	7	11	10	21
Dorchester	21	14	35	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	5	5	21	21	42
Poole	6	8	14	–	–	–	12	12	24	–	3	3	18	23	41
Shaftesbury	11	14	25	–	–	–	–	4	4	4	5	9	15	23	38
Sherborne	15	16	31	2	–	2	1	4	5	3	5	8	21	25	46
Sturminster	5	5	10	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	2	2	7	8	15
Wareham and Purbeck	20	21	41	–	–	–	3	7	10	7	7	14	30	35	65
Weymouth	18	32	50	–	–	–	14	12	26	2	3	5	34	47	81
Wimborne and Cranborne.	11	20	31	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	1	1	12	24	36
TOTAL	159	195	354	2	–	2	37	58	95	36	46	82	234	299	533

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Grand Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
DURHAM:															
Auckland	31	22	53	–	–	–	6	2	8	–	–	–	37	24	61
Chester-le-Street	12	12	24	–	–	–	5	7	12	–	–	–	17	19	36
Darlington	29	22	51	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	4	5	31	28	59
Durham	18	24	42	1	–	1	4	6	10	–	4	4	23	34	57
Easington	15	8	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	8	23
Gateshead	55	44	99	–	–	–	11	11	22	7	12	19	73	67	140
Hartlepool	17	9	26	–	–	–	6	6	12	–	–	–	23	15	38
Houghton-le-Spring	23	12	35	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	23	16	39
Lanchester	22	12	34	–	–	–	3	5	8	–	–	–	25	17	42
Sedgefield	12	5	17	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	12	8	20
South Shields	47	33	80	–	–	–	7	11	18	7	10	17	61	54	115
Stockton	12	12	24	–	–	–	4	9	13	–	–	–	16	21	37
Sunderland	68	67	135	–	–	–	49	65	114	4	22	26	121	154	275
Teesdale	17	14	31	–	–	–	5	8	13	1	1	2	23	23	46
Weardale	8	8	16	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	11	10	21
TOTAL	386	304	690	1	–	1	104	139	243	20	55	75	511	498	1,009
ESSEX:															
Billericay	12	18	30	–	–	–	6	7	13	3	6	9	21	31	52
Braintree	14	15	29	–	–	–	10	9	19	3	8	11	27	32	59
Chelmsford	35	31	66	–	–	–	5	7	12	1	8	9	41	46	87
Colchester	17	27	44	–	–	–	15	19	34	13	13	26	45	59	104
Dunmow	20	37	57	1	–	1	4	5	9	6	15	21	31	57	88
Epping	15	21	36	–	–	–	5	9	14	1	3	4	21	33	54
Halstead	16	17	33	–	–	–	5	3	8	3	11	14	24	31	55
Lexden and Winstree	19	28	47	1	–	1	6	9	15	–	1	1	26	38	64
Maldon	21	31	52	–	–	–	1	4	5	1	3	4	23	38	61
Ongar	7	7	14	1	–	1	6	1	7	8	6	14	22	14	36
Orsett	11	16	27	–	1	1	3	5	8	1	–	1	15	22	37
Rochford	10	14	24	–	–	–	5	3	8	2	4	6	17	21	38
Romford	15	33	48	–	2	2	1	3	4	4	2	6	20	40	60
Saffron Walden	15	21	36	–	–	–	3	7	10	4	5	9	22	33	55
Tendring	23	31	54	1	–	1	2	–	2	5	13	18	31	44	75
West Ham	77	99	176	8	2	10	26	30	56	4	8	12	115	139	254
Witham	16	18	34	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	4	4	18	23	41
TOTAL	343	464	807	13	5	18	104	122	226	59	110	169	519	701	1,220
FLINT:															
St. Asaph	19	19	38	–	–	–	6	10	16	17	16	33	42	45	87
Hawarden	9	6	15	–	–	–	4	3	7	–	–	–	13	9	22
Holywell	26	18	44	2	–	2	6	14	20	10	10	20	44	42	86
TOTAL	54	43	97	2	–	2	16	27	43	27	26	53	99	96	195
GLAMORGAN:															
Bridgend and Cowbridge	20	47	67	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	9	13	24	56	80
Cardiff	68	69	137	–	–	–	8	6	14	4	8	12	80	83	163
Gower	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	1	3	4	7	11	7	9	16
Merthyr-Tydfil	72	59	131	–	–	–	8	14	22	9	26	35	89	99	188
Neath	28	28	56	–	–	–	7	17	24	9	16	25	44	61	105
Pontardawe	15	8	23	–	–	–	1	2	3	3	3	6	19	13	32

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Grand Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.
GLAMORGAN—*contd.*															
Pontypridd	27	32	59	–	–	–	2	4	6	3	2	5	32	38	70
Swansea	43	44	87	–	–	–	16	13	29	9	25	34	68	82	150
TOTAL	274	288	562	–	–	–	44	57	101	45	96	141	363	441	804
GLOUCESTER:															
Bristol	55	62	117	2	–	2	58	113	171	7	8	15	122	183	305
Cheltenham	37	46	83	–	–	–	8	22	30	26	28	54	71	96	167
Chipping Sodbury	13	12	25	–	–	–	1	8	9	2	4	6	16	24	40
Cirencester	34	29	63	–	–	–	2	9	11	2	9	11	38	47	85
Clifton	65	102	167	–	2	2	49	96	145	8	20	28	122	220	342
Dursley	10	13	23	–	–	–	8	5	13	3	3	6	21	21	42
Gloucester	25	34	59	–	–	–	5	4	9	8	10	18	38	48	86
Newent	9	16	25	–	–	–	8	6	14	5	9	14	22	31	53
Northleach	16	5	21	–	1	1	1	2	3	–	–	–	17	8	25
Stow-on-the-Wold	10	17	27	–	–	–	1	3	4	3	2	5	14	22	36
Stroud	49	51	100	–	–	–	14	19	33	9	12	21	72	82	154
Tetbury	7	4	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	4	11
Tewkesbury	4	14	18	–	–	–	4	4	8	2	2	4	10	20	30
Thornbury	13	15	28	–	–	–	1	6	7	2	4	6	16	25	41
Westbury	12	11	23	–	–	–	1	2	3	2	6	8	15	19	34
Wheatenhurst	3	7	10	–	–	–	7	11	18	1	2	3	11	20	31
Winchcomb	6	10	16	–	–	–	7	7	14	1	–	1	14	17	31
TOTAL	368	448	816	2	3	5	175	317	492	81	119	200	626	887	1,513
HEREFORD:															
Bromyard	11	13	24	–	–	–	4	1	5	10	11	21	25	25	50
Dore	7	9	16	1	–	1	3	2	5	3	–	3	14	11	25
Hereford	36	41	77	–	–	–	12	17	29	16	9	25	64	67	131
Kington	10	11	21	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	9	10	11	22	33
Ledbury	14	13	27	–	–	–	2	2	4	4	9	13	20	24	44
Leominster	25	18	43	–	–	–	7	6	13	6	15	21	38	39	77
Ross	19	16	35	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	20	24	23	38	61
Weobley	4	7	11	–	–	–	3	5	8	–	2	2	7	14	21
TOTAL	126	128	254	1	–	1	31	37	68	44	75	119	202	240	442
HERTS:															
St. Albans	21	27	48	1	–	1	3	12	15	4	6	10	29	45	74
Barnet	13	19	32	–	–	–	5	15	20	–	–	–	18	34	52
Berkhampstead	4	11	15	–	–	–	–	2	2	3	3	6	7	16	23
Bishop Stortford	14	20	34	1	2	3	4	7	11	5	13	18	24	42	66
Buntingford	5	5	10	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	1	1	6	9	15
Hatfield	6	8	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	8	14
Hemel Hempstead	14	9	23	–	–	–	2	2	4	3	1	4	19	12	31
Hertford	16	20	36	–	–	–	4	4	8	1	–	1	21	24	45
Hitchin	26	24	50	1	–	1	6	9	15	4	4	8	37	37	74
Royston	15	19	34	–	–	–	3	5	8	5	6	11	23	30	53
Ware	5	15	20	1	–	1	4	2	6	2	4	6	12	21	33
Watford	22	23	45	–	–	–	3	3	6	4	4	8	29	30	59
Welwyn	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	5	3	8
TOTAL	164	203	367	4	2	6	35	64	99	33	42	75	236	311	547

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Grand Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
HUNTS:															
Huntingdon	14	20	34	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	2	16	21	37
St. Ives	19	14	33	1	–	1	6	4	10	–	3	3	26	21	47
St. Neots	27	18	45	–	–	–	1	6	7	–	5	5	28	29	57
Total	60	52	112	1	–	1	7	11	18	2	8	10	70	71	141
KENT:															
East Ashford	6	11	17	–	–	–	4	4	8	–	1	1	10	16	26
West Ashford	13	14	27	–	–	–	9	5	14	1	4	5	23	23	46
Blean	8	14	22	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	2	3	9	18	27
Bridge	6	10	16	–	–	–	2	4	6	1	2	3	9	16	25
Bromley	26	22	48	–	–	–	3	5	8	–	–	–	29	27	56
Canterbury	13	10	23	–	1	1	4	7	11	2	6	8	19	24	43
Cranbrook	11	23	34	–	–	–	4	3	7	1	3	4	16	29	45
Dartford	36	49	85	–	–	–	11	6	17	6	5	11	53	60	113
Dover	17	46	63	–	1	1	12	12	24	2	3	5	31	62	93
Eastry	34	44	78	–	2	2	6	16	22	1	3	4	41	65	106
Elham	21	32	53	1	–	1	3	7	10	1	1	2	26	40	66
Faversham	8	15	23	–	2	2	6	–	6	2	3	5	16	20	36
Gravesend and Milton	16	22	38	–	–	–	8	9	17	–	–	–	24	31	55
*Greenwich	90	155	245	2	1	3	33	53	86	3	20	23	128	229	357
Hollingbourn	15	16	31	–	–	–	2	3	5	2	2	4	19	21	40
Hoo	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	1	3	4	7
*Lewisham	37	44	81	–	2	2	13	10	23	5	5	10	55	61	116
Maidstone	49	61	110	1	–	1	26	32	58	–	2	2	76	95	171
Malling	24	19	43	–	1	1	4	5	9	–	1	1	28	26	54
Medway	27	44	71	1	1	2	8	27	35	6	–	6	42	72	114
Milton	17	18	35	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	5	5	18	23	41
North Aylesford	15	23	38	–	–	–	3	9	12	1	3	4	19	35	54
Romney Marsh	1	3	4	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	1	3	4	7
Sevenoaks	28	31	59	–	–	–	1	3	4	8	6	14	37	40	77
Sheppey	11	11	22	–	–	–	4	3	7	–	–	–	15	14	29
Tenterden	9	10	19	–	–	–	2	5	7	3	1	4	14	16	30
Isle of Thanet	31	47	78	–	–	–	6	24	30	4	9	13	41	80	121
Tonbridge	41	56	97	–	–	–	5	4	9	5	4	9	51	64	115
*Woolwich	81	86	167	–	–	–	29	38	67	–	–	–	110	124	234
Total	693	938	1,631	5	11	16	211	298	509	56	92	148	965	1,339	2,304
LANCASTER:															
Ashton-under-Lyne	45	37	82	–	–	–	63	76	139	2	–	2	110	113	223
‡Barrow-in-Furness	5	5	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	5	10	15
Barton-upon-Irwell	27	20	47	1	–	1	9	12	21	–	–	–	37	32	69
Blackburn	37	56	93	–	–	–	70	64	134	–	–	–	107	120	227
Bolton	56	75	131	–	–	–	81	109	190	5	4	9	142	188	330
Burnley	78	71	149	–	–	–	6	8	14	8	11	19	92	90	182
Bury	16	28	44	–	–	–	69	104	173	1	8	9	86	140	226
Chorley	26	25	51	2	–	2	18	24	42	8	3	11	54	52	106
Chorlton	101	110	211	–	–	–	108	126	234	4	2	6	213	238	451
Clitheroe	20	10	30	–	1	1	7	13	20	–	5	5	27	29	56
Fylde, The	14	13	27	–	–	–	11	3	14	1	2	3	26	18	44
Garstang	3	5	8	–	–	–	4	5	9	1	–	1	8	10	18
Haslingden	40	31	71	1	–	1	36	37	73	3	8	11	80	76	156

* Patients in the Metropolitan District Asylums are here classed with those in workhouses; they will be found enumerated in a Table following this.

† The parish of Barrow-in-Furness was separated, during the year 1876, from the Ulverstone Union, and formed into a separate parish under a board of guardians.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Grand Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
LANCASTER—*cont^d.*															
Lancaster	15	13	28	–	–	–	7	11	18	–	1	1	22	25	47
Leigh	13	17	30	1	–	1	4	13	17	1	2	3	19	32	51
Liverpool	304	352	656	7	3	10	19	89	108	9	16	25	339	460	799
Lunesdale	6	5	11	–	–	–	3	6	9	–	–	–	9	11	20
Manchester	113	127	240	–	–	–	158	197	355	–	3	3	271	327	598
Oldham	34	38	72	–	–	–	69	80	149	2	3	5	105	121	226
Ormskirk	38	39	77	–	–	–	10	14	24	–	1	1	48	54	102
Prescot	50	51	101	–	–	–	33	45	78	3	7	10	86	103	189
Preston	53	87	140	1	1	2	60	51	111	5	8	13	119	147	266
Prestwich	26	47	73	1	–	1	9	18	27	2	2	4	38	67	105
Rochdale	73	68	141	1	–	1	29	45	74	5	4	9	108	117	225
Salford	60	54	114	–	4	4	53	76	129	2	3	5	115	137	252
Todmorden	18	21	39	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	19	22	41
Toxteth Park	34	60	94	–	1	1	35	38	73	6	9	15	75	108	183
*Ulverstone	29	31	60	–	–	–	7	11	18	2	4	6	38	46	84
Warrington	34	28	62	4	1	5	19	23	42	5	3	8	62	55	117
West Derby	158	214	372	–	1	1	75	72	147	4	9	13	237	296	533
Wigan	55	62	117	1	–	1	36	45	81	2	4	6	94	111	205
TOTAL	1,581	1,800	3,381	21	12	33	1,108	1,415	2,523	81	128	209	2,791	3,355	6,146
LEICESTER:															
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	22	24	46	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	6	10	27	30	57
Barrow-on-Soar	21	20	41	–	–	–	3	6	9	3	11	14	27	37	64
Billesdon	4	4	8	–	–	–	4	2	6	7	7	14	15	13	28
Blaby	21	14	35	–	–	–	–	2	2	7	6	13	28	22	50
Hinckley	21	16	37	–	–	–	6	8	14	6	2	8	33	26	59
Leicester	101	127	228	1	–	1	50	40	90	4	7	11	156	174	330
Loughborough	24	24	48	–	–	–	4	8	12	–	1	1	28	33	61
Lutterworth	14	21	35	–	–	–	4	2	6	2	2	4	20	25	45
Market Bosworth	15	14	29	–	–	–	3	6	9	–	2	2	18	22	40
Market Harborough	11	24	35	–	–	–	10	4	14	–	–	–	21	28	49
Melton Mowbray	18	12	30	1	–	1	7	4	11	1	2	3	27	18	45
TOTAL	272	300	572	2	–	2	92	82	174	34	46	80	400	428	828
LINCOLN:															
Boston	20	20	40	–	–	–	12	22	34	14	25	39	46	67	113
Bourn	14	13	27	–	–	–	5	4	9	2	2	4	21	19	40
Caistor	29	18	47	–	–	–	6	12	18	2	–	2	37	30	67
Gainsborough	13	12	25	1	–	1	3	4	7	5	3	8	22	19	41
Glanford Brigg	15	23	38	–	–	–	8	9	17	7	8	15	30	40	70
Grantham	32	33	65	–	–	–	2	9	11	2	7	9	36	49	85
Holbeach	15	19	34	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	18	21	39
Horncastle	7	17	24	–	–	–	3	8	11	4	3	7	14	28	42
Lincoln	48	48	96	–	–	–	12	15	27	–	1	1	60	64	124
Louth	21	19	40	–	–	–	7	10	17	2	3	5	30	32	62
Sleaford	15	18	33	–	–	–	7	5	12	2	11	13	24	34	58
Spalding	12	17	29	–	–	–	9	10	19	–	3	3	21	30	51
Spilsby	15	27	42	–	–	–	6	6	12	10	10	20	31	43	74
Stamford	10	15	25	–	–	–	7	4	11	1	3	4	18	22	40
TOTAL	266	299	565	1	–	1	90	120	210	51	79	130	408	498	906

* *See* note (†) to Barrow-in-Furness, preceding page.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Grand Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MERIONETH:															
Bala	1	6	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	3	7	10
Corwen	7	3	10	–	–	–	1	6	7	6	2	8	14	11	25
Dolgelly	7	11	18	–	–	–	2	4	6	10	16	26	19	31	50
Festiniog	9	3	12	–	–	–	4	4	8	7	4	11	20	11	31
Total	24	23	47	–	–	–	7	14	21	25	23	48	56	60	116
MIDDLESEX:															
*Bethnal Green	82	86	168	58	83	141	113	116	229	6	6	12	259	291	550
Brentford	38	70	108	5	19	24	2	4	6	–	–	–	45	93	138
*Chelsea	38	81	119	5	29	34	45	63	108	–	–	–	88	173	261
Edmonton	49	67	116	13	23	36	17	12	29	4	5	9	83	107	190
*Fulham	37	52	89	5	8	13	25	33	58	–	–	–	67	93	160
*George, St.	111	162	273	6	26	32	86	151	237	–	–	–	203	339	542
*George, St., in the East	31	35	66	4	10	14	43	69	112	–	–	–	78	114	192
*Giles, St., in the Fields, and St. George, Bloomsbury	30	52	82	4	5	9	27	54	81	–	–	–	61	111	172
*Hackney	36	61	97	26	62	88	68	77	145	21	29	50	151	229	380
*Hampstead	13	21	34	–	1	1	12	17	29	–	1	1	25	40	65
Hendon	22	30	52	2	6	8	3	1	4	–	–	–	27	37	64
*Holborn	162	180	342	32	35	67	195	250	445	3	2	5	392	467	859
*Islington	90	114	204	31	68	99	127	133	260	17	10	27	265	325	590
*Kensington	47	65	112	13	33	46	30	50	80	1	3	4	91	151	242
*London, City of	122	175	297	10	2	12	86	121	207	2	10	12	220	308	528
*Marylebone, St.	100	198	298	4	–	4	108	146	254	56	57	113	268	401	669
*Mile End Old Town	23	52	75	3	6	9	64	76	140	6	22	28	96	156	252
*Paddington	70	80	150	2	7	9	23	31	54	3	1	4	98	119	217
*Pancras, St.	121	169	290	1	23	24	185	336	521	1	1	2	308	529	837
*Poplar	54	74	128	15	22	37	62	59	121	26	42	68	157	197	354
*Shoreditch	55	99	154	25	56	81	116	153	269	–	–	–	196	308	504
Staines	6	20	26	–	1	1	3	2	5	–	–	–	9	23	32
*Stepney	28	62	90	6	15	21	37	87	124	1	–	1	72	164	236
*Strand	40	48	88	2	5	7	26	53	79	–	–	–	68	106	174
Uxbridge	23	34	57	1	–	1	14	12	26	6	2	8	44	48	92
*Westminster	38	59	97	3	3	6	47	42	89	–	–	–	88	104	192
*Whitechapel	72	90	162	9	17	26	87	112	199	2	1	3	170	220	390
Total	1,538	2,236	3,774	285	565	850	1,651	2,260	3,911	155	192	347	3,629	5,253	8,882
MONMOUTH:															
Abergavenny	22	36	58	–	–	–	4	2	6	3	12	15	29	50	79
Bedwelty	52	30	82	1	–	1	4	4	8	6	15	21	63	49	112
Chepstow	11	24	35	1	–	1	7	5	12	3	2	5	22	31	53
Monmouth	36	29	65	–	–	–	6	11	17	16	22	38	58	62	120
Newport	64	65	129	1	–	1	6	9	15	4	6	10	75	80	155
Pontypool	33	34	67	–	–	–	4	13	17	3	10	13	40	57	97
Total	218	218	436	3	–	3	31	44	75	35	67	102	287	329	616

* Patients in the Metropolitan District Asylums are here classed with those in workhouses; they will be found enumerated in a Table following this.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Grand Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MONTGOMERY:															
Forden	14	13	27	1	–	1	12	7	19	–	2	2	27	22	49
Llanfyllin	15	16	31	–	–	–	2	–	2	6	11	17	23	27	50
Machynlleth	7	7	14	–	–	–	1	7	8	4	4	8	12	18	30
Newtown and Llanidloes	22	18	40	–	–	–	1	11	12	9	10	19	32	39	71
Total	58	54	112	1	–	1	16	25	41	19	27	46	94	106	200
NORFOLK:															
Aylsham	11	24	35	–	1	1	2	2	4	4	6	10	17	33	50
Blofield	5	16	21	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	8	16	24
Depwade	14	35	49	–	–	–	1	4	5	9	7	16	24	46	70
Docking	11	13	24	–	–	–	3	1	4	1	–	1	15	14	29
Downham	14	19	33	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	3	3	16	24	40
Erpingham	9	24	33	–	–	–	4	2	6	5	5	10	18	31	49
St. Faith's	6	14	20	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	7	15	22
East and West Flegg	3	7	10	–	–	–	1	3	4	2	2	4	6	12	18
Forehoe	6	13	19	–	–	–	–	10	10	3	6	9	9	29	38
Freebridge Lynn	13	9	22	–	–	–	1	5	6	1	6	7	15	20	35
Guiltcross	8	13	21	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	4	6	10	19	29
Henstead	9	8	17	–	–	–	3	5	8	4	5	9	16	18	34
King's Lynn	15	12	27	–	–	–	1	6	7	7	7	14	23	25	48
Loddon and Clavering	17	18	35	–	–	–	4	10	14	2	4	6	23	32	55
Mitford and Launditch	16	35	51	–	–	–	8	10	18	11	16	27	35	61	96
Norwich	49	82	131	2	–	2	39	44	83	15	38	53	105	164	269
Smallburgh	3	14	17	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	3	4	6	17	23
Swaffham	10	18	28	–	–	–	5	5	10	1	9	10	16	32	48
Thetford	11	17	28	–	–	–	1	6	7	2	3	5	14	26	40
Walsingham	19	13	32	–	–	–	5	2	7	8	11	19	32	26	58
Wayland	8	10	18	–	1	1	2	1	3	3	7	10	13	19	32
Great Yarmouth	10	20	30	–	–	–	22	26	48	1	2	3	33	48	81
Total	267	434	701	2	3	5	110	146	256	82	144	226	461	727	1,188
NORTHAMPTON:															
Brackley	8	13	21	–	–	–	1	5	6	1	2	3	10	20	30
Brixworth	7	13	20	–	–	–	10	11	21	–	5	5	17	29	46
Daventry	21	13	34	–	–	–	4	9	13	1	10	11	26	32	58
Hardingstone	5	7	12	–	–	–	1	4	5	5	4	9	11	15	26
Kettering	16	13	29	1	–	1	4	8	12	5	2	7	26	23	49
Northampton	41	24	65	–	3	3	18	26	39	11	16	27	65	69	134
Oundle	13	11	24	–	–	–	8	8	16	2	3	5	23	22	45
Peterborough	26	25	51	–	2	2	8	6	14	3	4	7	37	37	74
Potterspury	6	11	17	–	–	–	4	6	10	2	3	5	12	20	32
Thrapston	7	14	21	–	–	–	–	6	6	2	2	4	9	22	31
Towcester	4	9	13	–	–	–	1	2	3	2	7	9	7	18	25
Wellingborough	24	31	55	1	–	1	8	6	14	4	9	13	37	46	83
Total	178	184	362	2	5	7	62	97	159	38	67	105	280	353	633

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Grand Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
NORTHUMBERLAND:															
Alnwick	20	22	42	1	–	1	2	5	7	–	–	–	23	27	50
Belford	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	2	4
Bellingham	4	7	11	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	5	9	9	12	21
Berwick-on-Tweed	13	13	26	–	–	–	9	18	27	5	5	10	27	36	63
Castle Ward	6	12	18	–	–	–	3	2	5	2	5	7	11	19	30
Glendale	12	8	20	–	–	–	5	5	10	8	3	11	25	16	41
Haltwhistle	2	8	10	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	–	–	3	12	15
Hexham	22	17	39	–	–	–	4	5	9	5	5	10	31	27	58
Morpeth	24	23	47	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	3	5	28	26	54
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	88	108	196	–	–	–	38	40	78	17	14	31	143	162	305
Rothbury	6	4	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	10
Tynemouth	72	38	110	3	3	6	11	15	26	5	6	11	91	62	153
Total	271	261	532	4	3	7	76	95	171	48	46	94	399	405	804
NOTTS:															
Basford	43	63	106	–	–	–	17	16	33	5	5	10	65	84	149
Bingham	9	11	20	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	5	5	10	18	28
East Retford	15	10	25	–	–	–	3	4	7	4	9	13	22	23	45
Mansfield	20	23	43	–	–	–	7	11	18	6	14	20	33	48	81
Newark	21	12	33	–	–	–	7	15	22	5	3	8	33	30	63
Nottingham	58	82	140	1	–	1	55	56	111	31	35	66	145	173	318
Radford	30	17	47	–	–	–	5	6	11	4	7	11	39	30	69
Southwell	8	14	22	–	–	–	2	6	8	–	–	–	10	20	30
Worksop	6	15	21	–	–	–	2	12	14	–	5	5	8	32	40
Total	210	247	457	1	–	1	99	128	227	55	83	138	365	458	823
OXFORD:															
Banbury	31	31	62	–	–	–	13	13	26	10	15	25	54	59	113
Bicester	11	18	29	–	–	–	3	7	10	1	–	1	15	25	40
Chipping Norton	19	24	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	7	9	21	31	52
Headington	18	27	45	–	–	–	4	1	5	1	9	10	23	37	60
Henley	12	30	42	–	–	–	8	11	19	2	–	2	22	41	63
Oxford	26	35	61	–	–	–	9	10	19	–	–	–	35	45	80
Thame	13	17	30	–	–	–	3	6	9	3	4	7	19	27	46
Witney	33	27	60	2	1	3	3	11	14	16	12	28	54	51	105
Woodstock	12	17	29	–	–	–	5	7	12	1	5	6	18	29	47
Total	175	226	401	2	1	3	48	66	114	36	52	88	261	345	606
PEMBROKE:															
Haverfordwest	31	40	71	–	1	1	6	–	6	23	36	59	60	77	137
Narberth	16	19	35	–	–	–	2	5	7	14	29	43	32	53	85
Pembroke	9	14	23	–	–	–	1	5	6	18	26	44	28	45	73
Total	56	73	129	–	1	1	9	10	19	55	91	146	120	175	295

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Grand Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
RADNOR:															
Knighton	6	9	15	–	–	–	1	2	3	3	3	6	10	14	24
Presteign	5	8	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	9	14
Rhayader	3	5	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	8	14	9	13	22
Total	14	22	36	–	–	–	1	2	3	9	12	21	24	36	60
RUTLAND:															
Oakham	17	3	20	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	3	4	20	7	27
Uppingham	11	11	22	1	–	1	2	1	3	2	–	2	16	12	28
Total	28	14	42	1	–	1	4	2	6	3	3	6	36	19	55
SALOP:															
Atcham	47	72	119	–	–	–	8	25	33	–	–	–	55	97	152
Bridgnorth	9	15	24	–	–	–	1	8	9	2	1	3	12	24	36
Church Stretton	5	7	12	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	3	3	10	10	20
Cleobury Mortimer	6	12	18	–	–	–	1	4	5	3	6	9	10	22	32
Clun	8	11	19	–	–	–	1	4	5	2	3	5	11	18	29
Drayton	13	8	21	–	–	–	–	5	5	2	–	2	15	13	28
Ellesmere	18	15	33	–	–	–	3	8	11	–	–	–	21	23	44
Ludlow	16	18	34	–	–	–	7	3	10	1	2	3	24	23	47
Madeley	28	34	62	1	–	1	4	12	16	3	5	8	36	51	87
Newport	11	17	28	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	6	7	12	24	36
Oswestry	14	21	35	–	–	–	3	11	14	1	2	3	18	34	52
Shiffnal	7	7	14	–	–	–	1	2	3	4	4	8	12	13	25
Wellington	29	27	56	–	–	–	6	8	14	10	8	18	45	43	88
Wem	8	11	19	–	–	–	–	9	9	3	1	4	11	21	32
Whitchurch	10	12	22	–	–	–	4	8	12	3	1	4	17	21	38
Total	229	287	516	1	–	1	44	108	152	35	42	77	309	437	746
SOMERSET:															
Axbridge	33	32	65	1	–	1	6	9	15	6	14	20	46	55	101
Bath	41	49	90	–	1	1	55	48	103	–	–	–	96	98	194
Bedminster	42	52	94	2	–	2	12	9	21	2	6	8	58	67	125
Bridgwater	13	21	34	1	–	1	4	10	14	6	10	16	24	41	65
Chard	23	20	43	2	–	2	3	4	7	10	5	15	38	29	67
Clutton	26	18	44	–	–	–	10	15	25	10	10	20	46	43	89
Dulverton	1	2	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	5	7	5	8	13
Frome	7	10	17	–	–	–	12	25	37	3	6	9	22	41	63
Keynsham	17	19	36	–	–	–	3	7	10	3	8	11	23	34	57
Langport	14	18	32	–	–	–	4	2	6	6	6	12	24	26	50
Shepton Mallet	16	21	37	1	–	1	2	8	10	11	19	30	30	48	78
Taunton	34	33	67	2	–	2	2	6	8	15	17	32	53	56	109
Wellington	17	26	43	–	–	–	6	12	18	5	21	26	28	59	87
Wells	13	19	32	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	7	8	16	27	43
Williton	11	15	26	–	–	–	13	11	24	2	6	8	26	32	58
Wincanton	19	22	41	1	–	1	4	10	14	3	6	9	27	38	65
Yeovil	11	14	25	–	–	–	8	10	18	7	8	15	26	32	58
Total	338	391	729	10	1	11	148	188	336	92	154	246	588	734	1,322

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Grand Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
SOUTHAMPTON:															
Alresford	10	4	14	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	12	4	16
Alton	11	15	26	–	–	–	10	14	24	–	2	2	21	31	52
Alverstoke	10	21	31	–	–	–	13	8	21	–	–	–	23	29	52
Andover	22	23	45	–	–	–	3	9	12	2	3	5	27	35	62
Basingstoke	18	23	41	–	–	–	6	6	12	3	7	10	27	36	63
Catherington	6	3	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	9
Christchurch	11	6	17	–	–	–	1	3	4	2	3	5	14	12	26
Droxford	12	17	29	1	–	1	7	3	10	5	6	11	25	26	51
Fareham	21	20	41	–	–	–	3	4	7	1	–	1	25	24	49
Fordingbridge	7	7	14	–	–	–	3	5	8	1	2	3	11	14	25
Hartley Wintney	20	23	43	–	–	–	2	5	7	4	2	6	26	30	56
Havant	10	6	16	–	–	–	2	7	9	–	–	–	12	13	25
Hursley	2	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	1	2	6	1	7
Kingsclere	7	12	19	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	2	3	10	14	24
Lymington	7	14	21	–	–	–	2	3	5	3	5	8	12	22	34
New Forest	16	24	40	–	–	–	3	5	8	5	3	8	24	32	56
Petersfield	8	16	24	–	–	–	2	2	4	1	–	1	11	18	29
Portsea Island	25	38	63	15	35	50	59	86	145	3	10	13	102	169	271
Ringwood	1	6	7	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	1	1	2	11	13
Romsey	6	12	18	–	–	–	4	6	10	1	2	3	11	20	31
Southampton	21	34	55	14	17	31	29	26	55	14	12	26	78	89	167
South Stoneham	18	23	41	–	1	1	3	2	5	3	10	13	24	36	60
Stockbridge	8	9	17	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	8	11	19
Whitchurch	3	8	11	–	–	–	1	3	4	3	–	3	7	11	18
Wight (Isle of)	48	65	13	–	–	–	15	21	36	11	22	33	74	108	182
Winchester (New)	14	7	21	18	23	41	2	6	8	3	6	9	37	42	79
TOTAL	342	436	778	48	76	124	178	229	407	67	100	167	635	841	1,476
STAFFORD:															
Burton-on-Trent	29	28	57	–	–	–	2	3	5	3	3	6	34	34	68
Cheadle	8	16	24	–	–	–	3	10	13	1	–	1	12	26	38
Leek	19	15	34	–	–	–	3	11	14	2	–	2	24	26	50
Lichfield	29	22	51	–	–	–	3	5	8	8	3	11	40	30	70
Newcastle-under-Lyme	19	13	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	13	32
Penkridge	12	14	26	1	1	2	8	8	16	–	–	–	21	23	44
Seisdon	16	10	26	2	1	3	1	4	5	1	5	6	20	20	40
Stafford	25	13	38	–	–	–	9	16	25	–	2	2	34	31	65
Stoke-upon-Trent	65	44	109	–	–	–	25	24	49	11	14	25	101	82	183
Stone	11	21	32	–	–	–	2	5	7	1	4	5	14	30	44
Tamworth	15	10	25	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	17	13	30
Uttoxeter	12	10	22	–	–	–	10	7	17	–	–	–	22	17	39
Walsall	54	59	113	–	–	–	3	2	5	6	17	23	63	78	141
West Bromwich	72	75	147	2	–	2	38	54	92	5	10	15	117	139	256
Wolstanton & Burslem	22	29	51	–	–	–	7	16	23	1	3	4	30	48	78
Wolverhampton	83	74	157	1	1	2	54	61	115	7	6	13	145	142	287
TOTAL	491	453	944	6	3	9	170	229	399	46	67	113	713	752	1,465
SUFFOLK:															
Blything	16	28	44	–	–	–	8	3	11	–	–	–	24	31	55
Bosmere and Claydon	10	17	27	–	–	–	5	5	10	4	7	11	19	29	48
Bury St. Edmunds	11	9	20	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	3	5	15	13	28
Cosford	15	16	31	–	–	–	4	8	12	5	6	11	24	30	54
Hartismere	16	14	30	–	–	–	4	–	4	6	6	12	26	20	46
Hoxne	8	17	25	–	–	–	2	5	7	5	6	11	15	28	43

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Grand Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
SUFFOLK—*cont*[d].															
Ipswich	33	46	79	–	–	–	8	13	21	10	7	17	51	66	117
Mildenhall	4	6	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	7	7	10	17
Mutford and Lothingland.	20	25	45	–	–	–	2	2	4	2	6	8	24	33	57
Plomesgate	13	10	23	1	1	2	3	2	5	5	5	10	22	18	40
Risbridge	14	8	22	1	–	1	10	12	22	7	11	18	32	31	63
Samford	5	10	15	–	–	–	3	4	7	–	2	2	8	16	24
Stow	7	12	19	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	14	18	15	26	41
Sudbury	21	28	49	–	–	–	9	4	13	4	10	14	34	42	76
Thingoe	9	9	18	1	1	2	–	–	–	5	9	14	15	19	34
Wangford	10	12	22	1	–	1	1	3	4	3	4	7	15	19	34
Woodbridge	19	27	46	–	–	–	6	9	15	4	4	8	29	40	69
TOTAL	231	294	525	4	2	6	71	71	142	69	104	173	375	471	846
SURREY:															
*Camberwell	54	109	163	2	2	4	55	68	123	–	–	–	111	179	290
Chertsey	16	29	45	–	–	–	4	5	9	–	7	7	20	41	61
Croydon	37	87	124	4	5	9	3	9	12	6	23	29	50	124	174
Dorking	11	17	28	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	12	18	30
Epsom	17	34	51	–	–	–	11	7	18	1	1	2	29	42	71
Farnham	21	21	42	2	–	2	5	6	11	1	2	3	29	29	58
Godstone	10	20	30	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	5	6	12	27	39
Guildford	26	35	61	1	–	1	9	7	16	6	7	13	42	49	91
Hambledon	14	16	30	1	–	1	4	8	12	3	3	6	22	27	49
Kingston	22	54	76	1	–	1	15	29	44	5	2	7	43	85	128
*Lambeth	197	199	396	4	–	4	115	172	287	2	5	7	318	376	694
*Olave's, St.	75	95	170	2	–	2	82	122	204	1	4	5	160	221	381
Reigate	18	23	41	1	–	1	5	8	13	3	1	4	27	32	59
Richmond	19	36	55	–	1	1	7	3	10	–	1	1	26	41	67
*Saviour's, St.	180	230	410	8	2	10	109	175	284	6	10	16	303	417	720
*Wandsworth and Clapham.	82	88	170	–	1	1	60	57	117	5	3	8	147	149	296
TOTAL	799	1,093	1,892	26	11	37	486	679	1,165	40	74	114	1,351	1,857	3,208
SUSSEX:															
Battle	9	10	19	1	–	1	2	5	7	4	7	11	16	22	38
Brighton	91	89	180	–	–	–	42	62	104	15	20	35	148	171	319
Chailey	11	8	19	–	–	–	2	4	6	2	3	5	15	15	30
Chichester	8	8	16	–	–	–	2	1	3	3	3	6	13	12	25
Cuckfield	11	23	34	1	–	1	3	5	8	2	5	7	17	33	50
Eastbourne	10	11	21	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	3	3	11	18	29
East Grinstead	2	14	16	–	1	1	9	11	20	4	4	8	15	30	45
East Preston	13	13	26	–	–	–	2	9	11	3	5	8	18	27	45
Hailsham	11	14	25	1	–	1	4	5	9	4	5	9	20	24	44
Hastings	20	30	50	2	–	2	2	5	7	–	–	–	24	35	59
Horsham	11	18	29	–	–	–	5	9	14	7	14	21	23	41	64
Lewes	12	13	25	1	–	1	2	1	3	–	–	–	15	14	29
Midhurst	8	12	20	–	–	–	1	1	2	4	4	8	13	17	30
Newhaven	6	3	9	–	–	–	2	7	9	–	–	–	8	10	18
Petworth	10	5	15	1	–	1	2	6	8	1	1	2	14	12	26
Rye	9	10	19	–	–	–	3	4	7	4	5	9	16	19	35

* Patients in the Metropolitan District Asylums are here classed with those resident in workhouses; they will be found enumerated in a Table following this.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Grand Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
SUSSEX—*continued.*															
Steyning	18	29	47	2	–	2	6	3	9	3	7	10	29	39	68
Thakeham	7	11	18	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	1	1	10	14	24
Ticehurst	10	21	31	–	–	–	4	4	8	3	3	6	17	28	45
Uckfield	11	15	26	–	–	–	2	2	4	7	6	13	20	23	43
Westbourne	5	9	14	–	–	–	2	5	7	1	2	3	8	16	24
West Firle	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	2	4
Westhampnett	17	18	35	–	1	1	4	9	13	4	4	8	25	32	57
TOTAL	310	385	695	9	2	11	105	164	269	73	103	176	497	654	1,151
WARWICK:															
Alcester	16	21	37	–	–	–	3	3	6	2	4	6	21	28	49
Aston	59	87	146	–	–	–	20	25	45	1	4	5	80	116	196
Atherstone	6	10	16	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	2	2	6	20	26
Birmingham	245	272	517	–	1	1	113	136	249	73	148	221	431	557	988
Coventry	34	40	74	1	–	1	1	11	12	–	–	–	36	51	87
Foleshill	16	16	32	–	–	–	4	5	9	3	11	14	23	32	55
Meriden	14	14	28	–	–	–	–	3	3	1	4	5	15	21	36
Nuneaton	14	11	25	–	–	–	2	4	6	8	13	21	24	28	52
Rugby	18	27	45	–	–	–	7	–	7	–	1	1	25	28	53
Solihull	29	16	45	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	32	16	48
Southam	13	12	25	–	–	–	6	6	12	4	6	10	23	24	47
Stratford-on-Avon	27	31	58	–	–	–	4	4	8	–	1	1	31	36	67
Warwick	49	71	120	–	–	–	3	5	8	6	8	14	58	84	142
TOTAL	540	628	1,168	1	1	2	165	210	375	99	202	301	805	1,041	1,846
WESTMORELAND:															
East Ward	8	12	20	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	4	4	9	19	28
Kendal	21	32	53	–	–	–	16	12	28	3	4	7	40	48	88
West Ward	9	10	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	13	11	24
TOTAL	38	54	92	–	–	–	17	15	32	7	9	16	62	78	140
WILTS:															
Alderbury	20	33	53	–	–	–	5	3	8	3	6	9	28	42	70
Amesbury	–	8	8	1	–	1	4	3	7	2	1	3	7	12	19
Bradford	15	14	29	–	–	–	7	4	11	9	13	22	31	31	62
Calne	10	10	20	–	1	1	4	7	11	2	6	8	16	24	40
Chippenham	23	21	44	–	–	–	4	16	20	7	8	15	34	45	79
Cricklade and Wootton-Bassett	12	11	23	–	–	–	1	4	5	1	1	2	14	16	30
Devizes	23	31	54	–	–	–	6	12	18	2	1	3	31	44	75
Highworth and Swindon	15	22	37	–	–	–	6	4	10	3	7	10	24	33	57
Malmesbury	13	12	25	–	1	1	4	4	8	2	7	9	19	24	43
Marlborough	15	12	27	–	–	–	4	5	9	1	3	4	20	20	40
Melksham	13	28	41	2	–	2	3	12	15	15	19	34	33	59	92
Mere	6	3	9	–	–	–	2	3	5	10	7	17	18	13	31
Pewsey	10	11	21	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	11	13	24
Tisbury	10	9	19	–	–	–	5	9	14	4	10	14	19	28	47
Warminster	13	20	33	–	–	–	6	6	12	3	13	16	22	39	61
Westbury and Whorwellsdown	4	4	8	1	–	1	1	–	1	4	15	19	10	19	29
Wilton	10	13	23	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	9	10	14	25	39
TOTAL	212	262	474	5	3	8	65	96	161	69	126	195	351	487	838

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Grand Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
WORCESTER:															
Bromsgrove	25	26	51	–	–	–	1	8	9	2	3	5	28	37	65
Droitwich	19	31	50	–	–	–	2	6	8	3	4	7	24	41	65
Dudley	85	80	165	–	–	–	40	63	103	16	33	49	141	176	317
Evesham	7	15	22	1	–	1	2	1	3	2	4	6	12	20	32
Kidderminster	42	43	85	–	–	–	2	9	11	3	17	20	47	69	116
King's Norton	45	36	81	–	–	–	5	7	12	1	1	2	51	44	95
Martley	15	16	31	–	–	–	6	5	11	4	9	13	25	30	55
Pershore	16	16	32	1	–	1	–	7	7	3	6	9	20	29	49
Shipston-on-Stour	19	17	36	–	–	–	5	2	7	3	4	7	27	23	50
Stourbridge	55	56	111	1	–	1	18	24	42	22	15	37	96	95	191
Tenbury	2	12	14	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	3	3	2	17	19
Upton-on-Severn	16	25	41	–	–	–	3	8	11	3	3	6	22	36	58
Worcester	41	49	90	–	–	–	1	4	5	1	4	5	43	57	100
TOTAL	387	422	809	3	–	3	85	146	231	63	106	169	538	674	1,212
YORK (EAST RIDING):															
Beverley	13	20	33	–	–	–	5	3	8	1	2	3	19	25	44
Bridlington	10	7	17	–	–	–	1	3	4	2	1	3	13	11	24
Driffield	20	12	32	–	–	–	4	8	12	7	9	16	31	29	60
Howden	9	16	25	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	4	4	12	23	35
Kingston-upon-Hull	38	31	69	–	1	1	10	12	22	–	–	–	48	44	92
Patrington	7	3	10	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	9	3	12
Pocklington	12	6	18	–	–	–	4	7	11	–	–	–	16	13	29
Sculcoates	58	56	114	–	–	–	3	8	11	–	–	–	61	64	125
Skirlaugh	7	9	16	–	–	–	4	2	6	1	–	1	12	11	23
York	6	12	18	27	25	52	39	76	115	–	3	3	72	116	188
TOTAL	180	172	352	27	26	53	74	122	196	12	19	31	293	339	632
YORK (NORTH RIDING):															
Aysgarth	4	6	10	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	5	8	13
Bedale	10	8	18	–	–	–	3	3	6	4	8	12	17	19	36
Easingwold	11	7	18	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	2	2	11	12	23
Guisborough	11	13	24	–	–	–	1	5	6	–	–	–	12	18	30
Helmsley	2	3	5	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	–	3	6	9
Kirkby-Moorside	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	5	5	5	10
Leyburn	6	9	15	–	–	–	3	–	3	2	1	3	11	10	21
Malton	18	18	36	–	–	–	4	2	6	4	3	7	26	23	49
Middlesbrough	39	33	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	33	72
Northallerton	10	18	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	18	28
Pickering	5	7	12	–	–	–	1	4	5	2	4	6	8	15	23
Reeth	3	2	5	–	–	–	6	1	7	3	1	4	12	4	16
Richmond	19	7	26	–	–	–	3	6	9	–	4	4	22	17	39
Scarborough	38	23	61	–	–	–	4	11	15	6	17	23	48	51	99
Stokesley	4	7	11	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	4	8	12
Thirsk	9	11	20	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	13	12	25
Whitby	26	27	53	–	–	–	2	2	4	1	–	1	29	29	58
TOTAL	218	200	418	–	–	–	33	45	78	24	43	67	275	288	563

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Grand Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YORK (West Riding):															
Barnsley	29	35	64	2	–	2	8	13	21	9	9	18	48	57	105
North Bierley	53	62	115	1	–	1	19	34	53	6	8	14	79	104	183
Bradford	60	79	139	1	–	1	52	65	117	1	2	3	114	146	260
Bramley	33	34	67	–	–	–	7	10	17	3	6	9	43	50	93
Dewsbury	73	70	143	1	–	1	2	9	11	2	7	9	78	86	164
Doncaster	31	36	67	1	1	2	5	11	16	10	3	13	47	51	98
Ecclesall Bierlow	30	51	81	–	1	1	16	15	31	4	4	8	50	71	121
Goole	8	5	13	1	–	1	3	8	11	–	1	1	12	14	26
Halifax	81	114	195	2	–	2	43	49	92	11	11	22	137	174	311
Hemsworth	8	6	14	–	–	–	5	8	13	–	2	2	13	16	29
Holbeck	9	11	20	–	–	–	10	6	16	6	6	12	25	23	48
Huddersfield	86	91	177	2	1	3	29	35	64	6	4	10	123	131	254
Hunslet	25	28	53	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	28	30	58
Keighley	20	17	37	1	–	1	23	13	36	3	5	8	47	35	82
Knaresborough	17	9	26	–	–	–	4	7	11	–	1	1	21	17	38
Leeds	146	149	295	2	–	2	58	54	112	1	6	7	207	209	416
Great Ouseburn	10	9	19	–	–	–	2	6	8	3	5	8	15	20	35
Pateley Bridge	6	5	11	–	–	–	2	4	6	1	3	4	9	12	21
Penistone	11	9	20	–	–	–	7	7	14	1	–	1	19	16	35
Pontefract	20	20	40	–	–	–	2	8	10	–	4	4	22	32	54
Ripon	5	12	17	1	–	1	4	6	10	1	2	3	11	20	31
Rotherham	21	27	48	2	–	2	11	13	24	7	2	9	41	42	83
Saddleworth	9	18	27	–	–	–	6	8	14	–	–	–	15	26	41
Sedbergh	3	3	6	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	5	4	9
Selby	9	8	17	–	–	–	1	6	7	2	3	5	12	17	29
Settle	3	4	7	–	–	–	5	2	7	1	1	2	9	7	16
Sheffield	75	85	160	2	–	2	54	52	106	14	20	34	145	157	302
Skipton	15	21	36	–	–	–	6	2	8	4	3	7	25	26	51
Tadcaster	9	7	16	–	–	–	5	6	11	–	–	–	14	13	27
Thorne	4	3	7	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	2	2	4	8	12
Wakefield	37	45	82	–	–	–	5	9	14	4	4	8	46	58	104
Wetherby	7	10	17	1	–	1	4	2	6	–	1	1	12	13	25
Wharfedale	17	23	40	–	–	–	9	11	20	2	5	7	28	39	67
Wortley	15	14	29	–	–	–	4	10	14	4	8	12	23	32	55
Total	985	1,120	2,105	20	3	23	415	495	910	107	138	245	1,527	1,756	3,283

TABLE showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND chargeable to METROPOLITAN UNIONS and PARISHES, who were in the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS on 1st January 1877.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH.	In Leavesden Asylum.			In Caterham Asylum.			In Clapton Asylum.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Kent	Greenwich	–	2	2	31	47	78	2	4	6
	Lewisham	–	–	–	5	10	15	2	–	2
	Woolwich	–	–	–	25	36	61	4	2	6
Middlesex	Bethnal Green	79	79	158	3	–	3	10	2	12
	Chelsea	–	–	–	36	53	89	9	8	17
	Fulham	–	–	–	23	29	52	–	1	1
	St. George's	–	2	2	58	95	153	10	4	14
	St. George's-in-the-East.	29	42	71	1	–	1	2	–	2
	St. Giles's-in-the-Fields and St. George's, Bloomsbury.	–	1	1	24	51	75	3	2	5
	Hackney	59	65	124	2	1	3	5	7	12
	Hampstead	6	9	15	1	3	4	5	4	9
	Holborn	6	20	26	167	187	354	13	10	23
	Islington	62	58	120	9	6	15	11	7	18
	Kensington	20	31	51	–	6	6	5	6	11
	City of London	64	93	157	15	19	34	3	1	4
	St. Marylebone	87	117	204	8	18	26	11	9	20
	Mile End Old Town	56	60	116	1	11	12	5	1	6
	Paddington	13	22	35	–	2	2	6	3	9
	St. Pancras	151	277	428	–	9	9	12	15	27
	Poplar	52	45	97	3	3	6	5	7	12
	Shoreditch	106	133	239	2	9	11	8	4	12
	Stepney	35	68	103	–	3	3	1	8	9
	Strand	2	–	2	20	51	71	4	2	6
	Westminster	3	7	10	40	29	69	4	3	7
	Whitechapel	67	87	154	5	6	11	8	5	13
Surrey	Camberwell	–	–	–	50	65	115	4	3	7
	Lambeth	–	–	–	97	164	261	12	1	13
	St. Olave's	–	–	–	74	109	183	7	4	11
	St. Saviour's	2	7	9	89	150	239	16	9	25
	Wandsworth and Clapham.	–	–	–	48	54	102	10	3	13
	TOTAL	899	1,225	2,124	837	1,226	2,063	197	135	332

Appendix (B [1].)

ANNUAL RETURN of Insane Persons confined in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses,

Note.—Statistics of the Patients remaining

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1876.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1876.										DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1876.									
	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.							Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						
											Private.			Re-admissions (known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum).			Transfers from other Asylums (not included in the Re-admissions).						Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.		
																										Private.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Counties and United Counties.																												
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	–	–	–	346	385	731	731	87	101	188	–	–	–	10	17	27	4	8	12	55	74	129	–	–	–	27	30	57	–	–	–
Berks (Reading, and Newbury)	–	–	–	130	150	280	280	43	56	99	–	–	–	2	4	6	2	5	7	16	28	44	–	–	–	11	22	33	–	–	–
Bucks	9	6	15	165	234	399	414	50	49	99	4	3	7	4	10	14	9	1	10	17	44	61	3	2	5	13	25	38	2	1	3
Cambridge and Isle of Ely	–	–	–	128	153	281	281	54	46	100	–	–	–	6	2	8	1	2	3	18	21	39	–	–	–	14	15	29	–	–	–
Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.	6	4	10	163	169	332	342	42	28	70	2	–	2	3	2	5	1	–	1	11	13	24	2	1	3	9	13	22	2	1	3
Chester: Chester	–	–	–	225	217	442	442	78	57	135	–	–	–	12	5	17	–	1	1	32	33	65	–	–	–	28	27	55	–	–	–
„ Parkside, Macclesfield	9	8	17	251	294	545	562	133	165	298	8	9	17	9	8	17	22	80	102	90	132	222	5	6	11	40	49	89	2	4	6
Cornwall	24	26	50	216	291	507	557	53	61	114	6	7	13	2	6	8	2	2	4	19	29	48	4	4	8	14	24	38	1	2	3
Cumberland and Westmoreland	1	–	1	223	195	418	419	53	60	113	–	–	–	11	18	29	1	3	4	29	35	64	–	–	–	23	27	50	–	–	–
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	10	18	28	193	173	366	394	66	65	131	10	4	14	10	17	27	4	3	7	30	37	67	5	5	10	20	22	42	2	2	4
Derby	–	1	1	187	209	396	397	92	88	180	2	–	2	18	17	35	8	4	12	41	46	87	2	1	3	31	43	74	–	–	–
Devon	–	–	–	266	428	694	694	72	86	158	–	–	–	18	21	39	2	4	6	32	35	67	–	–	–	24	32	56	–	–	–
Dorset	15	8	23	213	253	466	489	41	43	84	–	3	3	4	6	10	1	2	3	21	24	45	–	1	1	16	20	36	–	1	1
Durham	5	8	13	373	309	682	695	125	100	225	4	4	8	15	17	32	1	–	1	42	61	103	3	1	4	33	57	90	1	1	2
Essex	–	–	–	353	450	803	803	92	127	219	–	–	–	10	15	25	11	24	35	39	41	80	–	–	–	39	39	78	–	–	–
Glamorgan	–	–	–	269	282	551	551	82	66	148	–	–	–	7	7	14	1	–	1	30	40	70	–	–	–	22	31	53	–	–	–
Gloucester	1	2	3	296	323	619	622	78	93	171	–	–	–	10	19	29	2	2	4	32	39	71	–	–	–	27	29	56	–	–	–
Hants	–	1	1	334	350	684	685	69	90	159	–	–	–	5	21	26	2	3	5	40	55	95	–	–	–	14	33	47	–	–	–
Hereford (County and City)	10	9	19	117	174	291	310	63	47	110	7	1	8	8	8	16	23	1	24	21	33	54	5	3	8	13	22	35	2	–	2
Kent: Barming Heath, Maidstone	–	–	–	492	657	1,149	1,149	155	162	317	–	–	–	14	19	33	7	3	10	99	126	225	–	–	–	74	79	153	–	–	–
„ Chartham, Canterbury	–	–	–	161	220	381	381	66	116	182	–	–	–	1	3	4	19	54	73	11	34	45	–	–	–	10	33	43	–	–	–
Lancaster: Lancaster Moor	–	–	–	534	484	1,018	1,018	116	87	203	–	–	–	9	7	16	2	1	3	104	69	173	–	–	–	56	48	104	–	–	–
„ Rainhill, Prescot	–	–	–	293	364	657	657	109	71	180	–	–	–	4	2	6	–	2	2	29	46	75	–	–	–	25	37	62	–	–	–
„ Prestwich, Manchester	–	–	–	510	608	1,118	1,118	204	234	438	–	–	–	29	31	60	1	2	3	154	174	328	–	–	–	87	149	236	–	–	–
„ Whittingham, Preston	–	–	–	389	502	891	891	234	273	507	–	–	–	6	7	13	4	2	6	68	94	162	–	–	–	50	82	132	–	–	–
Leicester and Rutland	13	22	35	200	180	380	415	41	48	89	2	4	6	8	6	14	2	4	6	13	27	40	–	2	2	12	27	39	–	2	2

Appendix (B [1].)

on the 1st January 1877, together with the Number of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the preceding Year.

1st January 1877 will be found in Appendix B [2].

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1876.														PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1877.																			
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.											PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Average Number Resident during 1876.			Proportion per Cent. of Recoveries to Admissions during the Year 1876.			Proportion per Cent. of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1876.			Proportion per Cent. of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1876.			Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
			Private.			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			Suicides.																								
									Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
40	40	80	–	–	–	40	38	78	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	338	372	710	710	344	371	715	31·0	29·7	30·3	11·6	10·7	11·1	9·2	8·2	8·7	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
12	19	31	–	–	–	5	8	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	145	159	304	304	134	157	291	25·5	39·2	33·3	8·9	12·1	10·6	6·9	9·2	8·1	Berks (Reading, and Newbury).
23	14	37	2	–	2	6	6	12	1	–	1	–	–	–	8	7	15	176	224	400	415	173	229	402	26·0	51·0	38·3	13·2	6·2	9·2	10·2	4·8	7·2	Bucks.
14	20	34	–	–	–	5	8	13	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	150	158	308	308	140	157	297	25·9	32·6	29·0	10·0	12·7	11·4	7·6	10·0	8·9	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
19	9	28	1	–	1	19	9	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	8	176	176	352	360	179	171	350	21·4	46·4	31·4	10·6	5·2	8·0	9·0	4·4	6·7	Carmarthen, &c.
40	15	55	–	–	–	7	6	13	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	231	226	457	457	231	217	448	35·8	47·3	40·7	17·3	6·9	12·2	13·2	5·4	9·5	Chester: Chester.
58	46	104	3	3	6	28	29	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	7	16	236	282	518	534	267	310	577	30·0	29·6	29·8	21·7	14·8	18·0	14·7	9·8	12·0	„ Parkside.
27	19	46	2	3	5	9	10	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	24	48	223	306	529	577	243	322	565	26·4	39·3	33·3	11·1	5·9	8·1	9·2	5·0	6·8	Cornwall.
34	12	46	1	–	1	34	12	46	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	214	208	422	422	218	203	421	43·3	45·0	44·2	15·5	5·9	10·9	12·2	4·7	8·6	Cumberland and Westmoreland.
31	19	50	1	–	1	7	4	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	18	32	194	182	376	408	205	195	400	30·3	33·8	32·0	15·1	9·7	12·5	11·5	7·4	9·5	Denbigh, &c.
39	32	71	–	–	–	39	32	71	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	199	220	419	419	192	209	401	33·6	48·8	41·1	20·3	15·3	17·7	13·9	10·7	12·3	Derby.
34	27	61	–	–	–	9	11	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	272	452	724	724	265	436	701	33·3	37·2	35·4	12·8	6·1	8·7	10·0	5·2	7·1	Devon.
20	9	29	–	–	–	8	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	9	24	213	262	475	499	230	270	500	39·0	46·5	42·8	8·6	3·3	5·8	7·4	2·9	5·0	Dorset.
44	34	78	2	2	4	30	27	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	9	12	414	313	727	739	392	322	714	26·4	57·0	40·0	11·2	10·5	10·9	8·7	8·1	8·4	Durham.
36	48	84	–	–	–	31	29	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	370	488	858	858	363	476	839	42·3	30·7	35·6	9·9	10·0	10·0	8·0	8·3	8·2	Essex.
41	21	62	–	–	–	33	18	51	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	280	287	567	567	272	286	558	26·8	46·9	35·8	15·0	7·3	11·1	11·6	6·0	8·8	Glamorgan.
29	35	64	–	–	–	20	30	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	313	342	655	658	300	342	642	34·6	31·1	32·7	9·6	10·2	9·9	7·7	8·3	8·0	Gloucester.
46	25	71	–	1	1	29	13	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	317	361	678	678	313	350	663	20·2	36·6	29·5	14·6	7·1	10·7	11·4	5·6	8·4	Hants.
12	10	22	1	–	1	11	9	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	7	18	146	180	326	344	139	184	323	20·6	46·8	31·8	8·6	5·4	6·8	6·3	4·3	5·2	Hereford.
64	48	112	–	–	–	60	45	105	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	484	645	1,129	1,129	492	650	1,142	47·7	48·7	48·2	13·0	7·3	9·8	9·8	5·8	7·6	Kent: Barming Heath.
17	16	33	–	–	–	6	6	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	199	286	485	485	184	256	440	15·1	28·4	23·6	9·2	6·2	7·5	7·4	4·7	5·8	„ Chartham
37	27	64	–	–	–	9	22	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	509	475	984	984	540	493	1,033	48·2	55·1	51·2	6·8	5·4	6·1	5·6	4·7	5·2	Lancaster: Lancr. Moor
51	27	78	–	–	–	42	27	69	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	322	362	684	684	310	364	674	22·9	52·1	34·4	16·4	7·4	11·5	12·6	6·2	9·3	„ Rainhill.
55	45	100	–	–	–	24	22	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	505	623	1,128	1,128	506	620	1,126	42·6	63·6	53·8	10·8	7·2	8·8	7·7	5·3	6·4	„ Prestwich.
68	85	153	–	–	–	42	54	96	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	487	596	1,083	1,083	423	563	986	21·3	30·0	26·0	16·0	15·0	15·5	10·9	10·9	10·9	„ Whittingham.
20	15	35	1	3	4	15	9	24	2	–	2	1	–	1	14	21	35	207	187	394	429	213	202	415	29·2	56·2	43·8	9·3	7·4	8·4	7·8	6·0	6·9	Leicester and Rutland.

(continued)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued.*

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1876.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1876.										DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1876.									
	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.							Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						
											Private.			Re-admissions (known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum).			Transfers from other Asylums (not included in the Re-admissions).						Private.			Discharged Recovered.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Lincoln	–	–	–	295	304	599	599	84	93	177	–	–	–	10	22	32	5	–	5	52	60	112	–	–	–	37	43	80	–	–	–
Middlesex: Colney Hatch	–	–	–	850	1,240	2,090	2,090	388	362	750	–	–	–	46	37	83	17	20	37	267	275	542	–	–	–	160	129	289	–	–	–
,, Hanwell	–	–	–	714	1,108	1,822	1,822	218	139	357	–	–	–	13	10	23	29	37	66	99	87	186	–	–	–	60	50	110	–	–	–
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor	–	–	–	248	260	508	508	82	70	152	–	–	–	19	15	34	–	1	1	36	68	104	–	–	–	28	32	60	–	–	–
Norfolk	–	–	–	199	300	499	499	63	71	134	–	–	–	9	13	22	2	6	8	33	23	56	–	–	–	28	21	49	–	–	–
Northampton	(Asylum opened 30th June 1876)							131	161	292	–	3	3	–	–	–	109	132	241	7	4	11	–	–	–	6	3	9	–	–	–
Northumberland	4	8	12	210	165	375	387	47	45	92	8	3	11	6	5	11	–	–	–	32	26	58	6	3	9	24	22	46	4	2	6
Notts	–	–	–	185	205	390	390	61	63	124	–	–	–	11	15	26	1	–	1	30	39	69	–	–	–	20	27	47	–	–	–
Oxford (Abingdon, Oxford City, and Windsor).	–	–	–	205	281	486	486	48	55	103	–	–	–	10	17	27	–	4	4	23	24	47	–	–	–	9	15	24	–	–	–
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock).	–	–	–	236	287	523	523	75	80	155	–	–	–	18	15	33	3	1	4	49	58	107	–	–	–	30	40	70	–	–	–
Somerset	3	4	7	289	290	579	586	98	130	228	–	–	–	17	45	62	3	3	6	52	54	106	2	3	5	36	40	76	1	–	1
Stafford: Stafford	–	–	–	262	256	518	518	137	114	251	–	–	–	16	16	32	4	2	6	75	70	145	–	–	–	45	50	95	–	–	–
,, Burntwood, Lichfield	–	1	1	257	232	489	490	60	61	121	–	–	–	5	10	15	22	11	33	14	40	54	–	–	–	5	19	24	–	–	–
Suffolk	–	–	–	178	248	426	426	59	71	130	–	–	–	19	25	44	3	2	5	41	62	103	–	–	–	27	42	69	–	–	–
Surrey: Wandsworth	–	–	–	424	636	1,060	1,060	129	117	246	–	–	–	18	18	36	9	9	18	80	94	174	–	–	–	53	68	121	–	–	–
,, Brookwood, Woking	–	–	–	348	451	799	799	200	251	451	–	–	–	16	12	28	24	32	56	54	91	145	–	–	–	40	77	117	–	–	–
Sussex	9	20	29	344	399	743	772	131	117	248	4	1	5	17	21	38	16	15	31	70	73	143	5	2	7	43	47	90	3	1	4
Warwick	10	21	31	254	304	558	589	67	90	157	5	4	9	5	15	20	2	5	7	21	39	60	4	7	11	15	34	49	1	3	4
Wilts	–	–	–	212	257	469	469	87	66	153	–	–	–	15	14	29	9	5	14	57	22	79	–	–	–	30	17	47	–	–	–
Worcester	12	19	31	337	373	710	741	90	85	175	9	9	18	8	17	25	3	–	3	41	43	84	8	3	11	27	39	66	5	2	7
York, North Riding	15	21	36	212	220	432	468	81	62	143	16	10	26	4	2	6	3	1	4	39	34	73	10	9	19	36	27	63	7	3	10
York, West Riding: Wakefield	–	–	–	697	709	1,406	1,406	250	261	511	–	–	–	40	34	74	–	–	–	179	199	378	–	–	–	138	141	279	–	–	–
,, ,, Wadsley, Sheffield	1	3	4	318	405	723	727	166	196	362	3	2	5	15	12	27	28	39	67	95	102	197	2	4	6	65	82	147	–	1	1
York, East Riding	3	4	7	114	104	218	225	25	50	75	4	4	8	3	2	5	2	17	19	9	23	32	3	3	6	6	18	24	3	1	4
BOROUGHS.																															
Birmingham	27	10	37	280	328	608	645	103	105	208	4	7	11	13	22	35	4	3	7	59	88	147	3	2	5	34	46	80	1	1	2
Bristol	–	1	1	122	146	268	269	50	59	109	–	–	–	5	9	14	–	2	2	17	28	45	–	–	–	14	22	36	–	–	–
Hull	–	–	–	78	72	150	150	33	33	66	–	–	–	4	8	12	–	1	1	14	35	49	–	–	–	14	12	26	–	–	–
Ipswich	3	8	11	105	119	224	235	45	50	95	5	12	17	1	2	3	13	14	27	21	23	44	3	6	9	11	6	17	1	1	2
Leicester	–	–	–	160	163	323	323	35	36	71	–	–	–	6	9	15	–	–	–	27	25	52	–	–	–	21	21	42	–	–	–
London (City of)	–	–	–	144	189	333	333	31	62	93	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	30	30	14	14	28	–	–	–	10	14	24	–	–	–
Newcastle-on-Tyne	2	9	11	94	114	208	219	25	22	47	6	3	9	1	3	4	1	–	1	12	12	24	1	3	4	10	9	19	–	–	–
Norwich	–	–	–	47	55	102	102	26	23	49	–	–	–	6	5	11	–	–	–	16	16	32	–	–	–	6	10	16	–	–	–
TOTAL	192	242	434	15,445	18,274	33,719	34,153	5,423	5,619	11,042	109	93	202 *	612	747	1,359	444	605	1,049	2,728	3,241	5,969	76	71	147 †	1,820	2,238	4,058	38	29	67

* In addition to this number, 16 patients (6 males and 10 females) were transferred, during residence, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
† In addition to this number, 15 patients (5 males and 10 females) were transferred, during residence, from the Private to the Pauper Class.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued.*

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1876.														PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1877.						Total Lunatics.	Average Number Resident during 1876.			Proportion per Cent. of Recoveries to Admissions during the Year 1876.			Proportion per Cent. of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1876.			Proportion per Cent. of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1876.			Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.											PRIVATE.			PAUPER.																
			Private.			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			Suicides.																									
									Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																							
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
43	36	79	–	–	–	20	5	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	284	301	585	585	291	302	593	44·0	46·2	45·1	14·7	11·9	13·3	11·3	9·0	10·1	Lincoln.
123	91	214	–	–	–	42	73	115	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	848	1,236	2,084	2,084	848	1,237	2,085	41·2	35·6	38·5	14·5	7·3	10·2	9·9	5·6	7·5	Middlesex (Colney Hatch).
100	62	162	–	–	–	90	58	148	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	733	1,098	1,831	1,831	725	1,103	1,828	27·5	35·9	30·8	13·7	5·6	8·8	10·7	4·9	7·4	Middlesex (Hanwell)
21	16	37	–	–	–	18	13	31	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	273	246	519	519	262	251	513	34·1	45·7	39·4	8·0	6·3	7·2	6·3	4·8	5·6	Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor.
26	23	49	–	–	–	11	7	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	203	325	528	528	203	312	515	44·4	29·5	36·5	12·8	7·3	9·5	9·9	6·1	7·7	Norfolk.
7	7	14	–	–	–	6	7	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	116	147	263	267	51	53	104	4·5	1·8	3·0	13·7	13·2	13·4	5·3	4·3	4·7	Northampton.
16	18	34	2	1	3	11	13	24	1	–	1	–	–	–	5	7	12	208	167	375	387	213	179	392	51·0	48·8	50·0	7·5	10·0	8·6	6·1	8·2	7·0	Northumberland.
26	21	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	190	208	398	398	187	205	392	32·7	42·8	37·9	13·9	10·2	11·9	10·5	7·8	9·1	Notts.
17	26	43	–	–	–	13	22	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	213	286	499	499	211	281	492	18·7	27·2	23·3	8·0	9·2	8·7	6·7	7·7	7·3	Oxford, &c.
24	21	45	–	–	–	14	12	26	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	238	288	526	526	240	286	526	40·0	50·0	45·1	10·0	7·3	8·5	7·7	5·7	6·6	Salop and Montgomery.
44	24	68	–	–	–	29	16	45	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	4	7	291	342	633	640	293	329	622	36·7	30·7	33·3	15·0	7·2	10·9	11·2	5·6	8·3	Somerset.
56	25	81	–	–	–	6	2	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	268	275	543	543	266	267	533	32·8	43·8	37·8	21·0	9·3	15·1	14·0	6·7	10·5	Stafford.
34	25	59	–	–	–	20	17	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	269	228	497	498	258	223	481	8·3	31·1	19·8	13·1	11·2	12·2	10·7	8·5	9·6	Stafford, Burntwood.
20	22	42	–	–	–	7	11	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	176	235	411	411	185	245	430	45·7	59·1	53·0	10·8	8·9	9·7	8·4	6·8	7·5	Suffolk.
49	45	94	–	–	–	41	30	71	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	424	614	1,038	1,038	422	622	1,044	41·0	58·1	49·1	11·6	7·2	9·0	8·8	5·9	7·1	Surrey: Wandsworth.
83	65	148	–	–	–	61	45	106	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	411	546	957	957	389	511	900	20·0	30·6	25·9	21·3	12·7	16·4	15·1	9·2	11·8	Surrey: Brookwood.
43	40	83	1	2	3	22	12	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	17	23	365	406	771	794	365	424	789	32·8	40·1	36·2	11·7	9·4	10·5	8·8	7·4	8·1	Sussex.
38	43	81	3	–	3	31	37	68	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	18	25	265	315	580	605	270	330	600	22·3	37·7	31·2	14·0	13·0	13·5	11·4	10·3	10·8	Warwick.
34	22	56	–	–	–	34	22	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	208	279	487	487	217	270	487	34·4	25·7	30·7	15·6	8·1	11·4	11·3	6·8	9·0	Wilts.
54	33	87	4	–	4	46	33	79	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	26	35	335	375	710	745	351	388	739	30·0	45·8	37·7	15·3	8·5	11·7	12·3	6·9	9·4	Worcester.
20	23	43	2	4	6	10	7	17	–	–	–	–	1	1	19	19	38	230	227	457	495	239	245	484	44·4	43·5	44·0	8·3	9·3	8·8	6·4	7·5	7·0	York, N. Riding.
73	63	136	–	–	–	73	63	136	–	2	2‡	–	–	–	–	–	–	695	708	1,403	1,403	700	712	1,412	55·2	54·0	54·5	10·4	8·8	9·6	7·7	6·4	7·0	York, W. Riding (Wakefield).
49	54	103	1	–	1	46	40	86	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	340	446	786	789	350	442	792	39·1	41·8	40·6	14·0	12·2	13·0	10·1	8·9	9·4	York, W. Riding (Wadsley).
16	11	27	–	–	–	4	3	7	1	–	1	–	–	–	5	5	10	112	119	231	241	117	122	239	24·0	36·0	32·0	13·6	9·0	11·2	11·2	6·9	9·0	York, E. Riding.
																																		Boroughs.
44	29	73	–	1	1	31	19	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	13	41	279	313	592	633	306	336	642	33·0	43·8	38·4	14·3	8·6	11·3	10·7	6·5	8·5	Birmingham.
19	12	31	–	–	–	17	8	25	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	136	165	301	302	128	162	290	28·0	37·2	33·0	14·8	7·4	10·6	11·0	5·8	8·2	Bristol.
10	15	25	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	87	55	142	142	82	58	140	42·4	36·3	39·3	12·1	25·8	17·8	9·0	14·2	11·5	Hull.
21	15	36	1	1	2	6	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	11	15	107	128	235	250	101	128	229	24·4	12·0	17·8	20·7	11·7	15·7	13·7	8·4	10·9	Ipswich.
18	9	27	–	–	–	18	9	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	150	165	315	315	151	169	320	60·0	58·3	59·1	11·9	5·3	8·4	9·2	4·5	6·8	Leicester.
13	7	20	–	–	–	11	7	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	148	230	378	378	149	219	368	32·2	22·5	25·8	8·7	3·1	5·4	7·4	2·7	4·6	London (City of).
11	7	18	2	1	3	8	6	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	8	12	94	118	212	224	98	125	223	40·0	40·9	40·4	11·2	5·6	8·0	9·0	4·8	6·7	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
7	6	13	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	56	106	106	50	55	105	23·0	43·4	32·6	14·0	10·9	12·3	9·5	7·6	8·6	Norwich.
2,070	1,633	3,703	30	22	52	1,319	1,087	2,406	8	9	17	2	1	3	196	242	438	16,066	19,019	35,085	35,523	15,986	18,946	34,932	33·5	39·8	36·7	12·9	8·6	10·6	9·8	6·7	8·1	

‡ In one of these cases the act was committed whilst the patient was out on trial.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND

COUNTY.	REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1876.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1876.												DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1876.											
		PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.										Total Number.			Of the Total Number.								
												Private.			Re-admissions (known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum).			Transfers from other Asylums (not included in the Re-admissions).						Private.			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered. Private.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
REGISTERED HOSPITALS.																																
Chester	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle	67	73	140	–	–	–	140	33	40	73	33	40	73	5	6	11	2	1	3	22	33	55	22	33	55	16	27	43	16	27	43
Devon	Wonford House, Exeter	46	49	95	–	–	–	95	17	14	31	17	14	31	5	5	10	2	–	2	13	13	26	13	13	26	4	4	8	4	4	8
Gloucester	Barnwood House, Gloucester	52	49	101	–	–	–	101	16	8	24	16	8	24	5	1	6	4	–	4	12	7	19	12	7	19	6	5	11	6	5	11
Lancaster	Liverpool Lunatic Hospital, Ashton-street	18	22	40	–	–	–	40	14	17	31	14	17	31	–	1	1	–	–	–	14	14	28	14	14	28	3	4	7	3	4	7
,,	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster	159	66	225	16	11	27	252	35	26	61	28	21	49	1	1	2	2	–	2	5	4	9	3	4	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lincoln	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital	29	32	61	–	–	–	61	16	12	28	16	12	28	4	2	6	1	–	1	10	8	18	10	8	18	5	2	7	5	2	7
Middlesex	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-street	67	138	205	–	–	–	205	31	61	92	31	61	92	2	9	11	3	1	4	27	63	90	27	63	90	13	28	41	13	28	41
Norfolk	Bethel Hospital, Norwich	26	49	75	3	1	4	79	5	3	8	5	3	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	4	2	6	2	1	3	2	1	3
Northampton	Northampton General Lunatic Hospital	129	126	255	75	56	131	386	57	75	132	55	64	119	5	3	8	12	15	27	111	106	217	34	41	75	25	28	53	22	24	46
Notts	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	31	35	66	–	–	–	66	8	8	16	8	8	16	–	3	3	–	2	2	4	7	11	4	7	11	2	2	4	2	2	4
Oxford	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford	28	29	57	–	–	–	57	2	5	7	2	5	7	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	–	1	1	–	1	1
Stafford	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, Stafford.	66	71	137	1	–	1	138	12	16	28	12	16	28	2	3	5	–	–	–	13	5	18	13	5	18	6	3	9	6	3	9
Surrey	Bethlehem Hospital, Lambeth-road	99	165	264	–	–	–	264	118	142	260	118	142	260	14	21	35	9	13	22	99	132	231	99	132	231	45	69	114	45	69	114
,,	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Reigate	398	202	600	–	–	–	600	58	34	92	58	34	92	6	3	9	–	–	–	32	14	46	32	14	46	2	–	2	2	–	2
York	York Lunatic Hospital, Bootham	73	53	126	20	33	53	179	17	11	28	11	9	20	2	1	3	–	–	–	7	13	20	6	5	11	2	8	10	2	3	5
,,	The Retreat, York	52	81	133	–	–	–	133	11	16	27	11	16	27	1	5	6	–	2	2	5	17	22	5	17	22	2	7	9	2	7	9
	TOTAL	1,340	1,240	2,580	115	101	216	2,796	450	488	938	435	470	905 *	52	64	116	36	36	72	379	440	819	299	367	666 †	133	189	322	130	180	310
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND INDIA ASYLUM.																																
Hants	Netley Abbey, Southampton (Military)	28	–	28	–	–	–	28	178	–	178	178	–	178	4	–	4	–	–	–	166	–	166	166	–	166	87	–	87	87	–	87
Middlesex	Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing	97	15	112	–	–	–	112	3	–	3	3	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1
Norfolk	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth	214	–	214	–	–	–	214	35	–	35	35	–	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	17	17	–	17	17	–	17	17	–	17
	TOTAL	339	15	354	–	–	–	354	216	–	216	216	–	216	4	–	4	2	–	2	184	–	184	184	–	184	105	–	105	105	–	105
CRIMINAL ASYLUM.																																
Berks	State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor, Wokingham.	219	61	280	177	51	228	508	36	9	45	8	4	12	–	–	–	8	–	8	28	11	39	25	8	33	11	6	17	9	2	11

* In addition to this number, 2 patients (1 of each sex) were transferred, during residence, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
† In addition to this number, 2 male patients were transferred, during residence, from the Private to the Pauper Class.

MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1876.														PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1877.							Average Number Resident during 1876.			Proportion per Cent. of Recoveries to Admissions during the Year 1876.			Proportion per Cent. of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1876.			Proportion per Cent. of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1876.			Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, and State Asylums.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.											PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.												
			Private.			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			Suicides.																									
									Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																							
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
11	4	15	11	4	15	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	67	76	143	–	–	–	143	66	92	158	48·4	67·5	58·9	16·6	4·3	9·4	11·0	3·5	7·0	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.
6	1	7	6	1	7	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	44	49	93	–	–	–	93	47	51	98	23·5	28·5	25·8	12·7	1·9	7·1	9·5	1·5	5·5	Wonford House.
6	4	10	6	4	10	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	46	96	–	–	–	96	52	49	101	37·5	62·5	45·8	11·5	8·1	9·9	8·8	7·0	8·0	Barnwood House.
3	–	3	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	25	40	–	–	–	40	14	22	36	21·4	23·5	22·5	21·4	–	8·3	9·3	–	4·2	Liverpool Lunatic Hospital.
5	5	10	5	5	10	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	179	78	257	21	16	37	294	185	87	272	–	–	–	2·7	5·7	3·6	2·3	4·8	3·1	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots
2	4	6	2	4	6	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	33	32	65	–	–	–	65	32	34	66	31·2	16·6	25·0	6·2	11·7	9·0	4·4	9·0	6·7	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.
7	6	13	7	6	13	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	64	130	194	–	–	–	194	58	127	185	41·9	45·9	44·5	12·0	4·7	7·0	7·1	3·0	4·3	St. Luke's Hospital.
4	2	6	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	48	72	2	1	3	75	26	49	75	40·0	33·3	37·5	15·3	4·0	8·0	11·7	3·7	6·8	Bethel Hospital, Norwich.
13	11	24	13	11	24	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	137	139	276	–	1	1	277	169	163	332	43·8	37·3	40·1	7·6	6·7	7·2	4·9	4·2	4·6	Northampton Hospital.
3	4	7	3	4	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	32	64	–	–	–	64	31	33	64	25·0	25·0	25·0	9·6	12·1	10·9	7·6	9·3	8·5	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.
–	4	4	–	4	4	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	28	57	–	–	–	57	27	29	56	–	20·0	14·2	–	13·7	7·1	–	11·7	6·2	Warneford Asylum.
6	5	11	6	5	11	5	3	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	59	77	136	1	–	1	137	66	75	141	50·0	18·7	32·1	9·0	6·6	7·8	7·5	5·7	6·6	Charitable Institution, Coton Hill.
8	11	19	8	11	19	8	6	14	1	–	1	–	–	–	110	164	274	–	–	–	274	102	168	270	38·1	48·5	43·8	7·8	6·5	7·0	3·6	3·5	3·6	Bethlehem Hospital.
21	6	27	21	6	27	15	4	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	403	216	619	–	–	–	619	392	206	598	3·4	–	2·1	5·3	2·9	4·5	4·6	2·5	3·9	Asylum for Idiots.
6	5	11	6	4	10	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	71	53	124	26	26	52	176	95	79	174	11·7	72·7	35·7	6·3	6·3	6·3	5·4	5·1	5·3	York Lunatic Hospital.
5	6	11	5	6	11	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	74	127	–	–	–	127	53	78	131	18·1	43·7	33·3	9·4	7·6	8·3	7·9	6·1	6·8	The Retreat, York.
106	78	184	105	77	182	41	24	65	2	1	3	–	–	–	1,370	1,267	2,637	50	44	94	2,731	1,415	1,342	2,757	29·5	38·7	34·3	7·4	5·8	6·6	5·5	4·2	4·9	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	–	40	–	–	–	40	32	–	32	48·8	–	48·8	–	–	–	–	–	–	Netley Abbey, Southampton.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	95	15	110	–	–	–	110	95	15	110	33·3	–	33·3	4·2	–	3·6	4·0	–	3·4	Royal India Lunatic Asylum.
4	–	4	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	208	–	208	–	–	–	208	212	–	212	48·5	–	48·5	11·3	–	11·3	9·6	–	9·6	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth.
24	–	24	24	–	24	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	208	–	208	–	–	–	208	212	–	212	48·5	–	48·5	11·3	–	11·3	9·6	–	9·6	
28	–	28	28	–	28	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	343	15	358	–	–	–	358	339	15	354	48·6	–	48·6	8·2	–	7·9	5·0	–	4·9	
14	6	20	6	4	10	14	6	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	196	53	249	194	51	245	494	392	106	498	30·5	66·6	37·7	3·5	5·6	4·0	3·2	4·9	3·6	State Criminal Asylum.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

HOUSES.		NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1876.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1876.													DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1876.											
		PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.										Total Number.			Of the Total Number.								
												Private.			Re-admissions (known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum).			Transfers from other Asylums (not included in the Re-admissions).						Private.			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.		
																														Private.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Balham	Ivy Lodge (late Clarence Villa)	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bethnal Green	Bethnal House, Cambridge-road, E.	59	71	130	90	160	250	380	80	132	212	36	23	59	6	9	15	2	2	4	45	94	139	21	21	42	26	62	88	10	8	18
Bow	Grove Hall, Fairfield-road, E.	433	–	433	4	–	4	437	63	–	63	60	–	60	2	–	2	–	–	–	24	–	24	24	–	24	18	–	18	18	–	18
Brixton	1, Knowle-road (late 2, Knowle-road)	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Colville House, Thurloe Park-road (late Colville House, Norwood-road).	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brompton	Earl's Court House	–	28	28	–	–	–	28	–	5	5	–	5	5	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	5	5	–	3	3	–	3	3
Brook Green	Montague House	10	–	10	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Camberwell	Camberwell House	105	165	270	38	98	136	406	90	156	246	52	68	120	7	10	17	15	20	35	54	109	163	38	44	82	18	43	61	13	21	34
Chelsea	Blacklands House, King's-road	15	–	15	–	–	–	15	4	–	4	4	–	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Elm House, 149, Church-street	–	9	9	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1
Chiswick	Manor House	20	11	31	–	–	–	31	12	4	16	12	4	16	–	1	1	1	–	1	5	5	10	5	5	10	1	1	2	1	1	2
Clapton, Upper	Brooke House	38	44	82	–	–	–	82	14	11	25	14	11	25	1	2	3	–	–	–	13	11	24	13	11	24	7	7	14	7	7	14
Fulham	Laurel Bank, Parson's Green	–	9	9	–	–	–	9	–	5	5	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	4	4	–	2	2	–	2	2
,,	Munster House	24	–	24	–	–	–	24	23	–	23	23	–	23	1	–	1	–	–	–	16	–	16	16	–	16	6	–	6	6	–	6
,,	Normand House	–	7	7	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hackney	London House, London-lane	–	12	12	–	–	–	12	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1
Hammersmith	Otto House, North End	–	33	33	–	–	–	33	–	7	7	–	7	7	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	7	7	–	2	2	–	2	2
,,	Sussex and Brandenburgh Houses	32	17	49	–	–	–	49	24	13	37	24	13	37	4	2	6	1	–	1	16	10	26	16	10	26	4	–	4	4	–	4
,,	Upper Mall House	–	7	7	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1
Hampton Wick	Normansfield	62	28	90	–	–	–	90	17	2	19	17	2	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	4	11	7	4	11	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hanwell	Lawn House	–	7	7	–	–	–	7	–	6	6	–	6	6	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	4	4	–	1	1	–	1	1
,,	Kent Lodge	3	1	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hayes	Hayes Park	–	18	18	–	–	–	18	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	4	4	–	2	2	–	2	2
,,	Wood End Grove	–	17	17	–	–	–	17	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hendon	Hendon House	–	8	8	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hillingdon	Moorcroft House	45	–	45	–	–	–	45	11	–	11	11	–	11	1	–	1	1	–	1	10	–	10	10	–	10	2	–	2	2	–	2
Hoxton	Hoxton House	22	35	57	63	159	222	279	57	120	177	5	6	11	1	5	6	–	1	1	36	87	123	3	7	10	11	34	45	1	3	4
Isleworth	Wyke House	22	17	39	–	–	–	39	3	1	4	3	1	4	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	3	5	2	3	5	–	2	2	–	2	2
Kilburn	51, Priory-road	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leyton	Great House	–	12	12	–	–	–	12	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peckham	Peckham House	61	137	198	34	70	104	302	94	185	279	42	105	147	6	19	25	6	7	13	69	122	191	37	69	106	20	53	73	8	29	37
Peckham Rye	Silverton House, 26, Linden-grove	–	5	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roehampton	The Priory	27	28	55	–	–	–	55	6	4	10	6	4	10	2	–	2	–	–	–	4	4	8	4	4	8	2	2	4	2	2	4
Southall	Southall Park	12	9	21	–	–	–	21	4	7	11	4	7	11	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	4	6	2	4	6	1	1	2	1	1	2
,,	The Shrubbery	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Vine Cottage, Norwood Green	–	10	10	–	–	–	10	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	1	1
Stoke Newington	Northumberland House	30	35	65	–	–	–	65	18	12	30	18	12	30	3	1	4	2	2	4	13	13	26	13	13	26	8	4	12	8	4	12
Sunbury	Halliford House	8	15	23	–	–	–	23	6	5	11	6	5	11	1	3	4	–	–	–	4	6	10	4	6	10	2	3	5	2	3	5
Twickenham	Twickenham House	1	14	15	–	–	–	15	–	5	5	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL	1,035	816	1,851	229	487	716	2,567	526	690	1,216	337	299	636 *	36	63	99	29	35	64	322	509	831	217	238	455 †	126	226	352	83	95	178

* In addition to this number, 6 patients (2 males and 4 females) were transferred, during residence, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
† In addition to this number, 9 patients (4 males and 5 females) were transferred, during residence, from the Private to the Pauper Class.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1876.															PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1877.							Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1876.			HOUSES.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.												PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.							
			Private.			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			Suicides.																				
									Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	Ivy Lodge.
24	27	51	8	3	11	1	3	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	66	70	136	94	172	266	402	164	246	410	158	238	396	Bethnal House.
46	–	46	46	–	46	40	–	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	423	–	423	7	–	7	430	452	–	452	432	–	432	Grove Hall.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1, Knowle-road
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	4	–	4	3	–	3	Colville House.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	27	–	–	–	27	–	30	30	–	28	28	Earl's Court House.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	9	–	–	–	9	13	–	13	9	–	9	Montague House.
21	34	55	13	20	33	7	3	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	104	168	272	54	108	162	434	159	324	483	147	267	414	Camberwell House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	17	–	–	–	17	35	–	35	16	–	16	Blacklands House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	–	–	8	–	10	10	–	8	8	Elm House.
5	–	5	5	–	5	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	22	10	32	–	–	–	32	25	15	40	21	11	32	Manor House.
5	2	7	5	2	7	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	42	76	–	–	–	76	42	48	90	37	43	80	Brooke House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	–	–	10	–	12	12		10	10	Laurel Bank.
5	–	5	5	–	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	26	–	–	–	26	35	–	35	26	–	26	Munster House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	–	–	7	–	15	15	–	7	7	Normand House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	13	–	–	–	13	–	19	19	–	12	12	London House.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	32	–	–	–	32	–	35	35	–	32	32	Otto House.
3	1	4	3	1	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	19	56	–	–	–	56	42	24	66	34	17	51	Sussex and Brandenburgh Houses.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	6	–	10	10	–	6	6	Upper Mall House.
3	2	5	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	69	24	93	–	–	–	93	73	27	100	64	26	90	Normansfield.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	–	–	–	9	–	10	10	–	9	9	Lawn House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	4	3	1	4	3	1	4	Kent Lodge.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	17	–	–	–	17	–	19	19	–	17	17	Hayes Park.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	18	–	–	–	18	–	19	19	–	18	18	Wood End Grove.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	6	–	10	10	–	7	7	Hendon House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	46	–	46	–	–	–	46	48	–	48	45	–	45	Moorcroft House.
18	24	42	3	4	7	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	30	51	67	173	240	291	94	231	325	82	197	279	Hoxton House.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	15	37	–	–	–	37	25	20	45	22	17	39	Wyke House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	51, Priory-road.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	–	–	10	–	15	15	–	11	11	Great House.
18	26	44	11	16	27	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	55	157	212	47	87	134	346	125	250	375	107	242	349	Peckham House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	8	8	–	4	4	Silverton House.
5	2	7	5	2	7	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	24	26	50	–	–	–	50	35	33	68	25	27	52	The Priory.
1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	13	11	24	–	–	–	24	17	12	29	12	9	21	Southall Park.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	6	6	–	4	4	The Shrubbery.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	–	–	–	9	–	12	12	–	9	9	Vine Cottage.
3	3	6	3	3	6	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	31	63	–	–	–	63	40	45	85	28	32	60	Northumberland House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	14	24	–	–	–	24	12	16	28	9	15	24	Halliford House.
–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	15	16	–	–	–	16	1	17	18	1	15	16	Twickenham House.
159	128	287	113	60	173	59	11	70	3	–	3	1	–	1	1,040	816	1,856	269	540	809	2,665	1,447	1,542	2,989	1,284	1,342	2,626	TOTAL.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1876.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1876.										DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1876.								
		PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.							Total Number.			Of the Total Number.					
												Private.			Re-admissions (known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum).			Transfers from other Asylums (not included in the Re-admissions).						Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.		
																											Private.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Beds	Springfield House, Bedford	12	11	23	–	–	–	23	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Derby	Wye House, Buxton	16	17	33	–	–	–	33	11	8	19	11	8	19	–	–	–	1	–	1	6	8	14	6	8	14	4	4	8	4	4	8
Devon	Court Hall, Kenton (late Kenton House)	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Plympton House, Plympton	17	17	34	–	–	–	34	9	7	16	9	7	16	–	–	–	2	1	3	7	6	13	7	6	13	3	5	8	3	5	8
,,	Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross.	9	13	22	–	–	–	22	23	7	30	7	2	9	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	–	1	1	–	1
Durham	Dinsdale Park, Darlington	21	15	36	–	–	–	36	5	5	10	5	5	10	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	4	6	2	4	6	1	3	4	1	3	4
,,	Dunston Lodge, Gateshead	24	17	41	–	–	–	41	15	10	25	15	10	25	3	2	5	2	1	3	12	13	25	12	13	25	8	11	19	8	11	19
Essex	Essex Hall, Colchester	61	37	98	–	–	–	98	15	8	23	15	8	23	3	3	6	–	–	–	6	4	10	6	4	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Witham	10	6	16	–	–	–	16	4	2	6	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	–	4	1	–	1	1	–	1
Glamorgan	Vernon House, Briton Ferry	12	10	22	–	1	1	23	4	8	12	4	8	12	2	1	3	–	–	–	3	3	6	3	3	6	–	2	2	–	2	2
Gloucester	Northwoods, Bristol	8	14	22	–	–	–	22	19	11	30	19	11	30	–	–	–	9	8	17	9	3	12	9	3	12	1	1	2	1	1	2
,,	Fairford House, Fairford	22	18	40	–	–	–	40	4	2	6	4	2	6	1	1	2	–	1	1	6	2	8	6	2	8	2	–	2	2	–	2
,,	The Croft House, Fairford	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Sandywell Park, Dowdeswell, Cheltenham.	10	15	25	–	–	–	25	2	5	7	2	5	7	1	1	2	–	1	1	3	2	5	3	2	5	1	2	3	1	2	3
Hants	Westbrook House, Alton	14	14	28	–	–	–	28	3	7	10	3	7	10	–	3	3	–	–	–	4	4	8	4	4	8	–	2	2	–	2	2
Herts	Harpenden Hall, St. Albans	2	2	4	–	–	–	4	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Hadham Palace, Much Hadham	5	7	12	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	St. Andrew's Lodge, Watford	–	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hunts	Denmark Cottage, New-street, St. Neots	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kent	North Grove House, Hawkhurst	14	8	22	–	–	–	22	1	2	3	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	2	2	–	2	2
,,	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst	4	–	4	–	–	–	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	West Malling Place, Maidstone	11	12	23	–	–	–	23	1	2	3	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	1	4	5	1	1	2	1	1	2
Lancaster	Marsden Hall, Burnley	13	9	22	–	–	–	22	5	3	8	5	3	8	1	–	1	–	–	–	5	3	8	5	3	8	2	3	5	2	3	5
,,	Clifton Hall, Manchester	8	13	21	–	–	–	21	4	4	8	4	4	8	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	1	1
,,	Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	48	41	89	2	4	6	95	25	29	54	25	27	52	5	3	8	1	2	3	18	10	28	17	10	27	5	5	10	5	5	10
,,	Tue Brook Villa, Liverpool	12	18	30	–	–	–	30	10	7	17	10	7	17	1	1	2	–	–	–	8	4	12	8	4	12	3	1	4	3	1	4
Norfolk	Heigham Hall, Norwich	35	44	79	–	–	–	79	9	6	15	9	6	15	4	2	6	–	–	–	7	5	12	7	5	12	3	1	4	3	1	4
,,	The Grove, Catton, Norwich	7	5	12	–	–	–	12	2	3	5	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Northampton	Abington Abbey Retreat, Northampton	17	13	30	–	–	–	30	1	3	4	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	3
Shropshire	Stretton House, Church Stretton	38	–	38	–	–	–	38	12	–	12	12	–	12	3	–	3	1	–	1	10	–	10	10	–	10	4	–	4	4	–	4
,,	Grove House, All Stretton	–	37	37	–	–	–	37	–	13	13	–	13	13	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	11	11	–	11	11	–	9	9	–	9	9
,,	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch	1	2	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Somerset	Brislington House, Bristol	43	40	83	–	–	–	83	22	20	42	22	20	42	3	4	7	3	2	5	14	12	26	14	12	26	4	5	9	4	5	9

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1876.															PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1877.							Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1876.			HOUSES.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.												PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.							
			Private.			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			Suicides.																			
									Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	14	25	–	–	–	25	20	20	40	11	14	25	Springfield House.
1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	16	36	–	–	–	36	24	20	44	20	17	37	Wye House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	5	–	6	6	–	5	5	Court Hall.
3	–	3	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	18	34	–	–	–	34	23	21	44	18	17	35	Plympton House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	14	29	15	4	19	48	40	40	80	25	15	40	Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross.
4	–	4	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	16	36	–	–	–	36	28	22	50	22	16	38	Dinsdale Park.
3	1	4	3	1	4	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	13	37	–	–	–	37	30	25	55	25	16	41	Dunston Lodge.
7	6	13	7	6	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	63	35	98	–	–	–	98	66	33	99	60	35	95	Essex Hall.
2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	16	–	–	–	16	15	10	25	10	7	17	Witham.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	15	28	–	1	1	29	25	35	60	12	12	24	Vernon House.
1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	21	38	–	–	–	38	25	25	50	15	21	36	Northwoods.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	18	37	–	–	–	37	30	30	60	21	18	39	Fairford House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	–	4	4	The Croft House.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	17	26	–	–	–	26	17	17	34	9	16	25	Sandywell Park.
3	1	4	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	16	26	–	–	–	26	20	20	40	12	15	27	Westbrook House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	5	7	3	10	2	2	4	Harpenden Hall.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	6	11	–	–	–	11	12	8	20	5	7	12	Hadham Palace.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	6	6	–	1	1	St. Andrew's Lodge.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	Denmark Cottage.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	7	22	–	–	–	22	16	8	24	15	7	22	North Grove House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	6	–	–	–	6	6	2	8	4	1	5	Tattlebury House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	10	21	–	–	–	21	18	14	32	10	11	21	West Malling Place.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	9	21	–	–	–	21	15	13	28	13	10	23	Marsden Hall.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	13	25	–	–	–	25	15	15	30	10	13	23	Clifton Hall.
7	9	16	7	8	15	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	50	99	1	5	6	105	105	145	250	49	50	99	Haydock Lodge.
2	1	3	2	1	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	20	32	–	–	–	32	26	26	52	13	17	30	Tue Brook Villa.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	45	81	–	–	–	81	37	50	87	35	45	80	Heigham Hall.
1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	14	–	–	–	14	11	13	24	7	6	13	The Grove, Catton.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	13	29	–	–	–	29	24	19	43	16	13	29	Abington Abbey.
															37	–	37	–	–	–	37	40	–	40	38	–	38	Stretton House.
3	–	3	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	39	–	–	–	39	–	45	45	–	38	38	Grove House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	3	1	5	6	1	2	3	St. Mary's House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–														
2	6	8	2	6	8	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	42	91	–	–	–	91	56	50	106	48	42	90	Brislington House.

(*continued*)

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—*continued.*

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1876.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1876.													DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1876.											
		PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.										Total Number.			Of the Total Number.								
												Private.			Re-admissions (known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum).			Transfers from other Asylums (not included in the Re-admissions).						Private.			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.		
																														Private.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Somerset (*contd.*)	Longwood House, Bristol	27	18	45	–	–	–	45	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	28	19	47	28	19	47	4	–	4	4	–	4
,,	Bailbrook House, Batheaston	12	7	19	–	–	–	19	–	4	4	–	4	4	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	2	2	–	2	2
,,	Amberd House, Taunton	–	17	17	–	–	–	17	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	2	2	–	2	2
,,	Downside Lodge, Midsomer Norton	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stafford	Ashwood House, Kingswinford	9	15	24	–	–	–	24	10	11	21	10	11	21	2	1	3	–	–	–	7	8	15	7	8	15	4	6	10	4	6	10
,,	Moat House, Tamworth	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Oulton Cottage, Stone	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suffolk	The Glebe House, Aspall, Debenham	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	The Grove, Ipswich	8	–	8	–	–	–	8	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	–	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Bellevue House, Ipswich	1	3	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surrey	Lea Pale House, Guildford	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Church-street, Epsom	–	6	6	–	–	–	6	–	7	7	–	7	7	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	4	4	–	1	1	–	1	1
Sussex	Ticehurst Asylum	41	31	72	–	–	–	72	9	12	21	9	12	21	1	2	3	4	2	6	8	11	19	8	11	19	3	5	8	3	5	8
,,	St. George's Retreat, Ditchling, Burgess Hill.	16	29	45	–	–	–	45	10	13	23	10	13	23	–	–	–	1	3	4	6	7	13	6	7	13	3	3	6	3	3	6
Warwick	Burman House, Henley-in-Arden	13	8	21	–	–	–	21	3	7	10	3	7	10	2	2	4	–	1	1	2	3	5	2	3	5	1	2	3	1	2	3
,,	Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	4	4	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Dorridge Grove, Knowle Common.	6	10	16	–	–	–	16	2	1	3	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wilts	Laverstock House, Salisbury	21	20	41	–	–	–	41	10	8	18	10	8	18	2	–	2	–	–	–	9	4	13	9	4	13	5	1	6	5	1	6
,,	Fisherton House, Salisbury	46	50	96	207	278	485	581	93	107	200	22	23	45	6	13	19	5	2	7	79	116	195	11	13	24	28	38	66	5	7	12
,,	Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	13	19	32	–	–	–	32	5	2	7	5	2	7	1	–	1	–	–	–	5	4	9	5	4	9	4	2	6	4	2	6
,,	Kingsdown House, Box	13	20	33	–	1	1	34	2	7	9	2	7	9	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	2
York, E. R.	Marfleet-lane Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull	–	9	9	–	1	1	10	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	2	2	–	2	2
,, ,,	Dunnington House, York	19	14	33	–	–	–	33	2	5	7	2	5	7	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
York, N. R.	Terrace House, Osbaldwick	–	6	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
York, W. R.	Greta Bank, Barnoldswick, Bentham	3	1	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, ,,	Grove House, Acomb, York	12	13	25	–	–	–	25	2	5	7	2	5	7	1	2	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, ,,	Lime Tree House, Acomb, York	7	1	8	–	–	–	8	1	2	3	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	1	1
,, ,,	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham	–	18	18	–	–	–	18	–	5	5	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	6	6	–	2	2	–	2	2
York, City	Lawrence House, York	4	3	7	–	–	–	7	5	4	9	5	4	9	–	1	1	1	–	1	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	1	3	2	1	3
	TOTALS	771	798	1,569	209	285	494	2,063	361	391	755	277	300	577*	45	51	96	32	31	63	281	317	598	211	213	424	100	129	229	77	98	175

* In addition to this number, two female patients were transferred, during residence, from th Pauper to the Private Class.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—*continued.*

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1876.														PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1877.							Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1876.			HOUSES.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.											PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.							
			Private.			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			Suicides.																			
									Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	House closed		–	–	–	–	–		–0	–	–	6	4	10	Longwood House.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	7	18	–	–	–	18		2	20	40	11	8	19	Bailbrook House.
–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	–	–	–	15		–	20	20	–	15	15	Amberd House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	5		–	7	7	–	5	5	Downside Lodge.
4	3	7	4	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	15	23	–	–	–	23		10	20	30	7	14	21	Ashwood House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4		–	10	10	–	4	4	Moat House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	2		–	2	2	–	2	2	Oulton Cottage.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	3		4	–	4	3	–	3	The Glebe House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	6		8	2	10	7	–	7	The Grove.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	2		4	10	14	1	2	3	Bellevue House.
1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	3		6	–	6	3	–	3	Lea Pale House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	–	–	8		–	14	14	–	8	8	Church-street, Epsom.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	32	70	–	–	–	70		49	37	86	40	33	73	Ticehurst Asylum.
4	–	4	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	34	51	–	–	–	51		24	50	74	17	32	49	St. George's Retreat.
3	1	4	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–															
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	13	12	25	–	–	–	25		17	13	30	13	11	24	Burman House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	5		–	8	8	–	4	4	Hurst House.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	11	18	–	–	–	18		25	25	50	7	10	17	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum.
3	1	4	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	23	42	–	–	–	42		35	35	70	22	22	44	Laverstock House.
28	20	48	4	5	9	13	5	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	57	110	186	242	428	538		278	394	672	246	311	557	Fisherton House.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	17	29	–	–	–	29		20	20	40	13	18	31	Fiddington House.
1	2	3	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	22	35	–	1	1	36		17	25	42	13	21	34	Kingsdown House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	1	1	8		–	11	11	–	9	9	Marfleet-lane Retreat.
2	2	4	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	15	34	–	–	–	34		24	16	40	18	16	34	Dunnington House.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	5		–	10	10	–	6	6	Terrace House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	4		5	5	10	3	1	4	Greta Bank.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	16	28	–	–	–	28		14	16	30	13	15	28	Grove House.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	8	–	–	–	8		12	6	18	8	2	10	Lime Tree House.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	16	–	–	–	16		–	20	20	–	17	17	The Grange.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	4	11	–	–	–	11		8	5	13	6	4	10	Lawrence House.
94	69	163	70	53	123	20	8	28	1	–	1	–	–	–	767	834	1,601	202	254	456	2,057		1,332	1,553	2,885	983	1,089	2,072	Totals.

SUMMARY.

	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1876.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1876.										DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1876.												
	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.							Total Number.			Of the Total Number.									
											Private.			Re-admissions (known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum).			Transfers from other Asylums (not included in the Re-admissions).						Private.			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered		
																													Private.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
County and Borough Asylums	192	242	434	15,445	18,274	33,719	34,153	5,423	5,619	11,042	109	93	202	612	747	1,359	444	605	1,049	2,728	3,241	5,969	76	71	147	1,820	2,238	4,058	38	29	67
Registered Hospitals	1,340	1,240	2,580	115	101	216	2,796	450	488	938	435	470	905	52	64	116	36	36	72	379	440	819	299	367	666	133	189	322	130	180	310
Metropolitan Licensed Houses	1,035	816	1,851	229	487	716	2,567	526	690	1,216	337	299	636	36	63	99	29	35	64	322	509	831	217	238	455	126	226	352	83	95	178
Provincial Licensed Houses	771	798	1,569	209	285	494	2,063	364	391	755	277	300	577	45	51	96	32	31	63	281	317	598	211	213	424	100	129	229	77	98	175
TOTAL	3,338	3,096	6,434	15,998	19,147	35,145	41,579	6,763	7,188	13,951	1,158	1,162	2,320	745	925	1,670	541	707	1,248	3,710	4,507	8,217	803	889	1,692	2,179	2,782	4,961	328	402	730
Naval and Military Hospitals and India Asylum.	339	15	354	–	–	–	354	216	–	216	216	–	216	4	–	4	2	–	2	184	–	184	184	–	184	105	–	105	105	–	105
State Criminal Asylum	219	61	280	177	51	228	508	36	9	45	8	4	12	–	–	–	8	–	8	28	11	39	25	8	33	11	6	17	9	2	11
Private Single Patients (*a*)	163	276	439	–	–	–	439	67	107	174	67	107	174	–	4	4	17	29	46	46	89	135	46	89	135	8	15	23	8	15	23
GRAND TOTAL	4,059	3,448	7,507	16,175	19,198	35,373	42,880	7,082	7,304	14,386	1,449	1,273	2,722 *	749	929	1,678	568	736	1,304	3,968	4,607	8,575	1,058	986	2,044 †	2,303	2,803	5,106	450	419	869

(a) **Private Single Patients introduced here for the first time.**

* In addition to this number, 26 patients (9 males and 17 females) were transferred, during residence, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
† In addition to this number, 26 patients (11 males and 15 females) were transferred, during residence, from the Private to the Pauper Class.

SUMMARY.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1876.															PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1877.							Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1876.			
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.												PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.							
			Private.			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			Suicides.																			
									Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																	
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
2,970	1,633	3,703	30	22	52	1,319	1,087	2,406	8	9	17	2	1	3	196	242	438	16,066	19,019	35,085	35,523	–	–	–	15,986	18,946	34,932	County and Borough Asylums.
106	78	184	105	77	182	41	24	65	2	1	3	–	–	–	1,370	1,267	2,637	50	44	94	2,731	–	–	–	1,415	1,342	2,757	Registered Hospitals.
159	128	287	113	60	173	59	11	70	3	–	3	1	–	1	1,040	816	1,856	269	540	809	2,665	1,447	1,542	2,989	1,284	1,342	2,626	Metropolitan Licensed Houses.
94	69	163	70	53	123	20	8	28	1	–	1	–	–	–	767	834	1,601	202	254	456	2,057	1,332	1,553	2,885	983	1,089	2,072	Provincial License Houses.
2,429	1,908	4,337	318	212	530	1,439	1,130	2,569	14	10	24	3	1	4	3,373	3,159	6,532	16,587	19,857	36,444	42,976	2,779	3,095	5,874	19,668	22,719	42,387	TOTAL.
28	–	28	28	–	28	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	343	15	358	–	–	–	358	–	–	–	339	15	354	Naval and Military Hospitals and India Asylum.
14	6	20	6	4	10	14	6	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	196	53	249	194	51	245	494	–	–	–	392	106	498	State Criminal Asylum.
9	11	20	9	11	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	175	283	458	–	–	–	458	–	–	–	169	274	443	Private Single Patients.
2,480	1,925	4,405	361	227	588	1,453	1,136	2,589	15	10	25	3	1	4	4,087	3,510	7,597	16,781	19,908	36,689	44,286	2,779	3,095	5,874	20,568	23,114	43,682	GRAND TOTAL.

Appendix (B².)

STATISTICS of Insane Persons confined in Asylums, Hospitals,

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1877.						
	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES.							
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	–	–	–	338	372	710	710
Berks (Reading, and Newbury)	–	–	–	145	159	304	304
Bucks	8	7	15	176	224	400	415
Cambridge and Isle of Ely	–	–	–	150	158	308	308
Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.	5	3	8	176	176	352	360
Chester: Chester	–	–	–	231	226	457	457
„ Parkside, Macclesfield	9	7	16	236	282	518	534
Cornwall	24	24	48	223	306	529	577
Cumberland and Westmoreland	–	–	–	214	208	422	422
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	14	18	32	194	182	376	408
Derby	–	–	–	199	220	419	419
Devon	–	–	–	272	452	724	724
Dorset	15	9	24	213	262	475	499
Durham	3	9	12	414	313	727	739
Essex	–	–	–	370	488	858	858
Glamorgan	–	–	–	280	287	567	567
Gloucester	1	2	3	313	342	655	658
Hants	–	–	–	317	361	678	678
Hereford (County and City)	11	7	18	146	180	326	344
Kent: Barming Heath, Maidstone	–	–	–	484	645	1,129	1,129
„ Chartham, Canterbury	–	–	–	199	286	485	485
Lancaster: Lancaster Moor	–	–	–	509	475	984	984
„ Rainhill, Prescot	–	–	–	322	362	684	684
„ Prestwich, Manchester	–	–	–	505	623	1,128	1,128
„ Whittingham, Preston	–	–	–	487	596	1,083	1,083
Leicester and Rutland	14	21	35	207	187	394	429

Appendix (B².)

and LICENSED HOUSES, on the 1st January 1877.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER												Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
												COUNTIES, &c.
10	19	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
12	20	32	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	Berks, &c.
8	8	16	–	1	1	–	1	1	3	2	5	Bucks.
8	8	16	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	1	6	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
1	8	9	–	–	–	2	–	2	10	2	12	Carmarthen, &c.
15	15	30	–	–	–	1	–	1	17	11	28	Chester: Chester.
16	15	31	–	–	–	4	–	4	7	1	8	„ Parkside.
10	17	27	2	–	2	1	–	1	2	1	3	Cornwall.
21	24	45	–	–	–	2	1	3	12	8	20	Cumberland and Westmoreland.
21	24	45	–	–	–	1	–	1	6	3	9	Denbigh, &c.
19	20	39	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	Derby.
7	9	16	–	–	–	2	2	4	5	7	12	Devon.
4	6	10	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	–	4	Dorset.
22	38	60	–	–	–	3	1	4	34	15	49	Durham.
28	50	78	–	–	–	1	–	1	33	11	44	Essex.
12	11	23	–	–	–	3	–	3	11	4	15	Glamorgan.
4	7	11	–	–	–	1	1	2	5	2	7	Gloucester.
15	36	51	–	–	–	5	1	6	22	6	28	Hants.
13	13	26	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	1	1	Hereford.
32	38	70	2	–	2	4	2	6	21	14	35	Kent: Barming Heath.
8	13	21	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	„ Chartham.
26	28	54	–	–	–	–	1	1	57	56	113	Lancaster: Lancr. Moor.
17	19	36	1	–	1	3	1	4	41	42	83	„ Rainhill.
30	62	92	–	–	–	1	1	2	80	97	177	„ Prestwich.
41	60	101	–	–	–	1	–	1	92	88	180	„ Whittingham.
13	18	31	–	–	–	6	2	8	3	–	3	Leicester and Rutland.

(*continued.*)

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1877.						
	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Lincoln	–	–	–	284	301	585	585
Middlesex: Colney Hatch	–	–	–	848	1,236	2,084	2,084
„ Hanwell	–	–	–	733	1,098	1,831	1,831
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor	–	–	–	273	246	519	519
Norfolk	–	–	–	203	325	528	528
Northampton	1	3	4	116	147	263	267
Northumberland	5	7	12	208	167	375	387
Notts	–	–	–	190	208	398	398
Oxford (Abingdon, Oxford City, and Windsor).	–	–	–	213	286	499	499
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, &c.).	–	–	–	238	288	526	526
Somerset	3	4	7	291	342	633	640
Stafford: Stafford	–	–	–	268	275	543	543
„ Burntwood, Lichfield	–	1	1	269	228	497	498
Suffolk	–	–	–	176	235	411	411
Surrey: Wandsworth	–	–	–	424	614	1,038	1,038
„ Brookwood	–	–	–	411	546	957	957
Sussex	6	17	23	365	406	771	794
Warwick	7	18	25	265	315	580	605
Wilts	–	–	–	208	279	487	487
Worcester	9	26	35	335	375	710	745
York, N. Riding	19	19	38	230	227	457	495
„ W. Riding: Wakefield	–	–	–	695	708	1,403	1,403
„ „ Wadsley, Sheffield	1	2	3	340	446	786	789
„ E. Riding	5	5	10	112	119	231	241
Boroughs.							
Birmingham	28	13	41	279	313	592	633
Bristol	–	1	1	136	165	301	302
Hull	–	–	–	87	55	142	142
Ipswich	4	11	15	107	128	235	250
Leicester	–	–	–	150	165	315	315
London (City of)	–	–	–	148	230	378	378
Newcastle-on-Tyne	4	8	12	94	118	212	224
Norwich	–	–	–	50	56	106	106
TOTAL	196	242	438	16,066	19,019	35,085	35,523

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER												Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
13	22	35	–	–	–	4	–	4	15	–	15	Lincoln.
40	78	118	–	–	–	5	1	6	112	190	302	Middlesex (Colney Hatch.)
33	46	79	–	–	–	1	2	3	91	144	235	„ (Hanwell).
25	33	58	–	–	–	2	–	2	8	6	14	Monmouth, &c.
17	52	69	–	–	–	1	3	4	3	2	5	Norfolk.
17	22	39	–	–	–	5	2	7	2	–	2	Northampton.
26	27	53	–	–	–	1	–	1	15	8	23	Northumberland.
6	7	13	–	–	–	2	1	3	3	–	3	Notts.
4	11	15	–	–	–	2	–	2	5	–	5	Oxford, &c.
15	33	48	–	–	–	3	1	4	5	4	9	Salop and Montgomery.
35	37	72	–	–	–	5	1	6	3	1	4	Somerset.
20	29	49	–	–	–	1	6	7	5	8	13	Stafford: Stafford.
4	7	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	„ Burntwood.
12	9	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	Suffolk.
24	54	78	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	Surrey: Wandsworth.
23	37	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	66	105	„ Brookwood.
26	34	60	–	–	–	4	5	9	5	3	8	Sussex.
8	13	21	–	–	–	5	2	7	7	7	14	Warwick.
21	23	44	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	Wilts.
23	42	65	–	2	2	1	2	3	6	4	10	Worcester.
22	22	44	–	–	–	1	–	1	8	3	11	York, N. Riding.
107	121	228	–	1	1	–	1	1	10	5	15	York, W. Riding: Wakefield.
15	37	52	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	21	48	„ „ Wadsley.
6	8	14	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	1	4	York, E. Riding.
												Boroughs.
36	33	69	1	–	1	1	3	4	4	3	7	Birmingham.
9	16	25	–	–	–	1	–	1	6	5	11	Bristol.
5	8	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	Hull.
15	17	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	Ipswich.
9	11	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Leicester.
24	14	38	–	–	–	–	2	2	29	22	51	London (City of).
6	9	15	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
6	5	11	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	Norwich.
065	1,503	2,568	10	5	15	97	47	144	901	879	1,780	

REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND

COUNTY.	REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1877.						
		PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
	REGISTERED HOSPITALS:							
Chester - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	67	76	143	–	–	–	143
Devon - -	Wonford House, Exeter - -	44	49	93	–	–	–	93
Gloucester -	Barnwood House, Gloucester -	50	46	96	–	–	–	96
Lancaster -	Liverpool Lunatic Hospital, Ashton-street.	15	25	40	–	–	–	40
„ - -	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster.	179	78	257	21	16	37	294
Lincoln - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital -	33	32	65	–	–	–	65
Middlesex -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-st. -	64	130	194	–	–	–	194
Norfolk - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich -	24	48	72	2	1	3	75
Northampton -	Northampton General Lunatic Hospital.	137	139	276	–	1	1	277
Notts - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	32	32	64	–	–	–	64
Oxford - -	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford.	29	28	57	–	–	–	57
Stafford - -	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, Stafford.	59	77	136	1	–	1	137
Surrey - -	Bethlehem Hospital, Lambeth-rd.	110	164	274	–	–	–	274
„ - -	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Reigate.	403	216	619	–	–	–	619
York - -	York Lunatic Hospital, Bootham.	71	53	124	26	26	52	176
„ - -	The Retreat, York - -	53	74	127	–	–	–	127
	TOTAL - - -	1,370	1,267	2,637	50	44	94	2,731
	NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND INDIA ASYLUM:							
Hants - -	Netley Abbey, Southampton (Military).	40	–	40	–	–	–	40
Middlesex -	Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing.	95	15	110	–	–	–	110
Norfolk - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth.	208	–	208	–	–	–	208
	TOTAL - - -	343	15	358	–	–	–	358
	CRIMINAL ASYLUM:							
Berks -	State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor, Wokingham.	196	53	249	194	51	245	494

MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER												REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
												REGISTERED HOSPITALS:
8	14	22	5	7	12	–	1	1	–	–	–	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.
2	2	4	7	3	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	Wonford House.
4	3	7	10	5	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	Barnwood House.
1	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Liverpool Lunatic Hospital.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots.
1	2	3	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.
20	41	61	2	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	St. Luke's Hospital.
5	6	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Bethel Hospital.
18	28	46	12	9	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	Northampton Hospital.
2	2	4	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.
1	1	2	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	Warneford Asylum.
6	16	22	8	8	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	Charitable Institution, Coton Hill.
82	129	211	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Bethlehem Hospital.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Earlswood Asylum.
1	3	4	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	York Lunatic Hospital.
9	8	17	6	4	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	The Retreat, York.
160	259	419	66	44	110	–	1	1	–	–	–	
												NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND INDIA ASYLUM:
29	–	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Netley Abbey, Southampton.
1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Royal India Lunatic Asylum.
7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Royal Naval Hospital.
37	–	37	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
												CRIMINAL ASYLUM:
46	38	84	3	–	3	390	104	494	43	11	54	State Criminal Asylum.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

HOUSES.		TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1877.						
		PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Balham	Ivy Lodge (late Clarence Villa)	2	–	2	–	–	–	2
Bethnal Green	Bethnal House, Cambridge-rd., E.	66	70	136	94	172	266	402
Bow	Grove Hall, Fairfield-road, E.	423	–	423	7	–	7	430
Brixton	1, Knowle-rd. (late 2, Knowle-rd.)	1	1	2	–	–	–	2
„	Colville House, Thurloe Park-road (late Colville House, Norwood-rd.)	3	–	3	–	–	–	3
Brompton	Earl's Court House	–	27	27	–	–	–	27
Brook Green	Montague House	9	–	9	–	–	–	9
Camberwell	Camberwell House	104	168	272	54	108	162	434
Chelsea	Blacklands House, King's-road	17	–	17	–	–	–	17
„	Elm House, 149, Church-street	–	8	8	–	–	–	8
Chiswick	Manor House	22	10	32	–	–	–	32
Clapton, Upper	Brooke House	34	42	76	–	–	–	76
Fulham	Laurel Bank, Parson's Green	–	10	10	–	–	–	10
„	Munster House	26	–	26	–	–	–	26
„	Normand House	–	7	7	–	–	–	7
Hackney	London House, London-lane	–	13	13	–	–	–	13
Hammersmith	Otto House, North End	–	32	32	–	–	–	32
„	Sussex and Brandenburgh Houses	37	19	56	–	–	–	56
„	Upper Mall House	–	6	6	–	–	–	6
Hampton Wick	Normansfield	69	24	93	–	–	–	93
Hanwell	Lawn House	–	9	9	–	–	–	9
„	Kent Lodge	3	1	4	–	–	–	4
Hayes	Hayes Park	–	17	17	–	–	–	17
„	Wood End Grove	–	18	18	–	–	–	18
Hendon	Hendon House	–	6	6	–	–	–	6
Hillingdon	Moorcroft House	46	–	46	–	–	–	46
Hoxton	Hoxton House	21	30	51	67	173	240	291
Isleworth	Wyke House	22	15	37	–	–	–	37
Kilburn	51, Priory-road	–	2	2	–	–	–	2
Leyton	Great House	–	10	10	–	–	–	10
Peckham	Peckham House	55	157	212	47	87	134	346
Peckham Rye	Silverton House, 26, Linden-grove	–	4	4	–	–	–	4
Roehampton	The Priory	24	26	50	–	–	–	50
Southall	Southall Park	13	11	24	–	–	–	24
„	The Shrubbery	–	4	4	–	–	–	4
„	Vine Cottage, Norwood-green	–	9	9	–	–	–	9
Stoke Newington	Northumberland House	32	31	63	–	–	–	63
Sunbury	Halliford House	10	14	24	–	–	–	24
Twickenham	Twickenham House	1	15	16	–	–	–	1
	TOTAL	1,040	816	1,856	269	540	809	2,665

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER												HOUSES.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ivy Lodge.
8	30	38	9	8	17	–	–	–	–	1	1	Bethnal House.
7	–	7	9	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	Grove Hall.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1, Knowle-road.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Colville House.
–	1	1	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	Earl's Court House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Montague House.
10	21	31	11	23	34	1	–	1	–	4	4	Camberwell House.
–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	Blacklands House.
–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Elm House.
10	–	10	6	2	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	Manor House.
6	15	21	10	9	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	Brooke House.
–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Laurel Bank.
2	–	2	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	Munster House.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Normand House.
–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	London House.
–	2	2	–	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	Otto House.
3	5	8	10	5	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	Sussex and Brandenburgh Houses.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Upper Mall House.
–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Normansfield.
–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Lawn House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Kent Lodge.
–	3	3	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	Hayes Park.
–	2	2	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	Wood End Grove.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Hendon House.
6	–	6	22	–	22	1	–	1	–	–	–	Moorcroft House.
8	19	27	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	Hoxton House.
1	–	1	7	5	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	Wyke House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	51, Priory-road.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Great House.
16	31	47	11	11	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	Peckham House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Silverton House.
5	4	9	5	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	The Priory.
3	3	6	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Southall Park.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	The Shrubbery.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Vine Cottage.
4	3	7	9	8	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	Northumberland House.
3	8	11	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Halliford House.
–	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Twickenham House.
92	153	245	126	106	232	2	–	2	1	5	6	TOTAL.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1877.						
		PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Beds	Springfield House, Bedford	11	14	25	–	–	–	25
Derby	Wye House, Buxton	20	16	36	–	–	–	36
Devon	Court Hall, Kenton (late Kenton House).	–	5	5	–	–	–	5
,,	Plympton House, Plympton	16	18	34	–	–	–	34
,,	Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross.	15	14	29	15	4	19	48
Durham	Dinsdale Park, Darlington	20	16	36	–	–	–	36
,,	Dunston Lodge, Gateshead	24	13	37	–	–	–	37
Essex	Essex Hall, Colchester	63	35	98	–	–	–	98
,,	Witham	8	8	16	–	–	–	16
Glamorgan	Vernon House, Briton Ferry	13	15	28	–	1	1	29
Gloucester	Northwoods, Bristol	17	21	38	–	–	–	38
,,	Fairford House, Fairford	19	18	37	–	–	–	37
,,	The Croft House, Fairford	–	4	4	–	–	–	4
,,	Sandywell Park, near Cheltenham.	9	17	26	–	–	–	26
Hants	Westbrook House, Alton	10	16	26	–	–	–	26
Herts	Harpenden Hall, St. Albans	3	2	5	–	–	–	5
,,	Hadham Palace, Much Hadham.	5	6	11	–	–	–	11
,,	St. Andrew's Lodge, Watford	–	1	1	–	–	–	1
Hunts	Denmark Cottage, New Street, St. Neots.	–	2	2	–	–	–	2
Kent	North Grove House, Hawkhurst.	15	7	22	–	–	–	22
,,	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst	5	1	6	–	–	–	6
,,	West Malling Place, Maidstone	11	10	21	–	–	–	21
Lancaster	Marsden Hall, Burnley	12	9	21	–	–	–	21
,,	Clifton Hall, Manchester	12	13	25	–	–	–	25
,,	Haydock Lodge, near Newton-le-Willows.	49	50	99	1	5	6	105
,,	Tue Brook Villa, Liverpool	12	20	32	–	–	–	32
Norfolk	Heigham Hall, Norwich	36	45	81	–	–	–	81
,,	The Grove, Catton, Norwich	7	7	14	–	–	–	14
Northampton	Abington Abbey Retreat, Northampton.	16	13	29	–	–	–	29
Shropshire	Stretton House, Church Stretton.	37	–	37	–	–	–	37
,,	Grove House, All Stretton	–	39	39	–	–	–	39
,,	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch	1	2	3	–	–	–	3
Somerset	Brislington House, Bristol	49	42	91	–	–	–	91
,,	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton	11	7	18	–	–	–	18
,,	Amberd House, Taunton	–	15	15	–	–	–	15
,,	Downside Lodge, Midsomer Norton.	–	5	5	–	–	–	5

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER												HOUSES.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
–	–	–	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	Springfield House.
9	8	17	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	Wye House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Court Hall.
–	2	2	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	Plympton House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Western Counties Idiot Asylum.
3	3	6	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Dinsdale Park.
4	3	7	2	1	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	Dunston Lodge.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Essex Hall.
1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Witham.
3	4	7	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Vernon House.
2	3	5	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Northwoods.
2	2	4	3	4	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	Fairford House.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	The Croft House.
1	1	2	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Sandywell Park.
2	1	3	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	Westbrook House.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Harpenden Hall.
–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	Hadham Palace.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	St. Andrew's Lodge.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Denmark Cottage.
2	2	4	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	North Grove House.
–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Tattlebury House.
1	–	1	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	West Malling Place.
3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Marsden Hall.
2	1	3	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Clifton Hall.
5	6	11	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Haydock Lodge.
–	5	5	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Tue Brook Villa.
5	8	13	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	Heigham Hall.
–	1	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	The Grove.
3	2	5	4	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	Abington Abbey.
5	–	5	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Stretton House.
–	6	6	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Grove House.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	St. Mary's House.
10	8	18	16	14	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	Brislington House.
2	–	2	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	Bailbrook House.
–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Amberd House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Downside Lodge.

(*continued.*)

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1877.						
		PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Stafford - -	Ashwood House, Kingswinford	8	15	23	–	–	–	23
„ - -	Moat House, Tamworth - -	–	4	4	–	–	–	4
„ - -	Oulton Cottage, Stone - -	–	2	2	–	–	–	2
Suffolk - -	The Glebe House, Aspall, Debenham.	3	–	3	–	–	–	3
„ - -	The Grove, Ipswich - -	6	–	6	–	–	–	6
„ - -	Belle Vue House, Ipswich -	–	2	2	–	–	–	2
Surrey - -	Lea Pale House, Guildford -	3	–	3	–	–	–	3
„ - -	Church Street, Epsom - -	–	8	8	–	–	–	8
Sussex - -	Ticehurst Asylum - - -	38	32	70	–	–	–	70
„ - -	St. George's Retreat, Ditchling, Burgess Hill.	17	34	51	–	–	–	51
Warwick - -	Burman House, Henley-in-Arden.	13	12	25	–	–	–	25
„ - -	Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	–	5	5	–	–	–	5
„ - -	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum Dorridge Grove, Knowle Common.	7	11	18	–	–	–	18
Wilts - -	Laverstock House, Salisbury -	19	23	42	–	–	–	42
„ - -	Fisherton House, Salisbury -	53	57	110	186	242	428	538
„ - -	Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	12	17	29	–	–	–	29
„ - -	Kingsdown House, Box - -	13	22	35	–	1	1	36
York, E. R. -	Marfleet Lane Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull.	–	7	7	–	1	1	8
„ - -	Dunnington House, York	19	15	34	–	–	–	34
York, N. R. -	Terrace House, Osbaldwick -	–	5	5	–	–	–	5
York, W. R. -	Greta Bank, Barnoldswick, Bentham.	3	1	4	–	–	–	4
„ - -	Grove House, Acomb, York -	12	16	28	–	–	–	28
„ - -	Lime Tree House, Acomb, York.	8	–	8	–	–	–	8
„ - -	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham - - -	–	16	16	–	–	–	16
York, City -	Lawrence House, York - -	7	4	11	–	–	–	11
	TOTAL - - -	767	834	1,601	202	254	456	2,057

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER												HOUSES.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
3	4	7	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ashwood House.
–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Moat House.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Oulton Cottage.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	The Glebe House.
2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	The Grove.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Belle Vue House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Lea Pale House.
–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Church Street.
3	2	5	14	12	26	1	–	1	–	–	–	Ticehurst Asylum.
1	3	4	6	4	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	St. George's Retreat.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Burman House.
–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Hurst House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum.
5	7	12	2	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	Laverstock House.
59	66	125	6	5	11	54	17	71	29	14	43	Fisherton House.
2	1	3	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	Fiddington House.
4	3	7	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Kingsdown House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Marfleet Lane Retreat.
1	4	5	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	Dunnington House.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Terrace House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Greta Bank.
–	3	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Grove House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Lime Tree House.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	The Grange.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Lawrence House.
147	167	314	108	95	203	55	18	73	29	14	43	TOTAL.

SUMMARY.

	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1877.						
	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
County and Borough Asylums -	196	242	438	16,066	19,019	35,085	35,523
Registered Hospitals - - -	1,370	1,267	2,637	50	44	94	2,731
Metropolitan Licensed Houses -	1,040	816	1,856	269	540	809	2,665
Provincial Licensed Houses - -	767	834	1,601	202	254	456	2,057
TOTAL - - -	3,373	3,159	6,532	16,587	19,857	36,444	42,976
Naval and Military Hospitals and India Asylum.	343	15	358	–	–	–	358
State Criminal Asylum - - -	196	53	249	194	51	245	494
Private Single Patients (*a*) - -	175	283	458	–	–	–	458
GRAND TOTAL - -	4,087	3,510	7,597	16,781	19,908	36,689	44,286

(*a*) **Private Single Patients introduced here for the first time.**

- - - - - - - SUMMARY.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER												
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1,065	1,503	2,568	10	5	15	97	47	144	901	879	1,780	County and Borough Asylums.
160	259	419	66	44	110	–	1	1	–	–	–	Registered Hospitals.
92	153	245	126	106	232	2	–	2	1	5	6	Metropolitan Licensed Houses.
147	167	314	108	95	203	55	18	73	29	14	43	Provincial Licensed Houses.
1,464	2,082	3,546	310	250	560	154	66	220	931	898	1,829	TOTAL.
37	–	37	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Naval and Military Hospitals and India Asylum.
46	38	84	3	–	3	390	104	494	43	11	54	State Criminal Asylum.
–	–	–	54	82	136	–	–	–	–	–	–	Private Single Patients.
1,547	2,120	3,667	369	332	701	544	170	714	974	909	1,883	GRAND TOTAL.

Appendix (C.)

Beds, Herts, and Hunts (Three Counties) Asylum.

3 and 4 November 1876.

Beds, Herts, and Hunts Asylum.

Since this asylum was inspected by our colleagues in January 1875, the out-county patients have been removed, and this week 24 patients chargeable to unions within the three counties have been sent away to Ipswich Borough Asylum. These steps have been taken to postpone the necessity for providing additional accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the three counties; but the transfers from workhouses to this asylum, consequent upon the Parliamentary subsidy of 4 *s.* per week for each patient in a county asylum, have been so many, in addition to the ordinary number of applications for admission of acute cases, that the Committee have now, very properly, under their consideration plans for meeting the difficulty by further extension. The character of the cases now being sent in from the workhouses will, doubtless, not be overlooked by them, nor the fact that the day-space in this asylum is very deficient in proportion to its sleeping accommodation; better provision for the sick and epileptic should also be devised; a detached infirmary has become a necessity, and a larger chapel is urgently required.

Necessity for (1), increased accommodation; (2), a detached infirmary; and (3), a larger chapel.

Statistics.

These are the changes among the patients which have been recorded since our colleagues' visit:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	153	165	318
Discharged - - - -	78	106	184
Died - - - -	61	73	134

Of those discharged, 106 are reported to have recovered, and 70 have been transferred to other asylums.

The present numbers upon the books are 345 males and 373 females, an aggregate of 718 patients; but 8 of the men and 3 of the women are absent on trial.

The mortality has been at the rate of about 10 per cent. per annum, calculated upon the average daily number resident. There has been no suicide or fatal casualty. The following have been the causes of death, and these causes have been ascertained by post-mortem examinations in all but two instances:—

Post-mortem examinations.

Appendix (C.)

Beds, Herts, and Hunts Asylum.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General paralysis	14	7	21
Epilepsy	4	3	7
Other forms of brain disease, including those which ended in ordinary paralysis and epilepsy	4	1	5
Exhaustion after mania and melancholia	1	0	1
Pulmonary consumption	6	20	26
Other forms of lung disease and heart disease	11	12	23
Diseases of abdominal organs	0	4	4
Senile decay	17	24	41
Other ordinary causes	3	2	5
Erysipelas	1	0	1
	61	73	134

No inquest has been held. The proportion of deaths due to pulmonary consumption and other forms of lung disease is large, and has probably been influenced by the overcrowding which has taken place in this asylum during the last two years. Although there has been only one fatal instance of erysipelas, the disorder has frequently made its appearance among the patients. The imperfect ventilation of some of the sewers and drains leading to the cesspools has been considered to be one of the causes, and the defect, which is a grave one, has been to some extent remedied. Further improvements in this direction are, however, needed, and will, we hope, be carried out speedily. Although there are in this asylum a large number of feeble cases, we found only 3 men and 5 women in bed.

Erysipelas.

No one was either under restraint or in seclusion, and, according to the medical journal, there has not been a single instance of the use of either of these modes of treatment since January 1875, Dr. Swain being of opinion that such treatment is "very seldom if ever necessary." Those taking medicine last week were 16 men and 17 women.

Restraint and seclusion.

The epileptics are at present 98 in number, 47 of the male, and 51 of the female sex. The recommendation as to providing special supervision at night for this class has received attention. They, as well as the suicidal patients of each sex, are now placed in contiguous dormitories and single-rooms on their respective sides of the asylum; a night attendant of each sex is in special charge, visiting the several dormitories frequently. The structural arrangements offer difficulties in the way of *continuous* supervision, which is essential to a perfect plan; but additional facilities for enabling the attendantsto hear and see what takes place in the single-rooms can, and should be, provided.

Epileptics and night-watching.

The dress of the patients—and we saw them all, except those away on trial—was satisfactory, as a rule, except in the male infirmary, where we think that the services of the wife of an attendant in charge

Clothing.

Appendix (C.)

Beds, Herts, and Hunts Asylum.

charge would be found most useful. The male idiots have been brought together in a ward obtained by conversion of old workshops; they are there looked after by a married couple: the personal appearance of these idiots is very creditable to the attendants of that ward. The female patients have not yet been supplied with their winter clothing, but they were generally very neat and clean in person and dress. On inquiry, we were told that there is a good stock of clothing for both sexes; 166 men have Sunday suits, and more will be gradually provided.

Clothing.

The behaviour of the patients was quite as good as we could expect in day-rooms so overcrowded, and noisy threats were confined to a few; no complaint to us was made by any of rough treatment.

Dietary.

At dinner in the halls we saw upwards of 600 patients; they are provided with a liberal fare—solid meat on 5 days of the week, pudding or soup with suet on the other days.

Divine Service, &c.

We met the chaplain in the wards, and he appears to be at home among the patients. There is no training of the idiots yet, nor any school for the insane; but a Bible class is held once a week by the chaplain, and he performs service weekly in the infirmaries. The attendance in the chapel at Divine Service on Sunday morning last was 136 men and 151 women; but the chaplain reports that frequently the number is limited by the size of the chapel.

Amusements and exercise.

At the weekly dances given in winter, not more than 60 men but 130 women are usually present; larger numbers attend at the occasional concerts and theatrical performances, and at the outdoor gatherings in summer. About 65 men walk beyond the estate on Sundays, and the same number of women on 3 or 4 days weekly in fine weather; but with these exceptions, and except the men employed, the patients, as a rule, are not taken beyond their airing-courts. We are of opinion that in this, as in other asylums, much benefit to the patients, physically as well as mentally, would be found to follow, if a system of daily extended exercise beyond their courts, but on the estate, were adopted.

These are the records of employment:—

Men.		Women.	
On the land	61	At needlework	114
Shoemakers	8	In laundry	54
Tailors	3	Offices	12
Other trades	20	Ward-cleaners	46
Ward-cleaners	91	Other workers	3
Other workers	39		
Total	222	Total	229

Attendants.

The staff of attendants consists, on the male side, of 1 head, 19 ordinary day attendants, and 10 artisans and gardeners, assisting at meals, and at night and in morning. In the female division there are

are 1 head, 22 ordinary day attendants, and 6 laundrymaids, who assist occasionally. There are two night attendants on each side. The staff by day is numerically sufficient, we think, when none are withdrawn by sickness or temporary leave of absence; but in an asylum of this magnitude it is desirable to have an attendant constantly on duty at night in each of the infirmaries, in addition to the other night attendants. Appendix (C.) Beds, Herts, and Hunts Asylum. Attendants.

We have already referred to the overcrowding of the day-rooms; this is general, and so excessive as to seriously interfere with the comfort and proper treatment of the patients, and it cannot, we think, if allowed to continue, be otherwise than prejudicial to their bodily health. We, however, found all the wards, day-rooms as well as dormitories, remarkably clean. Over-crowding.

On the women's side great improvements have been introduced in the way of paint, colour, linoleum for floors, and additional furniture, all tending to cheerfulness and comfort. Improvements.

Sacking stretchers have been largely substituted for laths in the bedsteads, and we trust that this improvement will be extended to all the beds of that construction. The straw beds have been greatly reduced in number, and there are now, on the female side, only 4 of this material. The supply of hot water and the means of quickly filling and emptying the baths are said to be insufficient to allow each patient being bathed in clean water. These defects call for early remedy.

With regard to subjects of comment or recommendation at the last visit, we have to report that the well has been deepened, and there is now, we are informed, an ample supply of water. Additional hydrants and hose have been fixed within the building, but there are still no means of throwing water on to the roof were it on fire; and we think it important to direct attention again to this matter. Additional water-closets have been provided in the airing-courts, but those objectionable from their position in the basement on each side are still in use. Opportunity will, we understand, be taken in any scheme for additions to the asylum to substitute closets in better situations for the wards No. 5 on the male, and No. 6 on the female side. Recommendations adopted.

The weekly rate of maintenance continues to be nine shillings.

Much credit is due to those responsible for the management of this asylum for the many important improvements which have been effected since the last visit, and but for the overcrowding, we should have been able to have reported still more favourably of its present condition.

Berks County Asylum.

4 May 1876.

During our visit this day we have inspected every part of this asylum, and have seen and examined all the patients, except one of each sex, who are away on trial. We have a very favourable report to make, both as regards the state of the building and the condition Berks Asylum.

Appendix (C.)
Berks Asylum.

of the inmates, who were clean and well-dressed, and without exception free from excitement. Full opportunity for complaints was afforded to all, but none were made; many of the more intelligent patients spoke very favourably of the treatment they had experienced.

Restraint and seclusion.

No one was restrained or secluded. Restraint, indeed, has not been employed since the last visit, and only 2 men and 1 woman have been secluded, and each but on one occasion.

Dining arrangements and dietary.

We saw some of the dinners in the wards, and were present at dinner-time in the hall, where 109 men and 108 women were assembled, and where an abundant dinner of beef, bacon, and cabbage, with bread and beer, was provided.

Entertainments.

The hall, at all times too small, was to-day unusually crowded, because the stage for a dramatic performance to be given to-night had been erected, and occupied at least an eighth of the available space, but all behaved well. The pieces to be played to-night are "The Boots at the Swan" and "Villikins and his Dinah." These performances, as well as the other associated entertainments given from time to time, are so much enjoyed by the patients, and found so useful in their treatment, that the enlargement of the room to at least double its present size will, we hope, form part of the scheme for the addition rendered necessary for the reception of the patients who are to be removed from the Littlemore Asylum, and also to provide the necessary accommodation for the ordinary requirements of the county.

Asylum accommodation and contemplated enlargement.

There are now but 5 vacant beds for men, and the women's side is quite full. The present numbers have been exceeded, but no patient has been refused admission. The matter is a pressing one, and there is no doubt that inconvenience will be experienced before the new buildings can be erected. The ordinary arrangements of the institution are the same as reported on former occasions.

Divine Service.

Attending chapel there are usually about 92 of each sex, and 70 men and 74 women are present at the associated entertainments.

Country walks and occupations.

Fifty-two men are taken for walks beyond the premises, but no women are allowed this privilege, which, in our opinion, is to be regretted, and which we recommend for consideration. Forty-five men work on the land, and 25 in the workshops; 55 of both sexes clean in the wards, 28 women are employed in the laundry, and 35 do needlework. All the clothes and shoes are made on the premises.

Death-rate.

The general health is now good, and there were only 4 men and 2 women in bed to-day. Ten of each sex are under medical treatment. The mortality since our visit on the 14th December last year has been about the average, but has been larger in the female than in the male division. Five males and 13 females are reported to have died, all from ordinary causes; six of these cases were from senile decay, the patients being between 63 and 80 years of age.

Inquests and post-mortem examinations.

Two inquests were held in cases where the deaths were sudden. Post-mortem examinations were made on the bodies of 3 men and 5 women.

Admissions, discharges, and deaths.

The patients admitted amounted to 28, viz., 10 males and 18 females, and 4 males and 9 females have been discharged; leaving on the books this day, 130 males and 153 females, total 283, of

of whom one of each sex are away on trial. The weekly charge has been 10 *s.* 3 *d.* and 10 *s.* 6 *d.* Appendix (C.) Berks Asylum.

We have made all statutory inquiries, and in conclusion have pleasure in recording our opinion that the patients are well and kindly treated, and that the asylum is in a very creditable condition.

Bucks County Asylum.

6 November 1876.

Inspecting to-day this asylum, we find that the patients are 410, of whom 174 are males, and 236 are females; 4 men and 1 woman are away on probation; those in residence we saw, and gave to every individual full opportunity of speaking to us; with many we exchanged a few words; several expressed their approval of their general treatment, and no one complained of personal ill-usage by the attendants. The out-county patients have been reduced to 33; of these 25 are chargeable to Oxfordshire; the private patients are 15. The weekly rate of maintenance charged to unions within the county of Bucks varies from 11 *s.* 1 *d.* to 10 *s.* 6 *d.* according to the quarter of the year; 16 *s.* to 12 *s.* 3 *d.* is the charge for out-county patients, and private patients pay from 14 *s.* to 21 *s.* The beds vacant in the asylum are 6 on the male side and 4 in the female division. Bucks Asylum. Statistics.

The statutory records tell us of the following changes:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients Admitted - - -	42	58	100
„ Discharged - -	40	66	106
„ Died - - -	24	15	39

Of those discharged, 45 are reported to have been restored to sanity.

Adverting to the recommendation made by the Commissioners who last visited this asylum in September 1875, as to the removal of a certain class of patients here to workhouses and the charge of their friends, we are informed by Mr. Humphry that 6 only have been discharged to workhouses, and of these 3 have returned to the asylum; one union refused to undertake the charge of any of its lunatics already in the asylum. The Committee do not, it seems, discourage the application of relatives willing and able to take care of patients here, and anxious to have them at home; but those relatives have not, we learn, been invited to apply, and probably few are disposed to apply without some pecuniary assistance from the unions towards the maintenance of the lunatics. Of the women discharged, 14 were transferred to other asylums as not belonging to Bucks. Removal of chronic patients to workhouses, &c.

The mortality has been somewhat below the average annual rate Death-rate.

Appendix (C.)

Bucks Asylum.

in County Asylums. The following are the assigned causes of death:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General paralysis	4	0	4
Epilepsy	2	2	4
Other forms of brain disease, including those having ended in ordinary paralysis and apoplexy	3	5	8
Exhaustion after mania and melancholia	3	3	6
Pulmonary consumption	1	0	1
Other forms of lung disease and heart disease	3	0	3
Diseases of abdominal organs	0	2	2
Senile decay	5	0	5
Contagious and infectious diseases	2	0	2
Other ordinary causes	0	2	2
Casualties	0	1	1
Suicides	1	0	1
Total	24	15	39

Post-mortem examinations: Suicide.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 12 instances only. The suicide was that of a male private patient who had been for several years resident in the asylum, and who hung himself in his bedroom at night by means of his pocket-handkerchief. The fatal casualty was the suffocation of a woman in bed at night by turning on her face during an epileptic fit, no attendant being present at the time.

Inquests.

Coroner's inquests were held in both cases, and full particulars were at the time furnished to our Board, and formed the subject of correspondence. Means have since been adopted to render the single-rooms secure against similar suicidal attempts.

Epileptics.

Although the night supervision of epileptic patients is as yet only occasional (that is to say, they are visited once an hour), we are glad to learn that the Committee have decided to make it continuous; with this view a grant, we are told, has been passed by Quarter Sessions for constructing suitable dormitories and single-rooms for 32 patients of each sex, and plans for these additions will, we hear, be speedily submitted for approval of the Secretary of State.

Health.

There have been a few isolated cases of erysipelas, but no disorder of an epidemic or contagious kind has prevailed. Several very aged feeble patients have been admitted, but the general health is at present fairly good. We found 5 men and 7 women in bed, but several of them were only suffering from recent attacks of epilepsy.

Restraint and seclusion.

No one was under restraint or in seclusion. According to the medical journal, restraint has not been employed at all; but 4 men and 16 women have been secluded for excitement or violence, the former each once, and for a total duration of 49 hours; the latter on 24 occasions, and for an aggregate of 179 hours. One of the women, an epileptic, represents 6 of the occasions and 41 of the 179 hours.

The

The patients were seen by us in their wards; their behaviour, on the whole, was excellent, and the dress of both sexes was good and clean. We saw some of the females at dinner; the meal was served very properly, and the fare was liberal; it consisted of beef, potatoes, and greens, with bread and beer; we tasted the meat and the malt liquor, and were quite satisfied with the quality of each. Appendix (C.) Bucks Asylum. Dietary.

One hundred and eleven men are now usefully employed, and 118 women. An average of 30 of the latter assist in the laundry and washhouse, the latter of which has been enlarged since the last visit, and is now, it seems, adequate to the wants of the asylum. One hundred men, but only 75 women, appear to attend the chapel services. Eighty male and 60 female patients walk beyond the asylum grounds into the country on Sundays, but there is no system of regular extended exercise by walking beyond the airing-courts on week-days for either sex. We think it important that such exercise should be organised, and that every day, within the grounds, such (of the women especially) as are capable of being taken should be regularly walked. Occupations. Divine Service. Country walks.

Not more than 100 patients, of whom the majority are females, attend the weekly dances given in the recreation-hall. During the winter a somewhat larger number attend other occasional entertainments given there; one of these, a Christy Minstrel concert, is to take place next Friday. We still think that addition might be made with advantage to the ward amusements. Amusements.

We found the interior of the asylum throughout clean and well warmed and ventilated. Many of the day-rooms and corridors have been freshly painted and re-papered, and the wards present a cheerful and comfortable aspect. The beds and bedding are of good quality, and were found by us in proper order. The few bedsteads having lath bottoms should, however, either have sacking stretchers substituted for the laths, or be supplied each with a palliasse under the mattress. The infirmaries in both divisions are deficient in day-room space, and an addition in that respect is very desirable. This asylum is also at present without the very necessary convenience of a separate building for the isolation of cases of contagious or epidemic disorder. Renovations, &c. Want of day-room space in infirmaries and of a detached hospital.

The condition in which we find this asylum and the general contentment exhibited by the patients are proof that those responsible for the management are as zealous as heretofore in the discharge of their duties.

Cambridgeshire Asylum.

23 February 1876.

The numbers here have increased since the last visit, which was on the 8th July. At that time there were 269 patients; there are now 285—viz., 129 men, and 156 women. Cambridge Asylum.

The weekly charge for the present quarter is 13*s.* 5*d.*

Since the last visit the following have been— Statistics.

Appendix (C.)

Cambridge Asylum.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	27	32	59
Discharged - - - -	9	13	22
Died - - - - -	12	13	25

Seventeen recoveries are reported.

Death-rate.

The mortality has again been very high, namely, at the rate of about 14 per cent. per annum on the average daily number resident, which is about 4 per cent. above the average rate in County Asylums.

The assigned causes of death are:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General paralysis - - - -	1	1	2
Epilepsy - - - - -	0	1	1
Other forms of brain disease, including those ending in ordinary paralysis and epilepsy - - -	3	0	3
Exhaustion after mania and melancholia - - - - -	3	2	5
Pulmonary consumption - -	1	4	5
Other forms of lung disease and disease of the heart - - - -	3	2	5
Senile decay - - - - -	0	1	1
Cancer - - - - - -	0	1	1
Erysipelas - - - - -	0	1	1
Other ordinary causes - - -	1	0	1
Total - - -	12	13	25

Post-mortem examinations.

Post-mortem examinations have been made in 14 cases.

Inquests.

A Coroner's inquest has been held in one instance only, when the following verdict was returned: "That W. J. died from inflammation and congestion of the left lung supervening on an injury of the left side, shoulder, and arm, caused by a fall whilst being undressed for the purpose of being bathed by the attendant." The injury referred to occurred during Dr. Bacon's absence on leave, and when the asylum was in charge of his *locum tenens*. The attendant was dismissed, it being proved that he was at least negligent of his duty in not reporting the fall to the medical officer.

Erysipelas.

The fatal case of erysipelas occurred two days ago. Though no patient is at present suffering from this disease, its recent reappearance on the female side, in the present crowded state of the house, and with the defective sanitary arrangements as regards the position and insufficient number of the water-closets, is a source of much anxiety.

Those

Those last week under medical treatment were 6 men and 12 women, and there were 5 of each sex in bed to-day. None, however, were in seclusion, and, since the last visit, this has been resorted to only in the cases of one patient of each sex. The man, a most violent epileptic, was thus treated during his attacks, on 11 occasions, for a total duration of 112 hours, but the woman on one occasion only, for 6 hours. Appendix (C.) Cambridge Asylum. Seclusion and restraint.

A patient of each sex is absent on trial. The remainder we have seen. There was great quiet and order amongst them; they appear contented with their treatment, and the complaints, even with regard to detention here at all, were comparatively few. Our attention was, however, drawn to a patient (E. T.) who had a black eye. He complained of having been struck yesterday by an attendant. The circumstances had already been investigated by Dr. Bacon, and the attendant had been sent away this morning. We believe the assault to have been almost unprovoked, and to admit of no excuse; but the evidence elicited by our own inquiries did not seem sufficient to ensure a conviction, or we should certainly have recommended criminal proceedings to be taken. Assault by an attendant.

The dinner to-day, which we saw served in some of the male wards, was a good one, consisting of boiled beef, with parsnips, bread, and beer. Dietary.

Nearly all in both divisions have a change of suits for Sundays, and the dress in which we saw them to-day was fairly good. Clothing.

The wards were clean, but the atmosphere in Female Ward No. 2, occupied by patients of the least favourable class, was necessarily, owing to overcrowding, somewhat tainted. The leakage of a hot-water tank has done some damage to a portion of the wall of one of the upper dormitories.

The bedding is in good condition, and seems well kept by the attendants.

The staff of attendants is the same as at the last visit; their wages are unaltered, and we are glad to hear that trouble had not been experienced from frequent changes amongst them. Attendants.

From 15 to 20 patients of each sex go occasionally to the village church on Sundays, on the afternoon of which day there is also a service in the chapel here, attended by from 70 to 80 men, and about the same number of women. Divine Service.

The returns of the numbers employed are satisfactory, and all shoes and clothes are made on the premises. Occupations.

The weekly dance continues, and other entertainments are sometimes given. Amusements.

The most important structural improvement effected since the last visit is the removal of the wall between the washhouses, and the introduction of a lantern in the roof to promote ventilation. Structural changes.

The Board are already aware that, after several communications with the Committee and conferences with the architect, plans for the enlargement and improvement of the asylum were ultimately decided on in October last, which the Commissioners agreed to recommend for the approval of the Secretary of State. The architect has since been engaged in preparing working drawings and estimates, with the view to the formal approval of the expenditure by Contemplated enlargement and improvement of the asylum.

Appendix (C.)

Cambridge Asylum.

by the several bodies in union; but we learn that this cannot in each case be obtained until the Easter sessions. The delay in proceeding with the work is much to be regretted, and, when commenced, we hope that it will be pressed forward with the utmost expedition.

An assistant medical officer not yet appointed.

We regret to report that the asylum is still without the services of an assistant medical officer; but the superintendent, unaided, continues to devote himself zealously and assiduously to the discharge of his duties.

Joint Counties Asylum, Carmarthen.

29 March 1876.

Carmarthen Asylum.

The patients on the books of this asylum are 347 in number, and comprise 174 men and 173 women.

Numbers.

All of these we have seen, except one man, who escaped a few days ago. In the above numbers are included 6 males and 3 females who are of the private class. They pay at the rate of 14 *s.* to 1 *l.* per week; the weekly charge for the paupers is 9 *s.* 4 *d.*

Statistics of admissions, discharges, and deaths.

Since the visit last year, which was made on the 5th of June, there have been:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	28	31	59
Discharged - - - -	8	12	20
Died - - - - -	11	6	17

The recovery of 4 men and 11 women is reported.

No inquest has been held, nor has there been any serious accident.

Post-mortem examinations

Post-mortem examinations have been made in every case of death.

The mortality has been very low, viz., at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum on the average daily number resident; and the recorded causes of death are such as are ordinary in asylums, and none call for special observation on our part.

The health of the patients generally is, on the whole, good at the present time, and during our inspection of the wards we did not find more than 4 men and 7 women in bed.

Restraint and seclusion.

No restraint has been employed since the last visit, and seclusion only on two occasions, with respect to one patient of each sex—as regards the man for 4 hours, and in the case of the woman for 6.

Divine Service.

We have made inquiries as to other matters prescribed by statute, and we find that the arrangements for two services in the chapel on Sundays (one in English, and the other in Welsh,) the weekly entertainments, and the various employments, are carried on as heretofore. All the clothes required are made here. The carpenters are at present busy in preparing beds for the new building, which is being fitted up for male patients, and in altering the

Amusements and occupations.

the backs of some of the old bedsteads, which previously had projecting corners, by substituting those with rounded ends, thereby rendering them more sightly, and removing means of which suicidal patients might have availed themselves for self-injury.

Altogether the total numbers employed are, of the men 99, and of the women 131. Of the latter, 22 work in the laundry, and 37 in the wards and kitchen.

Dining arrangements.

There were 250 of both sexes at dinner together to-day in the dining-hall. The most perfect order prevailed, and the dinner (which was of Australian meat and potato-pie, well dressed) appeared to give general satisfaction.

Walking parties.

Parties are taken regularly, when the weather permits, beyond the airing-courts for walks, and the condition of the patients in both divisions was very satisfactory.

They were, without exception, quiet and well-conducted, and remarkably free from complaint.

Clothing.

Their dress, both as regards quality and cleanliness, and their personal appearance and state generally, were exceptionally good. All have Sunday suits given them, and the men's linen is changed twice a week.

The wards are in very good order, both as regards cleanliness and ventilation, and general comfort and cheerfulness. Some of the sacking bedsteads are considerably sunk, but they are being replaced by wooden ones. In some instances, also, we noticed that the mattrasses had become very thin, but we were glad to hear that horsehair ones were to be substituted for those of flock and coir. In other respects the bedding and the supply of blankets for each patient is good, and all was throughout clean.

Suicidal and epileptic cases

Since the last visit, the arrangements then in progress for providing wards for the night use of suicidal and epileptic patients have been completed, and are found to be most satisfactory. The lighting and means of inspection of the single-rooms, and arrangements for hearing any noise which may take place in them, have been carefully carried out by Dr. Hearder at a very trifling cost, and with complete success. These wards are, in each division, under the special charge of a night-nurse, and the general night-watching is conducted as before—namely, by visits to each ward once every hour, by another night-nurse on either side. Tell-tale clocks are shortly to be introduced.

Inadequacy of accommodation, preparation of the "Mansion" for reception of patients, &c.

There are at present only 3 vacant beds for males, and the "Mansion," to which it is proposed to transfer 50 quiet patients, engaged in outdoor work, is in the hands of workmen, and will not be fit for occupation for three months. When finished, additional beds will thus be provided for 50 men in the main buildings.

The female division is, however, now full, and the necessity for adding to the accommodation at the earliest period is of pressing importance. The provision for the sick, and for the helpless and aged, is, at present, so inadequate that we agree with Dr. Hearder in thinking that building an infirmary ward would be the best direction in which to extend the accommodation.

Conveyance of patients to the asylum.

We are glad to find that the practice, animadverted upon at the last visit, of sending patients to the asylum in charge of a policeman

Appendix (C.)
Carmarthen Asylum.

man, has so far been altered, that a female now always accompanies a patient of that sex; and also, that if a policeman brings a patient of either sex, he is dressed in plain clothes.

The result of our visit enables us to speak highly of the condition and management of this asylum, and of the judicious treatment of its inmates.

Cheshire Asylums.—1. Chester.

5 October 1876.

Cheshire Asylums. (Chester.)
Statistics.

At our visit this day for inspection of the asylum we learn that the number of patients has slightly fallen: 452, against 455 at the visit made by Commissioners on the 25th February 1875, is the total of both sexes under Dr. Davidson's charge. The males are 230, the females are fewer by 8. No patient is absent on leave, and we have seen all, men and women. The weekly maintenance rate has been reduced from 8 *s.* 9 *d.* to 8 *s.* 2 *d.* for unions within Cheshire. Out-counties pay at the rate of 14 *s.* per week, per head, and Chester paupers are received each for 11 *s.* 11 *d.* weekly; these were formerly charged 12 *s.* 6 *d.* The patients are chargeable thus: 372 to Cheshire, 76 to Chester, and 4 to out-counties. 130 cases have been admitted since the Commissioners' Report for 1875 into the male division, and 99 on the female side. About half as many of each sex have been sent away cured; the total number discharged has been 137. In the registry of deaths appear the names of 68 men and 27 women.

Aged and feeble cases.

The bodily condition of many of the patients on admission is stated to have been very unfavourable, and we noticed a large number of aged and feeble patients, suffering more from the effects of old age than insanity, and hardly requiring asylum treatment, or more care than ought to be provided for them in workhouse infirmaries. We suggest that the Visitors should specially examine such cases as Dr. Davidson thinks might be treated in workhouses, with a view of discharging them thither, if the Visitors think fit.

Want of a detached hospital.

There has been no epidemic in the asylum, but should such occur there is no detached hospital for treatment.

Among the ordinary causes of death, we remark that general paralysis has carried off 31 patients, and 8 patients have died of epilepsy. The fatal casualties have been 3: viz., a child, burnt to death by his clothes catching fire (it seems from a spark from a fireplace in the infirmary), the suffocation of an epileptic man in a fit, and the suicide by hanging of another man.

Inquests and case of suicide.

Inquests were held in each case. Our Board is acquainted with those of burning and suffocation, but with reference to the suicide we have somewhat to add to the information duly communicated to Whitehall Place. This patient's tendency to suicide was known to the attendants in charge of him in the hospital, where he was placed in consequence of want of room in the suicidal dormitory, and the night attendant admitted that he knew the man to be suicidal, and as such that it was his duty to visit him every hour; this, however, he

he omitted to do, and he only visited him four times during the night on which the suicide took place, the last time being at 3.35 a.m. At 6 a.m. a day attendant went into the single-room where the patient was unfortunately placed to sleep, and found him hanging from the shutter-cord, which he is supposed to have detached by biting it through with his teeth. The shutter is admitted to have been imperfectly locked, and was found partly down. It will be for the Visitors to decide whether the night attendant, who has been for 25 years in office, can be retained. Alterations are now being made in the shutters of the single-rooms, which will prevent access by patients to the cords, and some secure mode of locking them will be adopted. It is evident, however, that the extension of the dormitory for suicidal and epileptic patients, and the construction of a few single rooms leading out of it, are urgently required in each division, and we trust that the Visitors will lose no time in providing them. On both sides tell-tale clocks should be supplied in the suicidal and epileptic dormitories.

Suicidal and epileptic patients.

The value of the special night supervision of the suicidal was some months ago shown here by the prevention of a suicide. A male patient had secreted glass in his mouth, and had so taken it with him to bed; and when he thought that he was unobserved attempted to cut his throat, and was only saved by the vigilance of the attendant sitting up in the dormitory.

Night attendance.

Besides the above-mentioned inquests, two were held in cases of death from natural causes.

Post-mortem examinations have been 32.

Post-mortem examinations.

There are at present registered as under medical treatment 4 men and 11 women; we found 3 male patients and 7 females in bed, but no individual was in seclusion or under restraint while we were in the wards.

There has been no instance of restraint being employed since the last visit of the Commissioners, nor has any female patient been secluded; 11 men, however, 6 of whom were epileptics, have been placed in seclusion, upon 19 occasions, for a total period of 129½ hours. There was very little excitement in either division as we were going through the asylum, and few complaints were made to us, either as to treatment or diet.

Restraint and seclusion.

Personally, the patients were in a satisfactory state, but the clothing of the men in many instances was a good deal worn and not very clean, and more attention is required on the part of the attendants as to the fitting and buttoning of the men's dress. The material used for the women's gowns is open to improvement, and we have made some suggestions to the matron upon this subject, which she will doubtless convey to the proper quarter. About 90 of the men have Sunday suits, and we think that a much larger number might be supplied therewith with advantage. We are glad to report that all the men have now a change of shirts and stockings twice a week.

Personal Condition and Clothing.

We saw 76 patients of each sex at dinner in the hall. Bacon, cured in the asylum, with potatoes and cabbage was the meal, and it was liberal in quantity; the behaviour of the men and women thus brought together was excellent.

Dietary.

Appendix (C.)

Cheshire Asylums. (Chester.)

Divine Service.

The attendance at chapel on last Sunday is recorded of 110 men and 116 women, a fair proportion of the whole number, taking into consideration the bodily infirmity of so many of the patients here. There is no Divine Service for the Roman Catholics by a priest of their own faith, but by the removal of out-county patients the number of Roman Catholics is greatly reduced; a priest visits them monthly. A school is held twice a week, and 30 of each sex attend.

Recreation and occupations.

Recreation is kept up, and the employment of the patients calls for no special notice.

When viewing the workshops, we observed that the erection of a new boiler has reduced the size of the blacksmith's shop, and that several of the other shops are also cramped as to space, and that the adjoining mortuary is not what it should be.

A separate post-mortem room needed.

There is no separate room for post-mortem examinations, and this must offend the feelings of some of the relatives of the dead, when attending at funerals, or visiting the corpses at the mortuary; these matters we commend to the early consideration of the Committee.

The ventilation and cleanliness of the wards are very praiseworthy, and the bedding was everywhere, so far as we examined it, in excellent order and of good quality.

Structural alterations.

In several directions important structural alterations have been made since the last visit. The infirmaries in each division have been considerably extended, single-rooms and large cheerful day-rooms and dormitories have been provided in them, in connection with No. 5 Ward on each side. A new padded-room and better lavatories have also been made in each division; the old dining-room in the infirmaries has been enlarged, and there is now additional water-closet accommodation in Wards 2 and 3. Important improvements have been effected in the means for the extinction of fire, and a water-pipe and hydrants protect No. 6 block, and more generation of steam and larger pumping powers are obtained.

Attendants.

With the view of inducing the male attendants to remain in the asylum instead of frequenting public-houses in the evening, Dr. Davidson has judiciously provided a good-sized reading and recreation room for them, in which he proposes to place a billiard-table, books, newspapers, &c. The nurses on the female side have had a rise of 2 *l.* lately in their yearly wages. Inquiry informs us that 7 women and 7 men of the class of attendants have been engaged here during the past 12 months. The male staff consists of 1 head and 22 subordinate attendants, including the baker and stoker, who give some assistance in the wards; and the female nurses consist of 1 chief, 22 ordinary attendants, and 2 laundresses. Two female attendants have been added, one in No. 4, the other in No. 5 of the women's division, and 1 male attendant has been added in No. 4 Ward on the men's side.

We have again to state our opinion that this asylum is in an efficient state, and that the general treatment of the patients is kind and judicious.

Cheshire Asylums.—2. Macclesfield.

8 and 9 March 1876.

Cheshire Asylums. (Macclesfield.)

This asylum has now 591 patients, of whom 274 are males, and 317 females; there are also 2 males and 7 females away on leave. Of the whole number resident, only 321 are chargeable to the county; 21 are private patients, who pay from 15*s.* to 20*s.* a week; and the rest come from the following places, viz.:—Northampton, county and borough, 171; Salop, 48; Carlisle, 5; Lancashire, 3; Peterborough, 2; Abergavenny, 15. The Northampton and Salop patients are charged 12*s.* a week, but all the rest pay 14*s.* The county rate is 9*s.* 11*d.*

Numbers.

During our visits yesterday and this morning we have examined every patient, and given every one of them an opportunity of speaking to us. The complaints made were very few, and none of them had reference to harsh usage by attendants or nurses.

On both days we were present in the hall during dinner, where 107 men and 114 women were assembled, and we also saw the dinners served in some of the wards. The food yesterday was Australian meat, served cold, with potatoes, and to-day boiled beef and potatoes, with bread and beer. Everything was very good and neatly served. Both in the hall and in the wards, with the exception of a few women in No. 3, the patients behaved very well, and we had reason to be satisfied with the state of their clothing.

Dining arrangements.

There was no one secluded in either division, but a woman in No. 3 ward was restrained by means of a dress with long sleeves, which were tied behind her back. This restraint we find, on inquiry, has been imposed, day and night, since the 3rd of last August, to prevent self-injury. This very unusual amount of restraint is said to be necessary in this case, but we hope that every effort will be made to dispense with it. The other reported cases of restraint are a female patient, specially noticed in the last Report as very constantly secluded, who wore a jacket in the daytime from the 7th of April to the 26th of May, and from the 16th to the 29th of June, but who, since that time, has not been either restrained or secluded; and 6 other women, who have worn gloves on eleven occasions for various reasons. As regards the use of seclusion, there is record of 5 males and 17 females having been subjected to it—the former on 17 occasions for 156 hours, and the latter on 49 occasions for 372 hours; 14 of these instances had relation to the special case already noticed.

Seclusion and restraint.

The general health of the patients appears to be satisfactory at present, notwithstanding that the proportion of old and feeble cases is large. There were, altogether, 10 men and 14 women in bed, and only 9 patients of both sexes are registered as under medical treatment for bodily disorders; 5 males and 7 females are taking medicine for their mental maladies.

Health.

The deaths registered since our last visit a year ago amount to 49 in the male, and 34 in the female division; and the mortality has again been high, amounting to about 13 per cent., but no special or epidemic disorder has prevailed. Of the whole number of deaths, 40 were attributed

Deaths.

Appendix C.)

Cheshire Asylums. (Macclesfield.)

Death from eating yew-leaves and holly-seeds.

Inquests and post-mortem examinations.

tributed to various diseases of the brain; the rest were of an ordinary character, except 2—viz., that of a man who "died from convulsions produced by congestion of the brain, brought on by an attempt to commit suicide, by hanging, on the 20th of April;" and that of a woman who died on the 3rd of January last, having swallowed some yew-leaves and the leaves and seeds of holly which had been used for Christmas decorations. Inquests were held in both these cases. There were post-mortem examinations on the bodies of 34 males and 21 females.

The admissions have been numerous, viz., 136 males and 150 females, and 39 males and 62 females have been discharged.

Night-watch.

The ordinary arrangements of this asylum remain as before reported, but there have been important changes in regard to night-nursing on the female side, a special night attendant having been appointed for each ward. The following statement, furnished to us by Dr. Deas, sets forth very clearly how the system is carried out:—

"There are five nurses, one of whom attends to No. 1 Ward, and also exercises supervision over the others. In Nos. 2, 3, and 4 there is a nurse in each, who attends to the patients in their own ward alone. In No. 5 there is a nurse whose sole duty it is to watch three dormitories containing 34 epileptics. She sits between them with the doors open, but some partitions are about to be taken down to render the supervision more complete. As a rule, suicidal cases are watched by the night-nurses attached to their own wards; in bad cases their exclusive attention being devoted to these. Sometimes a suicidal case is sent to sleep in the epileptic dormitories, but rarely.

"On the male side there are, at present, only two night attendants, but the same arrangement is about to be adopted as on the women's side. One of the present attendants has sole charge of the three dormitories in No. 5 which are used, as on the women's side, for epileptics."

Epileptics.

There are, altogether, 44 male and 46 female epileptics. Some of them are violent cases, who are unfit to sleep in associated dormitories, and they are, therefore, of necessity placed in the single-rooms in the lower galleries attached to No. 3 Wards on both sides, there being no rooms of that kind in No. 5 Wards. This is a defect for which, at present, we see no remedy; but it will be seen, from what is stated above, that as thorough and continuous a system of night supervision has been instituted throughout the asylum as its present structural arrangements will permit.

Attendants.

The present staff of day attendants and nurses comprises 21 of the former and 26 of the latter, including two laundrymaids, but not counting the head attendants on either side. As before stated, there are 2 night-watchers on the male, and 5 on the female side. A revised scale of wages has been drawn up for the nurses, increasing their chances of promotion, and giving more encouragement for good conduct.

We visited all parts of the asylum, and can report very favourably of its cleanliness and good ventilation. The wards are remarkably cheerful, and well furnished with all necessary comforts, and

Appendix (C.)

Cheshire Asylums. (Macclesfield.)

and means for in-door amusement are plentifully provided. The galleries of Nos. 4 and 5 on both sides have been painted, papered, and decorated, and also portions of No. 5 day-rooms, &c.; a large number of the single-rooms have also been done, but those in No. 3 gallery on the women's side are still in a bad state, and require immediate attention. There is also a padded room in this ward in a very dilapidated condition. The padded rooms on either side are not convenient or well placed, and we recommend that they should be used for other purposes, and fresh ones fitted up in the lower galleries or wards, where they would be more immediately under the supervision of the attendants. The upper floor of the male infirmary, not having been found necessary for the accommodation of the sick, has been painted, fitted up, and furnished, and is occupied as a reception-ward for recent cases and private patients. It will contain 32 inmates, and is very comfortable.

Padded rooms.

Land planted and levelled, new walk, &c.

A considerable amount of planting and levelling of the ground has been done. A walk, which will ultimately go all round the land, has been commenced, and the kitchen-garden has been extended. The average number of men employed on the land is 35. Working at trades there are 24, and 45 are occupied in the kitchen, laundry, and wards. Of the women, 53 are engaged in the work-room, 46 work regularly in the kitchen and laundry, and 37 do housework.

Occupations.

Amusements.

The patients' recreations are well attended to; weekly dances take place, and entertainments of various kinds are frequently given in the hall; besides this, we find record of parties of patients, ranging from 60 to 150, having been taken to exhibitions, &c. in the town on five occasions. Sixty-five men, and about the same number of women, walk beyond the grounds.

Divine Service.

With regard to the performance of Divine Service in the chapel, we learn that there are two full services on Sunday, the average congregations being not more than 111 men and 131 women. There are daily prayers in the hall. It seems that, of the 591 patients, 338 belong to the Church of England, 142 are Nonconformists of numerous sects, 44 are Roman Catholics, and 67 are "not known." A large proportion of the Nonconformists make no objection to attending the chapel services. For the Roman Catholics no arrangements for the performance of a service have yet been made. It is probable, however, that the assistance of a priest might be obtained, and we recommend that application should be made in the proper quarter.

Improvement of the washhouse.

Referring to the suggestions made by our colleagues in the preceding entry, we have to report that steps are being taken to add to the washhouse, to supply steam machinery, and generally to improve the arrangements. Until this is done the suggested supply of two shirts weekly for the men cannot be given.

Fire extinction and water supply.

The question of how best to make provision for the extinction of fire is still under the consideration of the Committee of Visitors; meanwhile an abundant supply of good water has been obtained from an artesian well.

Suggested improvements.

We have but few recommendations to make on the present occasion beyond those already stated. We have, however, to call attention to the necessity of providing small locked cupboards in every

Appendix (C.)

Cheshire Asylums. (Macclesfield.)

ward for the medicines and embrocations left in charge of the attendants. We have also suggested that more bedside carpets should be supplied, and that the places provided in the church-porch for epileptics seized with fits during Divine Service should be properly fitted up.

It will be seen from the above report that great improvements have been made here. The asylum is in excellent order, and we saw every indication of kind and judicious management.

Cornwall County Asylum.

5 December 1876.

Cornwall Asylum.

Admissions, discharges, and deaths.

This asylum was visited last year on the 21st May, since which time the following admissions, discharges, and deaths have taken place:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted:			
Private	13	8	21
Pauper	77	90	167
	90	98	188
Discharged:			
Private	8	7	15
Pauper	21	38	59
	29	45	74
Died:			
Private	5	4	9
Pauper	34	30	64
	39	34	73

A total number of 60 recoveries is reported. The following were the recorded causes of death:—Senile decay, 9; phthisis and other diseases of the chest and lungs, 20; general paralysis, 5; apoplexy and other brain diseases, 13; epilepsy, 13; maniacal and general exhaustion, 4; other ordinary diseases, 9.

Inquests.

Eleven inquests have been held—five on epileptics, 4 of whom were found dead, having been suffocated in the night, the other having died suddenly whilst being bathed; two in cases of apoplexy, the patients having been found dead in bed; two on patients who died from inflammation of the lungs and pleura, and where a fracture of a rib was discovered; one on a patient who died on the day after admission, and the other on a woman afflicted with general paralysis, and who died, in the absence of the nurse, of convulsions.

Post-mortem examinations.

Post-mortem examinations have been made in 31 cases. The present numbers on the books are: private, 24 males and 23 females; pauper,

pauper, 226 men and 305 women; making altogether 252 males and 330 females, and a total of 582 inmates. The only out-county patients are 18 men and 16 women from the borough of Plymouth. The contract for the reception of patients from this borough expires at Christmas, and notice has been given that they must be reduced to 20 by Lady-day, and that all must be removed by Michaelmas next. The weekly charge for them is 3 *s.* 6 *d.* in excess of that for the county patients, which is now 10 *s.* 6 *d.* The payments of the private patients now vary from 10 *s.* to 2 *l.* 2 *s.* a week. In the course of our inspection we have seen all except two of each sex, who are absent on trial.

Appendix (C.)
Cornwall Asylum.
Plymouth patients.

We found one man restrained by means of a waistcoat, in consequence of the fracture of a rib; and from the medical journal it appears that restraint has been employed, for surgical reasons, with 7 men and 1 woman, the duration and means of restraint employed being duly recorded. One man has been secluded on 1, and 12 women on 40 occasions. All were paupers, and 22 of these instances had reference to one woman.

Restraint and seclusion.

Twenty-five men and 29 women are under medical treatment, and we found 8 men and 22 women in bed. One of the latter was recovering from erysipelas, and one of the former had a fractured rib, the origin of which had not been ascertained. In the cases, above referred to, of fractured ribs, their causes could also not be ascertained, but we think the description of bedsteads in use in the single-rooms are not well suited for patients who are restless and violent. During the spring erysipelas was epidemic in the asylum, and upwards of 40 patients were afflicted, and though some cases were of a severe character, no death occurred. Dr. Adams cannot account for the origin of this disorder, but overcrowding had probably something to do with it. We are glad to hear that it is proposed to erect a small detached hospital for contagious or infectious diseases, and we hope it will be proceeded with at the earliest period.

Erysipelas.
Detached hospital.

The wards were very clean, free from disagreeable smells, comfortably furnished, and with a good supply of books and periodicals. We are also able to report very well of the good state of the dormitories, and especially of the excellent condition in which the bedding is kept, only a comparatively very small number of the mattresses being sunk and requiring re-stuffing.

The dress of the patients of both sexes was clean, and their personal appearance generally tidy; but we think that more of the women should be supplied with warm dresses, and that woollen ones of a plaid pattern would be preferable to the winseys now in use.

Clothing.

There was generally quiet and orderly behaviour, and no complaints at all were made, except on the subject of detention here. The diet continues to be on a sufficiently liberal scale. The opening of a new ward in the male division, and the occupation of part of the Long Building as an infirmary for females, have of course necessitated the engagement of more attendants. One male and three female day attendants have been added to the staff. The night attendants have also been increased. They comprise 3 on the men's side, and 4 on the women's; their duties are thus apportioned. For the men, one has charge of the private patients, another of the

Attendants.

Appendix (C.)
Cornwall Asylum.

paupers in the Old Building, and the third in the Long Building. For the women, 1 nurse visits the private patients, another sits in the infirmary, another in the dormitory where the epileptic and worst suicidal cases are placed, and the other periodically visits the remaining wards. The returns given us show a total of 154 men and 218 women as being employed: of the former, 48 work on the land, and 21 in shops; of the latter, 14 are in the kitchens, 40 in the laundry, and 99 in needlework.

Occupations.

Amusements.

Eighteen picnics were given this summer. The entertainments, on alternate weeks, for the private and pauper patients are continued, and for the former lawn-tennis has been introduced.

Divine Service.

We are informed by the chaplain that about 300 of both sexes go to chapel, either regularly or occasionally, and that nearly all attend prayers in the wards.

Although the old buildings contrast unfavourably with the new, much has been done to improve them, and render them more cheerful. With the exception of 20 to 30 windows in the "High Building," all the old ones have been removed.

Long Building, improvements, &c.

The accommodation in the Long Building is excellent, and we have much pleasure in reporting that a suggestion made in the last report, for the appropriation of a portion of it as a female infirmary, has been adopted. It has been suitably furnished; a covered way, separate from the male side, has been made to the kitchen; an airing-court has been partitioned off from that used by the men, and is shortly to be laid out; and all the arrangements are good and suitable.

Appropriation of Dormitory J. for female epileptics.

Another improvement, which we gladly report, is the appropriation of Dormitory J. to the use of the female epileptics and worst suicidal cases. Four single-rooms have been added by partitioning off portions of this dormitory, which, with those previously existing, give a total of 8 single-rooms. A nurse sits up in this dormitory, and never leaves it. We think it would be well if the lighting were by means of gaslights in the ceiling, instead of from brackets in the walls; and that openings should be made in the panels of the doors of the single-rooms, and gaslights placed over the doors, so that the patients in the rooms might be looked at by the night-watch, instead of their being disturbed by her opening the door.

Male epileptics.

We are unable to point out any dormitory in the asylum which would afford sufficient room for the male epileptics (35) now here. The matter, however, is one of such urgent importance, that we hope the Committee will at once take it into consideration; and unless they can, by any alteration of a portion of the present building, provide for the efficient care at night of epileptic and suicidal male patients, we think that a special ward of one storey and of an inexpensive character should be erected for these classes.

Opening of an enlarged day-room.

Besides the alterations and improvements to which we have referred, others, such as painting and papering, have been made, including the opening of an enlarged day-room in T. Ward in the "High Building." It will be seen from the above report that many important improvements have been carried out, and that the general condition of the asylum continues to be very satisfactory.

Appendix (C.)

Cumberland and Westmorland Asylum.

31 March 1876.

This asylum has now 420 insane inmates, viz., 220 men and 200 women. They have all been seen by us to-day, and full inquiry made as to their care and treatment. Cumberland and Westmorland Asylum.

Besides these 420 patients, there are 24 others belonging to the united counties, who are boarded out at the following places:—In the Morpeth asylum, 11 males and 7 females; at Macclesfield, 5 males; and at Fisherton House, 1 male. At the two county asylums the weekly charge is 14 *s.*, but at Fisherton, 17 *s.* 6 *d.* Numbers. Patients in out-county asylums.

There are nominally 23 vacancies for male patients, because one of the female wards has been bricked off and appropriated to them; but there are really 16 more male patients here than the asylum was built for, and there are no unoccupied beds in the female division. Besides this, several of the wards are still overcrowded, and it appears that the suggestion for providing increased accommodation, which was advanced by our colleagues at the last visit, has really become urgent, as a considerable time must necessarily elapse before the requisite buildings can be erected. Dr. Campbell informs us that he proposes shortly submitting to the Committee of Visitors certain suggestions for enlargement, both in regard to the wards and also the kitchen offices, which are inadequate for the present number, and not very convenient. The laundry too is small, and the workshops are not sufficient in size. Necessity for increased accommodation.

Ward accommodation in connection with these two departments has in all cases been found convenient and economical, and another excellent mode of providing for men of the working-class is to erect simple cottage buildings adjoining the farmstead.

The intention of erecting a detached hospital for infectious cases has not yet been carried out. Proposed detached hospital.

Whilst considering matters of structural alterations, we may here remark that in consequence of two deaths having occurred since the last visit, from suffocation during epileptic fits, no one being present at the time, the recommendation made in former reports for the special night-watching of suicidal and epileptic patients has at length received attention; and on the male side three rooms have been set apart for cases of this description, and an additional night attendant appointed to watch them. This is, of course, a great improvement upon the former state of things, but the arrangements cannot be said to be very complete, as no entire and uninterrupted supervision of the rooms is obtained by the attendant, and because there are no single-rooms in connection with the dormitories. The number of male epileptic patients is now 29. Epileptics and night-watching.

There was little or no excitement as we passed through the wards. We had no complaints of harsh or rough usage.

As a rule, the clothing in both divisions was good and well attended to; but in the female ward, No. 1, there were a good many women whose appearance was not quite satisfactory. Clothing.

A large number of the women were engaged in needle and other work, and a very considerable party of men were occupied in wheeling Occupations.

Appendix (C.)

Cumberland and Westmorland Asylum.

wheeling earth and labouring on the land. With better shops, we have no doubt that the number of patients employed in trades, &c. might be materially increased, particularly if the suggestion for engaging tradesmen as attendants be adopted.

Dining arrangements.

We were present in the hall during dinner; the food consisted of suet-pudding with currants, and was very good and abundant. The numbers here were 93 of the male and 84 of the female sex.

Divine Service.

The numbers going to the new church on Sunday are 100 men and 92 women; on week-days prayers are read in the recreation hall, for as yet the walls of the new church are somewhat damp, and the heating apparatus has not until lately been found very efficacious.

Amusements.

Associated recreations receive due attention, and a dance or concert is given weekly in winter, and once a fortnight in summer, when there is also cricket three times a week.

Exercise.

The airing-courts are in excellent order, and the practice of taking the women beyond them still exists, and no doubt greatly tends to produce the orderly conduct which now exists in the women's wards, as compared with the noise and excitement which we formerly witnessed there.

Statistics of admissions, discharges, and deaths.

In the interval since the 16th of November, when our colleagues were here, 18 men and 26 women have been admitted, 12 men and 16 women have been discharged (of whom 6 of the latter were sent to the Morpeth Asylum), and 14 men and 8 women have died, the assigned causes being as follows: senile exhaustion, 5; general paralysis, 4; phthisis, pneumonia, &c., 3; apoplexy, 3; epilepsy, 2 (the cases alluded to above), and the rest from various ordinary causes.

The general health is fair, but there were as many as 20 men and 21 women in bed to-day, and some of them very feeble cases. Last week 23 men and 19 women were under medical treatment.

Seclusion.

Only 4 men and 2 women are recorded as having been secluded for excitement or violence since the last visit.

Papering, painting, &c.

There have been further improvements in the wards in the way of papering and painting, and we found them clean and in good order. Indeed, the whole asylum was in a very creditable state, and shows that the interests of the institution and its inmates are well attended to by Dr. Campbell.

Denbigh County Asylum.

1 June 1876.

Denbigh Asylum.

Statistics.

A day spent upon inspection of this asylum has shown us that the accommodation and care and treatment of the patients are matters which here improve yearly. The books inform us that there are now 188 male and 179 female paupers. Of these, 109 are chargeable to unions in Denbigh, Flint unions claim 86, 42 come from Anglesey, 85 belong to Carnarvon unions, and Merionethshire guardians pay for 45. The maintenance charge weekly for

for paupers is 8*s.* 9*d.*, but, by a recent resolution, 12*s.* is asked for each case admitted over the age of 70 years. The private class consists of 10 gentlemen and 17 ladies; they are received from all parts of the country. None pay less than 12*s.* 10*d.*, but all enter at not less than 1*l.* 1*s.* weekly. No patient (pauper or private) is to-day absent; and we have seen the 394 persons upon the books, speaking to a great number of them, and hearing what they had to say to us. The admissions since June 19, when our Colleagues were here, amount to 46 in the male, 52 in the female pauper class; 1 gentleman and 3 ladies have also been received; 47 paupers of each sex have been discharged, and 1 gentleman and 5 ladies have in that way left the asylum. The recoveries are entered of 22 men and 20 women. In the death registry we find the names of 22 men and 21 women. The post-mortem examinations have been only 12; we have mentioned to Mr. Williams, the medical superintendent, a proceeding adopted at several asylums, whereby the objections of many relatives to post-mortem examinations of the bodies of their deceased friends are obviated.

Appendix (C.)
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Denbigh Asylum.
Statistics.

Post-mortem examinations.

There have been two coroner's inquests; the verdict in each was "accidental death." In one case the patient had been injured by a cart-wheel, in the other the patient had received a kick from a demented individual. The depositions were forwarded to our office long since, and the casualties were then duly investigated by our Board. We have called the attention of the medical superintendent to the necessity of "notice in writing" of deaths to the coroner, for it appears that his notice has hitherto been verbal. We visited the mortuary, and have suggested an improvement in its arrangements, which we have reason to believe will be adopted. The average age of the cases admitted since last visit is returned to us as 39 years, that of the deceased as 53 years. The causes of death have been, except as aforesaid, natural. There has been no epidemic, but in September a male patient was attacked by small-pox; he was isolated in a single-room on the top-floor of the asylum, and recovered from the attack. No hospital for contagious or infectious cases has yet been provided here. We saw in bed but 1 man and 4 women; 12 of the male and 20 of the female sex are registered as under medical treatment. Mr. Williams informs us that the result of a circular by the Committee to the Guardians has been some improvement in the bodily condition of the cases brought in.

Inquests.

Want of a detached hospital.

During our stay in the wards and airing-courts (where we saw the bulk of the patients), their behaviour was quiet and orderly; we saw the men at dinner, and there, too, no turbulence was exhibited by any. In the recreation hall a large number of females were busy at needlework.

The clothing of both sexes is substantially good, but we are inclined to think that the working and other men should visit the lavatory, or make better use of it than at present, just before dinner. That meal to-day consisted of beef, pease-pudding, and potatoes; the allowance to each person was very liberal, and the food (which we tasted) was good in quality. The workers only have beer. The dinner dietary, we are told, is 7 ounces' weight, uncooked,

Clothing.

Dietary.

Appendix (C.)
Denbigh Asylum.

uncooked, of solid meat (beef, mutton, or pork), for males, on three days of the week, 6 ounces for females; on 2 days the patients have rice and meat pie (3 ounces, cooked, of Australian meat); pea-soup is given on another day; it also yields 3 ounces per head of meat cooked, and once a week suet-pudding is put on table.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants comprises, on the male side, by day, 13, by night, 2 men: one of these two sits up among the epileptics in the male division.

Epileptic and suicidal cases.

The epileptic men are 26; at night they are associated with 15 suicidal cases, and jointly supervised, so far as the structure of the asylum will permit. The female epileptics are only 9, and the women disposed to suicide are not more than 11, we are informed; to them the supervision by night afforded on the male side, for epileptics and suicidal, has not yet been extended, but it will not be long, we understand, deferred. The arrangements hitherto made do not include single-rooms for epileptics near the special night-watch, but there are two rooms on each side which might, we think, be obtained. There are 15 nurses during the day on duty, 1 only at night.

Occupations.

The usefully employed patients are 127 men, and 109 women; the former included 43 working in the garden, and 13 mechanics and artisans; 13 of the females assist in the laundry; several patients are of service in the domestic offices.

Wards.

We visited every part of the asylum, and were quite satisfied with its cleanliness, good ventilation, and general comfort; and the bedding was in proper condition, but we trust that horsehair will be gradually introduced. The general bath-rooms on each side have been converted into day-rooms, and are now in course of fresh painting.

Baths.

The bathing in the wards seems to be almost superseded by the Turkish bath, but every patient has his choice between them.

More asphalte has been laid down in the airing-courts, but there is a great deficiency of shelter from the sun's rays in summer. We recommend in each court the erection of a sunshade, and the planting of some forest trees.

Additional land.

A great addition has been made to this asylum by the recent purchase (by Ablett's Trustees) of 20 acres of land, sloping southward to the banks of a stream called the Ysrad; hence the asylum now obtains an abundant supply of water, pumped up by water-power. When the works are finished, and when the hydrant system is perfected, as proposed, any outbreak of fire in this building will be far more easily met than it could be at present.

Sewage irrigation.

On the north of the asylum the sewage irrigation, we must not omit to mention, is about to be extended; that already tried seems successful.

Restraint and seclusion.

The outdoor exercise of the patients and their means of recreation do not yield anything new for report. No person of either sex appears to have been subjected to restraint, but 3 men and 12 women have been secluded, the former on 8, the latter on 29 occasions, all for brief periods.

Divine service.

The attendance at chapel is still too low, and we trust that the enlargement of the chapel will be considered as soon as the works in hand shall have been finished.

Kitchen enlarged.

A very proper enlargement of the kitchen is in progress, but plans should be duly submitted to the Secretary of State for his approval.

Appendix (C.)

Derby County Asylum.

5 June 1876.

This asylum has been to-day inspected by us. We find that the patients have decreased in number from 404 to 402, since the visit of our Colleagues on the 14th June 1875. They consist of 362 persons chargeable to unions in the county, 26 individuals coming from out-county boroughs, and 11 belonging to the borough of Derby; there are also 3 private patients. Of the total number of 402, the males are 195, and the females are 207. The weekly rate of maintenance has not undergone any change since that referred to in our last Report. The records present 154 admissions, 79 of men and boys, and 75 of women and girls; and from the same source we learn that 44 males and 50 females have been discharged, and 31 of each sex have died. The 154 admissions include 27 cases re-admitted, and 76 of the discharged appear to have gone away upon recovery. These figures give 39 vacant beds in the asylum, 30 of them being in the women's division. Two men and 3 women are reported to us as being absent on trial. On enquiry we are told that the average age of the persons admitted and readmitted was 41 years; 8 were above 60 years old when admitted, and as many were above 70 years of age. The average age of the deceased patients was 49 years; 8 persons were above 60 years old at death, and 7 were above 70 years. The superintendent complains that more patients are not sent to the asylum in that early stage of their malady when insanity yields the most cures. Derby Asylum. Statistics.

The mortality, on the average daily number of patients in residence, has been as high as 15 per cent. per annum; on the total number under treatment the rate has been 11 per cent. per annum. In every case post-mortem examinations have been made. The causes of death have been none other than are ordinary in asylums, if we except a case of injuries from an accidental fall, which was the subject of the only inquest held, and the circumstances of which were long since communicated to our Board. Death-rate. Post-mortem examinations. Inquest.

There has been no epidemic, but one patient was attacked by erysipelas in the head and face; he recovered his bodily health. The general paralytics under care and treatment are 6 men and 2 women; the epileptics are 39 of the male, 29 of the female sex. To-day we found in bed 5 persons in the men's infirmary, and scattered in several wards on the women's side 6 patients. No one was in seclusion or restraint in either division, and great quiet prevailed throughout the asylum. One patient only, a man, exhibited a disposition to be violent, but he is generally, we understand, threatening to the Commissioners when on their round.

The clothing of both sexes was, on the whole, satisfactory, though in male ward No. 2 there is room for improvement. Here are, however, some very difficult cases, they being dirty, destructive, and possessing little intelligence; the faces of some of the men in this ward are, perhaps, as of low type as any we meet with on our circuits. To this ward are now attached 3 attendants, but 1 had been lately discharged. We would echo our Colleagues' recommendation that it Clothing. Attendants.

Appendix (C.)

Derby Asylum.

Attendants.

it should never be left to the charge of 2 attendants only. The staff of the asylum should be sufficient to supply a substitute for any attendant withdrawn by emergency from No. 2. In the ward on the female side bearing the same number, where are 27 patients of the more turbulent class, there are still only 2 attendants, but to-day those patients were in our presence well behaved; 3 or 4 of them assist the laundress, and so may be said to be tolerably quiet, and 2 of the most excitable were in single-rooms in bed to keep them quiet.

Dinner arrangements and dietary.

The dinner in the hall was taken in an orderly manner; all the seats were fully occupied, and though it was soup-day complaints were few on the subject; the soup has, however, been strengthened since our Colleagues were here, and the dietary has been otherwise altered and improved.

Wards.

We visited every ward, and found the general provision for the comfort of the inmates good, though in a few directions white-washing produced slight temporary disorder. Tell-tale clocks have been largely introduced; the water-closet accommodation has been increased in female wards Nos. 2, 4, and 5, and on the male side in Nos. 3 and 4; and better lavatories and sculleries have been provided for the male patients in 6 wards, and for the females in No. 2 on their side of the asylum. The beds and bedding were everywhere in thoroughly proper condition. The water-closets are structurally bad, but they were fairly well ventilated to-day. We are informed that since the Commissioners' visit, in 1875, the drains communicating with the water-closets have received much attention, and are now ventilated freely by ascending pipes, and also trapped in all necessary directions. To secure the safety of the asylum in case of fire more external hydrants have been provided.

Additions and improvements.

Fire extinction.

Amusements.

The amusements of the patients have been reported on former occasions, and there is nothing new to report upon that subject. We are disposed to think that the supply of newspapers and books in the male wards, if not in the female, should be more liberal.

Mortuary, and treatment of corpses.

We visited the mortuary, and strongly recommend the addition thereto of a room for deposit of the bodies, which must now be viewed in the chapel or post-mortem room, a proceeding not consistent with our ideas of decency; and we also hope that the Committee will follow the practice adopted in many asylums of entrusting the last offices to the corpses of women, after the post-mortem examination, to females only. We understand that the addition to the cemetery has, since our Colleagues were here, been duly licensed for interment; but the planting of a line of yews or cypresses to shut out the contiguous farmyard and pigsties from view would greatly improve its appearance.

Seclusion and restraint.

Reverting to the treatment of the patients in their lifetime, we have every reason to report favourably of the care taken of them in this asylum. Seclusion and restraint must be occasionally adopted. We find that the seclusion has been limited to 33 instances, distributed over 23 patients, 10 of whom were epileptics, and the average duration of each seclusion scarcely exceeded 2½ hours. Six patients have been restrained, 3 for surgical reasons, 2 for suicidal and homicidal propensity, 1 for destructive habits.

Appendix (C.)

Devon County Asylum.

14 and 15 June 1876.

We have been furnished with the following return relating to the changes which have taken place among the patients since our Colleagues were here on the 14th May last year:— Devon Asylum. Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted	80	74	154
Discharged	40	35	75
Died	36	24	60

Of the patients discharged, 33 men and 30 women were recovered, showing a proportion of 40 per cent. to the total admissions.

The mortality has been below the average in county asylums, being at the rate of only 7 per cent. per annum upon the daily number resident. There has been no fatal casualty, nor any case of suicide, and no coroner's inquest has been held. There were post-mortem examinations in 28 cases. Post-mortem examinations.

The following are the assigned causes of death:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General paralysis	8	1	9
Epilepsy	5	1	6
Other forms of brain disease, including those having ended in ordinary paralysis and apoplexy	3	3	6
Exhaustion after mania and melancholia	5	0	5
Pulmonary consumption	2	3	5
Other forms of lung disease and disease of heart	6	4	10
Diseases of abdominal organs	2	3	5
Senile decay	3	4	7
Other ordinary causes	1	3	4
Erysipelas	1	2	3
	36	24	60

It will be observed that 1 man and 2 women died of erysipelas. This disorder made its appearance in the asylum on the 27th of April in the present year, since which date there have been 15 cases, and all but one of them occurred in the female division, only one ward on that side of the house having escaped. Erysipelas.

Dr. Saunders is of opinion, and we concur with him, that the extent to which this disorder has appeared on the female side of the

Appendix (C.)
Devon Asylum.
Erysipelas.

house is probably due to overcrowding in that division, and also to the defective position and arrangements of the water-closets. These latter defects were specially pointed out by two members of our Board in their entry in this book of September 1874, with reference at that time to the prevalence of diarrhœa, and we desire again to bring this important matter under the consideration of the Committee of Visitors.

We found 3 men and 12 women in bed, one of the latter suffering from erysipelas, and 13 males and 33 females are under medical treatment.

Except 3 men and 1 woman, who are absent on leave, we have examined each patient now resident, of whom 261 are males, and 437 are females. We have also seen 2 old women who for many years past have lived as boarders in the neighbouring village. The total number on the books is 704, of whom 688 are chargeable to the Devonshire county and unions at a weekly cost of 9 *s.* 4 *d.*; and 16 belong to non-contributing boroughs in Devonshire, and are charged for at the weekly rate of 12 *s.* 10 *d.*

With the above numbers, there are said to be 26 vacant beds on the male, and 3 on the female side; but the latter division is a good deal overcrowded, especially as regards dormitory space.

New buildings for female patients, and sanatorium.

We are sorry to find that there has been great delay on the part of the contractor in completing the new buildings for female patients. They are roofed, plastered, and floored, but the fittings are not yet in place. Two of the smaller rooms adjacent to the existing wards have, however, been supplied with beds, and are used for sleeping. When finished these wards will be very cheerful and convenient, and, besides relieving the present overcrowding, will afford a large margin of vacant accommodation. The men's new wards are much less advanced. The new building, called a sanatorium, is finished, but not furnished, or fit for immediate occupation.

New chapel.

The new chapel is roofed, and the walls finished, both externally and within, but the floor is not yet laid. Apparently it will yet be some time before this building will be fit for the performance of Divine Service. The elevation is very pleasing, and the carving and stonework, generally, seem to be well executed.

We have much pleasure in reporting very favourably of the condition of this asylum, both as regards the cleanliness and good order of the wards, and the quiet and contented demeanour of the patients. Except two or three of the women, who became rather loud in their talk, there was no excitement, and no one was secluded.

Restraint and seclusion.

There has been no restraint since the last visit, and very little seclusion; the number of separate individuals so treated being 9 of the male, and 16 of the female sex; the former on 18, and the latter on 39 occasions, altogether for 490 hours.

Occupations.

Considering how many of the inmates are of a demented class, a good proportion of the women were engaged at their needle, both in the workroom and the various wards, and the men were occupied in a variety of ways. The return of those usefully employed gives 154 men and 257 women. Of the former, 44 work on the land, 37 at trades, 13 in laundry and domestic offices, and 71 ward-cleaning, &c. Of the women, 33 are in the washhouse, 90 do needle-

work,

work, 30 are engaged in the domestic offices, and 104 help in the wards. Appendix (C.)

Devon Asylum.

Divine Service is performed in the recreation-hall on Sunday, when 350 of both sexes are present; the attendance at the daily prayers being 98 men and 178 women. Divine Service.

There are weekly dances, enjoyed by 170 patients from the male side, and about 260 women.

During the week about 75 men and 50 women are taken beyond the precincts of the asylum estate, but, owing to the want of a properly made road, there seems to be no organised system for giving the patients extended exercise within the property. The want of such a road has often been pointed out in former Reports, and we again bring the subject under consideration. Exercise.

We have already said that the wards were clean, but notice should be taken of the great improvements which have been effected in their appearance by the introduction of a very liberal supply of pictures, birds, flowers (both cut and in pots), books, and comfortable furniture of an ordinary and domestic kind. Comparing the present condition and conduct of the patients with their state some years ago, we feel satisfied that a good deal of the improvement observable is to be attributed to the civilising influence produced by attention to such matters as we have alluded to above. Improved state of the wards.

Owing to the large amount of other work in hand, it has not as yet been found practicable to effect the much needed alterations and improvements in the laundry.

The best manner of making provision for the care of epileptic patients during the night has engaged our attention, and we have suggested to Dr. Saunders that by the appointment of special attendants, and some inexpensive alterations in No. 4 Ward on both sides, this object might be attained. Epileptics.

The question of providing an additional water-supply, a system of sewage irrigation, and a fresh burial-ground, have for some time past engaged the attention of the Committee of Visitors; and they have had reports thereon from Mr. Hope, the civil engineer, and from the county surveyor, but no final decision upon these subjects has yet been arrived at. Water supply, sewage irrigation, and new burial ground.

A new high-level reservoir is in course of construction, but the plan and the estimate have not, we believe, been submitted for the Secretary of State's approval. It is very important that the position of any new source of water-supply should be settled before the site of the new cemetery is determined, and both these matters press for early solution.

The present unconsecrated cemetery, although practically full, is still used.

We have to-day inspected two sites pointed out to us by Dr. Saunders, as having been proposed for the new burial-ground, either of which would be suitable for the purpose. If the site to the north-west should be chosen, a small mortuary chapel will be necessary; but if that between the church and the lower farm be selected, this expense could be avoided; it would, however, appear to be impossible to adopt this latter position and continue the use of the well as a source of water-supply. In any event, we trust that due provision will be

Appendix (C.)

made for the full performance of the Burial Service, which at present is not the case, and that the ground will be consecrated.

Devon Asylum.

We have examined and signed the various books and registers.

Case-books.

With regard to some of the less recently admitted patients, we have had to point out important omissions in the "case-books." It is right, however, to add that the size and extent to which this asylum has now attained call for the appointment of a second assistant medical officer.

It will be seen from the foregoing report that the condition of this institution, generally, is such as to reflect much credit upon those responsible for its government and superintendence.

Dorset County Asylums.

28 November 1876.

Dorset Asylums.

We yesterday visited the asylum at Forston, and have to-day inspected the one at Charminster, and have seen all the patients at both places, except those now out on trial—viz., 3 men and 1 woman, and 1 criminal who escaped some time ago.

Statistics.

Since the last visit there have been the following—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	55	56	111
Discharged - - - - -	25	27	52
Died - - - - -	21	14	35

Forty-three recoveries are reported.

The causes of death were:—General decay and exhaustion, 5; bronchitis, phthisis, and pneumonia, 10; general and ordinary paralysis, 8; apoplexy, 4; epilepsy, 3; diseases of abdominal organs, 4; aneurism, 1. There has not been any sudden death or fatal accident, and consequently no inquest has been held; post-mortem examinations were made in 9 cases.

Post-mortem examinations.

The present number on the books is 505; of these, 23 are private and 123 are out-county patients. The latter are still only received from the boroughs of Portsmouth, Southampton, and Poole, who contribute in the following proportions:—Portsmouth, 61; Southampton, 56; and Poole, 6.

The weekly rate for the county patients is 8*s.* 2*d.*, for the out-county 14*s.*, and for private 10*s.*

Want of room, and chronic cases.

There are only 3 vacant beds in the male and 2 in the female division. There are, however, many whose cases either did not necessitate their being sent here at all from their workhouses, or who might now be properly treated in any workhouse that is well managed. There can be no doubt that this influx of old and feeble persons, who do not really require asylum treatment, is in a great measure influenced by the Government grant of 4*s.* We also noticed 3 idiot girls, who, if arrangements could be made for their removal

removal to the Western Counties Idiot Asylum at Starcross, or any similar institution, would probably derive much benefit from the treatment they would receive there. None of the 3 deaths from epilepsy were caused by the patient turning on the face at night and being suffocated; but we regret to learn that the Committee, on considering the question of providing special night supervision for the epileptics, came to the conclusion that it was not desirable to do so. The system of night-watching, viz., the visitation of the wards by one attendant in each division once an hour, is the same as before. Since this, however, cannot be really effectual, as far as the safety of the epileptics is concerned, we trust that the question of setting aside a dormitory for their use, and the engagement of additional attendants for their care, may not be definitely abandoned by the Committee. Appendix (C.) — Dorset Asylums. Epileptics.

At Forston there are 63 men and 92 women, and some of the latter were excited, though not actually violent; otherwise there was good order, and the wards were clean. More of the old round windows have been removed, or are in course of removal, and more of the tiled floors have been replaced by wooden ones. We hope that this work will be continued. Removal of old round windows, &c.

The means for the ordinary indoor amusement of these patients are limited, and a better supply of books, papers, and games is wanted. Amusements.

The bathing for all the wards in this house is done on one day, but we think that it would be better if spread over two; and we would also recommend that another bath in each division, especially in the female, should be put up, either in the present bath-rooms, or, if possible, on a different floor. We desire to direct the attention of the Visitors to the mode of lighting this building, and to the great advisability of substituting gas for the lamps now in use. Bathing. Defective lighting.

We had a complaint from one of the male patients of the infrequency of their walks beyond the grounds; and as this is caused by the limited staff of attendants, we hope the Visitors may see fit to add to their number.

We here found a female patient, in bed, with her hands tied, in consequence of a severe wound inflicted by her teeth on the right arm. This patient, as well as 3 other women and 2 men, are entered in the medical journal as having been restrained for various periods—the men for violence and destructive habits, and the women for surgical reasons. Restraint and seclusion.

Thirteen men and 6 women have been secluded, the former on 74, and the latter on 19 occasions. All patients, however, who are kept in bed for epilepsy or excitement, though not locked in their rooms, are entered under the head of "seclusion."

The general bodily health of all at both asylums is good, and during yesterday and to-day we found not more than 11 of both sexes in bed. The number last returned as taking medicine were 13 men and 15 women.

We have made inquiries respecting the numbers of each sex who are employed, as well as of those attending Divine Service, and are informed that the average is the same as that reported last year. With reference to the employment of the males, we have suggested Occupations, Divine Service, &c.

Appendix (C.)

to Mr. Symes that many of the idiots and imbeciles, at present unoccupied, might be engaged in mat-making, if a shop were provided for them.

Dorset Asylums.

Clothing.

The dress of the patients at both asylums was satisfactory, and a certain number of women are given warm dresses, and more, we understand, are ordered. We hope that these dresses will be supplied to all who are not actually unfit to be allowed them; and we also think that the men's linen should be changed twice, instead of once a week.

There was great cleanliness and good order, and the bedding in excellent condition.

Dietary, &c.

We saw a very good dinner served to-day, and the absence of complaints on this head, or on other subjects, except that of detention, coupled with the general content that appeared to prevail, enable us again to report our very favourable opinion of the kindness and consideration with which the patients are treated, and of the manner in which these asylums are conducted.

New chapel organ.

No material alterations or improvements beyond ordinary necessary repairs have been made, but a new organ has been placed in the chapel.

Durham County Asylum.

25 July 1876.

Durham Asylum.

We were occupied yesterday in seeing the patients now here. Since the visit a year ago, their numbers have increased from 662 to 721, of whom 395 are men, and 326 women. One of the former and 7 of the latter are absent on trial.

Vacancies.

Thirty-seven beds are stated to be vacant in the male, but none in the female division. The above numbers include 2 patients from out-counties or boroughs, and 14 private patients. For the former the weekly charge is 14 *s.*, for the latter from 12 *s.* to 42 *s.*, and for those from the county of Durham, 10 *s.* 6 *d.*

Statistics.

The following are the admissions, discharges, and deaths since the last visit:—

	Males.	Females	Total.
Admissions - - - - - -	138	115	253
Discharges - - - - - -	52	55	107
Deaths - - - - - -	53	34	87

Ninety-four are reported to have been discharged recovered.

Death-rate.

The mortality at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum upon the average daily number resident, though still higher than the average rate in county asylums, has, during the period under consideration, been 2 per cent. lower than that recorded at the two previous visits.

The

The following are the assigned causes of death :— Appendix (C.)

Durham Asylum.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General paralysis - - - -	24	3	27
Other forms of brain disease, including those having ended in ordinary paralysis and apoplexy - -	6	4	10
Pulmonary consumption - -	12	14	26
Other forms of lung disease and diseases of the heart - - -	6	7	13
Senile decay - - - - -	0	1	1
Diseases of abdominal organs - -	4	0	4
Other ordinary causes - - -	0	4	4
Casualties - - - - -	1	1	2
Total - - -	53	34	87

Post-mortem examinations were made in 68 instances. Post-mortem examinations.

The fatal casualties were:—

(1.) The death of a woman, M. A. B., who was suffocated by turning on her face in bed at night during an epileptic fit. She was sleeping in the infirmary, not in the dormitory set apart for epileptics, and the attendant was temporarily absent.

(2.) The sudden death of a man (P. K.) during the night, of "disease of the heart."

(3.) The death from broken ribs of a man, T. D.

In this case the coroner's jury returned as their verdict that the death was due to "injury to the chest-walls caused by M. M., a patient, jumping on the deceased's chest," and that they did not ascribe any blame to any one of the officers or attendants. Special but independent inquiries into the circumstances of this death were held at the asylum by the Committee of Visitors, and by two members of our Board; and the reports have been duly communicated to our office, and to the Home Secretary, and considerable correspondence has taken place with reference thereto. It is not, however, necessary further to allude to the matter here, than to state that the two attendants who were in charge of the deceased when he received the injuries have both since resigned their posts.

Coroner's inquests were only held in the three above cases. Inquests.

There are in this asylum an unusually large proportion of patients suffering from general paralysis, and many otherwise feeble cases; but the epileptics are not numerous, there being only 27 in each division. Having regard to these facts, the general health is not unsatisfactory. Yesterday there were 15 men and 16 women in bed, and last week there were 51 men and 60 women under medical treatment. Health.

No one was under restraint or in seclusion. The latter mode of treatment does not appear to be employed at all, no instance in either division, since the last visit, being recorded in the medical journal. Restraint and seclusion.

Appendix (C.)

Durham Asylum.

Restraint and seclusion.

There has been one case only of restraint, and that for surgical reasons, where a man wore a strait-waistcoat for three weeks to prevent his removing the dressings of an abscess. One or two of the women became excited whilst we were in the wards, but otherwise the conduct of both sexes was good and orderly. All had the opportunity of making any complaint, but we received none, respecting their treatment, of a reasonable nature.

Clothing.

The stock of clothing seems to be insufficient. The men's linen is changed not oftener than once a week, and Sunday suits are provided for only a very few, though each man has a clean pair of trousers for that day. We are glad, however, to be able to report that the clothing and the personal condition of the patients of both sexes were in a more satisfactory state than at the last visit.

The wards were clean, and the infirmaries in each division, more especially in the female, were comfortable, well furnished, and nicely decorated.

Imperfect ventilation and other matters requiring attention.

The ventilation of the female dormitories is still imperfect, and better cross-ventilation is much needed in those of the male wards 18 and 19. On the first-floor of the former of these wards there is no watercloset, and the construction of a space at the north end of this ward, in which waterclosets for each floor could be placed, would be a great improvement. The means for washing on the upper floor of the old building, occupied by men, are deficient, and a lavatory on this floor, containing 10 basins, should again be brought into use. We would also recommend that jugs of drinking-water and mugs should be placed in all dormitories. We have again to remark on the absence of under-blankets on the men's beds, but they might be provided if some of the older and more worn blankets were divided and made use of in this way. The bedding in this division was otherwise properly attended to. Many of the beds on the female side are sunk, and require fresh sacking beneath them, and in Dormitories 15 and 16 the sheets were in some instances uncleanly, otherwise proper attention seems to be given to the bedding.

Attendants.

The staff of female attendants, in which there were six vacancies at the last visit, is now complete, and they appear to be of a very respectable class.

Another female night attendant has been engaged, making four in all. She has charge of a dormitory recently given up to patients from the Reception Ward, the previous accommodation for whom was insufficient.

Dietary.

The dietary is unaltered. We saw the dinner both yesterday and to-day in the dining-hall. On the first occasion it was cold Australian meat, with salad, bread, and beer. The meat was of good quality, and did not seem to be disliked. To-day's dinner of soup did not give equal satisfaction, nor do the dinners of suet-pudding. We think that some improvement in these dinners might properly be made, and that greater encouragement should be given to men who are willing to work, by more liberal extra allowances than they have at present. Owing to a number of each sex having to dine, at different times, in the dining-hall, the first dinner takes place at the unusually early hour of a quarter past eleven. This, however,

however, will we hope be remedied before long, when the new kitchen is brought into use, and the proposed additions to the hall are made. Appendix (C.) Durham Asylum.

There are three services on Sunday in the chapel; about 120 men and 160 women are able to attend, but the chapel, which is always overcrowded, does not admit of these numbers being present at any one service. In view of the present insufficiency of space and of increased numbers which the proposed new buildings will bring, the question of building a new one must ere long be considered. Divine Service.

The numbers employed are as follows:—Of the men, 159 on the land; at trades, 26; in the wards and domestic offices, 59. Of the women, 23 in the laundry, 13 in the kitchen and other offices; at needlework, 103; in the wards and other work, 59. Between 160 and 170 of both sexes join in the associated entertainments. Occupations

One hundred and seventeen women are reported as taking daily exercise beyond the airing-courts. Exercise.

With reference to the remarks in the last entry, as to making further provision for the insane poor of this county, we are glad to report that it has been decided to erect an additional building, upon the present estate, to accommodate 400 chronic patients of both sexes, with kitchen, dining-hall, ward offices, and officers' residences. Plans for this building have been prepared, and are at present under consideration at Whitehall. The reconstruction, however, of the so-called "Temporary Building" will still be as necessary as before; and we desire accordingly to repeat the observations in that respect made at the last visit, as well as the recommendation for the extension of the female "Reception Ward." The latter is urgently needed, regard being had to the absence of spare beds in the female division, and we hope these works will be proceeded with as soon as practicable. Increased asylum accommodation for the county.

The new kitchen is finished, but some months must elapse before it can be brought into use, as the works, comprising the new scullery and servants' rooms, and the conversion of some existing outbuildings into vegetable and other stores, have not yet been commenced, nor indeed, as far as we can learn, have the contracts for the works been let. With the view to their completion before winter, it is most important that there should be no further delay. Some new machinery which has lately been introduced into the washhouse is said to answer well, and to economise labour. When the new building for chronic patients is completed, it is probable that the present laundry department, with a moderate extension, may suffice for the ultimate entire establishment. New kitchen, &c.

With regard to the suggested provision of better means for the extinction of fire, we have to report that a hand fire-engine and hose have been bought, but that external hydrants have not yet been fixed; we think they are still necessary. Extinction of fire.

In connection with this subject, and also with regard to facilitating the water-supply for the proposed new building, we are glad to learn that the question of erecting a high-level water-tank of ample capacity is under consideration. In the meantime it would be well to organise among the attendants a fire-brigade, and to accustom them, by periodical practice, to the use of the fire-engine.

Appendix (C.)

Durham Asylums.

Improvements.

Much papering, painting, and renovation have been done, and we have again to record material improvements in the condition of the asylum. Male wards Nos. 2 and 4 are finished, and are much improved in aspect. The corresponding female wards are now in progress. Some framed prints and a number of statuettes have been introduced, but many more, and an additional supply of books and periodicals, are wanted.

The laying-out of the airing-courts in front of Wards 18 and 19 has not been commenced, and that for the male infirmary is making but slow progress, owing to the ground, on which a bowling-green is to be laid out, having to be artificially elevated. When these works are finished, shrubs and garden-seats introduced, and when some forest trees to afford shade are planted, much-needed further improvements, all conducing to the comfort and successful treatment of the patients, will have been effected.

Essex County Asylum.

10 February 1876.

Essex Asylum.

Asylum full.

Branch establishment at Mistley for chronic cases.

Proposed second asylum.

There is a slight decrease in the number of patients here since this asylum was last visited. The total number at present is 804, as against 820 then. Notwithstanding this, there are no vacant beds, and during last year 50 women were refused admission on the ground of want of room. Eighteen male patients are at the Ipswich Borough Asylum, and many others at licensed houses in London and at other asylums, respecting whom there are no precise returns here. A house has been taken at Mistley, near Manningtree, to which some of the quiet and harmless females, about 44 in number, will be removed very shortly. Immediate attention was given by the Committee to the suggestion made in the last Report as to the enlargement of Brentwood Hall, but an examination of the building showed that it could not be carried out owing to structural difficulties. We are glad, however, to learn that the erection of another asylum has been decided on, and that a site has been advertised for.

Statistics.

The patients are thus divided: men, 351; women, 453. Two men are away at Mistley helping to get the house ready, but with the exception of these we have seen all.

The weekly rate here is 10*s.* 9*d.*, and for those at Ipswich 10*s.* Since the last visit the following changes have occurred:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	20	21	41
Discharges - - - - -	14	10	24
Of whom recovered - - -	11	9	20
Deaths - - - - - -	15	11	26

Post-mortem examinations.

Post-mortem examinations have been made in 17 cases.

No

Appendix (C.)

Essex Asylum.

No inquest has been held, and the deaths have all resulted from ordinary causes. No serious accident has happened.

Restraint and seclusion.

Restraint has not been employed in any case. Two men and two women have been secluded: one of the men for 3, and the other for 2 days consecutively; and one of the women for 14, and the other for 10 days, on different occasions. The reason for the seclusion was, in each case, acute mania with violence.

General health.

The numbers under medical treatment are 30 men and 52 women, but this, in very many cases, is on account of mania, melancholia, or epilepsy, and there were yesterday 6 men and 24 women keeping their beds. There has not been any epidemic, and the general bodily health of the patients may be said to be good.

The men were remarkably free from excitement, and the women also were quiet and orderly, with the exception of two in one of the wards, who became excited and loud in their talk.

Clothing.

The dress is good, and the personal condition of the patients satisfactory.

All the wards were clean, cheerful, and properly ventilated, and the exceptional comfort that is provided in the detached buildings on either side is fully maintained. The want of blinds in most of the dormitories in the main building is a defect that we hope will be remedied, but the bedding is excellent and kept in good order; the stuffing of the mattresses, more especially in the female division, being remarkably well attended to.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants is numerically the same; there have not been many changes amongst them, and a favourable report is given of their conduct. The system of night-watching is the same. Twenty-one of the male epileptics sleep in 2 dormitories and 3 single rooms on the basement, all adjoining, and an attendant remains with them. Eight of the worst suicidal cases amongst the women are placed together in a room at night, where a nurse sits up, and in a dormitory opposite 12 epileptics sleep.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

Dietary and dining arrangements.

There were 220 women dining together yesterday in the large hall in the detached building. We did not receive complaints of the dinner of meat and potato pie, and the diet generally is formed on a liberal scale.

Divine Service.

Three services are, as before, given in the chapel on Sunday. The returns state that on Sunday last they were attended by, altogether, 144 men and 166 women.

Exercise.

On the same day 50 of each sex walked beyond the grounds, and on 2 other days last week 21 and 34 women respectively also walked out.

Occupations.

A total of 223 men and of 283 women are stated to be engaged in occupation of some kind. Of the former, 80 work on the land, but not more than 4 as tailors, and 6 as shoemakers. Of the latter, 24 are at the laundry, 15 in the kitchen, and 132 do needlework and knitting.

Amusements.

The recreation of the patients, whether by associated entertainments or ordinary indoor means of amusement, seems well cared for.

Of the kind treatment which the patients here receive, it will be seen that we can speak most highly, and we are glad to be able also to report so favourably of the ability and care shown in the general management of this asylum.

Appendix (C.)

Essex Asylum. Fire extinction.

Since our Colleagues were here, the work of placing hydrants throughout the main building and female block have been completed. The gallery leading from the large dormitory in Block D, to facilitate escape in case of fire, is finished, with the exception of making the doors at each end, which has been temporarily postponed till the weather is warmer.

We are pleased to state that the Committee have increased the salary of the senior assistant medical officer, who has so efficiently discharged his duties here for the last six years.

Glamorgan County Asylum.

28 November 1876.

Glamorgan Asylum.

We inspected this asylum yesterday and to-day.

Numbers.

The number of patients has again risen. The total of both sexes was 557 at the date of the last visit (13 months ago), it is now 568. The females exceed the males by 10.

Overcrowding.

A dormitory in the male division, shut off from the men, is still occupied by 18 women, and crowding continues on both sides, which crowding we observe that the medical superintendent, in his last annual report, states to be the "cause of discontent and unhappiness amongst the patients, renders their management more irksome, and their recovery, in curable cases, more protracted."

Towards provision for further accommodation we cannot learn that any steps have been taken since our Board, supported by professional opinions, declined to recommend for approval by the Home Secretary the proposed erection of a separate block across the river, and intimated that they would not oppose the purchase of 11 acres of land referred to in a letter written and sent to the Commissioners in August last by the Chairman of the Committee of Visitors. We trust that the Committee will, in some way and very speedily, relieve the pressure for further accommodation, especially of the county female pauper lunatics.

Even the temporary provision proposed for women does not appear to have been commenced. It is true that no patients have been refused admission since the Commissioners' last visit, but this is explained by the knowledge of the relieving-officers that the asylum is full.

Statistics.

The following is a summary of the changes in the Patients' Register:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - - - (These include 6 males and 4 females readmitted.)	87	71	158
Discharged - - - - - -	37	42	79
" (of whom had recovered)	25	27	52
Died - - - - - - -	45	23	68

There

There have been 3 fatal casualties; the other deaths have resulted from natural causes of an ordinary character. The casualties were duly reported to our Board.

Inquests.

They were the subjects of coroner's inquests. No. 1 was a case of suffocation during an epileptic fit. The man was dangerous, slept in a single-room, and was there found dead in the morning. He had been seen well, and free from epilepsy, within the previous half-hour by an attendant. No. 2 was a suicide by drowning in the River Ogmore. The patient was not supposed to be suicidal, and had long been comparatively a free agent. No. 3 was the case of a woman who was formerly a criminal. She fell from a water-closet window, when attempting to effect her escape, late in the evening, by lowering herself with a sheet and apron, and injured mortally her spine. The neglect, we think, of a nurse, in leaving a dormitory door open, gave the woman access to the closet-window, the fastenings of which the patient destroyed. There is no evidence that the nurse connived at the attempted escape, or that her omission to shut the door was anything but a want of due caution. She is about to be dismissed. There has been no epidemic disorder among the patients; the only means of meeting an outbreak of that kind would be removal of men to the farmhouse, and women to a dormitory specially set apart. The farmhouse would accommodate 4 patients, the dormitory 5 sick females. We learn that 18 men and 9 women of those deceased were above 60 years of age, and of the admitted cases 11 men and 6 women exceeded that age.

Post-mortem examinations.

Of the 68 persons who died, 55 were the subjects of post-mortem examination.

Proposed new mortuary.

We are glad to hear that Dr. Pringle is not without hope of obtaining from the Committee the provision of a better mortuary.

A large number of the patients here are registered as under special medical treatment—30 epileptics, and 34 other persons of both sexes. Yesterday we found 3 males and 2 females in bed. The general health is such as may be considered good in an asylum: the epileptics are 28 in the men's, and 25 in the women's division; the general paralytics are reported to be 28, of whom 7 are on the female side. The proportion of cases considered by the medical superintendent to be suicidal is large; they consist of 45 men and 60 women. To whatever cause it may be due, a suicidal disposition seems very prevalent in this county. Dr. Pringle informs us that last quarter he admitted 46 cases, of which 26 were suicidal, and 4 had cut their throats previous to admission.

Epileptics.

Since the death from suffocation by epilepsy, already referred to, a system of special night supervision of the suicidal and epileptic of each sex has been organised in the asylum, and perhaps it is as perfect as the structure will permit. We cannot say that it is absolutely continuous, though attendants on each side sit up close to these anxious cases.

Attendants.

The staff consists, in the male department, of 1 head and 21 day attendants, and 3 married couples; and 3 men sit up at night, 2 of whom observe the epileptics. On the women's side there are 1 head and 18 day nurses, and a chief laundress, besides 3 women sitting up at night, 2 of them in attendance upon the epi-

Appendix (C.)
Glamorgan Asylum.

Attendants. leptics of their sex. In this, as in many other asylums, we cannot but remark that the changes among the staff are too frequent for the patients' welfare; 11 men, including the head-attendant, (who succeeded on the death of the former) and 10 women count less service here than 12 months. The Committee will doubtless consider whether such frequent changes cannot be obviated by a rise in their wages, or some other attraction to the attendants to remain.

We were pleased with the personal appearance and general behaviour of the patients. There was no disturbance of order in either division, and yet crowding often leads to that result. Not only are beds now placed in positions unsuitable for them on the female side, but the day-room space for the men is insufficient for the more turbulent, and this may produce disaster in the form of furious assaults. It is very creditable to the superintendent that under these circumstances no great mischief has yet occurred, and we believe that the liberal exercise out-of-doors of the patients largely contributes to the general tranquillity which we observed.

Dietary. The dietary is unchanged, and we can speak of that also with satisfaction.

Clothing. The patients' clothing is warm and of proper materials. Everywhere the wards were well ventilated at the time of our inspection; several have been brightened up in various directions with fresh paint and papering, and by cheap decoration; and amusements and useful occupation receive a proper amount of attention.

Occupations and exercise. Fifty-seven male patients assist in the wards, and some work in the shops, 4 with the farm-bailiff; none but infirm remain in the airing-courts; 107 go beyond the estate weekly, and 128 walk daily in the grounds; 17 are on parole; 46 females are employed in the laundry, 16 in the kitchen, 140 in the wards. From 150 to 209 women take exercise in the general grounds, 100 go beyond; only 7 are confined to the airing-courts.

Amusements. Besides theatrical performances, dances, and concerts, men and women have been taken to amusements outside, viz., a circus at Bridgend, a menagerie-show, and a musical entertainment; 40 females and 46 males were also carried to the seaside, for a break in the routine of everyday life. To assist in the enjoyment of dances and concerts, there is a singing and dancing class, nor are

Divine Service. more serious matters overlooked; two services are given on Sundays in the chapel, one of which is in Welsh, and a second in English is performed in the dining-hall, where also twice a week a school is established, which 20 of each sex, or thereabouts, attend.

Restraint and seclusion. Since the Commissioners were last here, there has been not a single case of restraint by mechanical means, and only 1 patient has been secluded for 5 hours only, and upon one occasion. The weekly rate of maintenance has been reduced to 9 *s.* 3 *d.*

Fire extinction and water supply. The purchase of a hand-fire-engine has increased the security of the asylum and its inmates in the event of a fire. Hose and water are convenient for using this engine, but on the subject of the general water-supply of this establishment, it must ever be borne in mind that it would suffer from pollution of the river, near which (above) already exist mines and ironworks not unlikely to be extended, if trade prospered.

Gloucester County Asylum.

21 November 1876.

Since the visit made by our Colleagues to this asylum in May of 1875, the number of patients has advanced from 618 to 669. These are all paupers, except three persons who belong to the private class, and pay weekly sums slightly in excess of the ordinary maintenance charge, which is 10 *s.* for county, 12 *s.* for out-county lunatics. Two men and 3 women are absent on trial; the rest we have seen and identified with patients in this asylum on our register. The records of the establishment inform us that 111 males and 134 females have been admitted, altogether 245 persons. One hundred (41 of the male, and 59 of the female sex) have been discharged, and 42 men and 55 women have died; of the discharged 100 patients, 78 are claimed as cases of recovery. Those under present care and treatment are 317 males and 352 females; 54 of the patients admitted since the last visit were above 60 years of age when they were received, and 42 of the deceased were above that age. There is now only one out-county patient. Gloucester Asylum. Statistics.

The asylum is practically full, and it appears that four cases have been refused admission for want of room. By reading the minutes of the Committee entered in their book, we learn that the Quarter Sessions are alive to the importance of early provision for the further accommodation of the lunatics of the county, and that a committee has been appointed to consider, and has already considered, to a certain extent, the best means of meeting the demand. With reference to any proposal of adding to the present building, or erecting a separate block upon the land held therewith, we cannot do otherwise than remark that additions to the asylum from time to time have already made it straggling; that its offices are not sufficient for a further increase of its population, and that the quantity of land which belongs to the asylum is most limited, being 36 acres or thereabouts, excluding the leasehold, which cannot be regarded, like feesimple, as land permanently attached to the asylum. In fact, it appears to us that if, as we are informed, the estate of the asylum now consists of 90 acres or thereabouts, that, being freehold, would not be more than sufficient for the existing wants of the asylum. This question will, however, in due course, be probably brought before our board, and we therefore do not further dwell upon it. Want of increased asylum accommodation.

The general health of the patients is good, and few were in bed when we passed through the wards, that is to say, 4 men and 10 women, and a large proportion of these were not so treated on account of serious illness. The causes of death recorded are—23 men and 19 women, diseases of nervous system; 14 males and 23 females, thoracic diseases; 2 men and 7 women, abdominal diseases; 1 man and 7 women, exhaustion and decay. The death of one male patient was accelerated by a fracture of the arms, sustained accidentally, as far as the coroner's jury could determine. Health.

Besides the inquest in this case, two others were held; the verdicts in all were natural death. The cases of death by epilepsy Inquests.

Appendix (C.)

Gloucester Asylum.

included a man who was found dead in a single-room, the particulars of which were duly communicated to our Board.

The number of post-mortem examinations made has been 74.

Post-mortem examinations.

Morphia by subcutaneous injection has been largely tried in the treatment of patients, and has been found of great value in cases of recurrent mania, and of mania with paroxysmal outbreaks, but of no avail in acute mania. Eighteen men and 19 women are registered as at present taking medicine. Singularly enough, there is no general paralytic, Mr. Toller considers, in the male division, and there is but one woman suffering from that form of insanity.

Epileptics and night-watching.

The epileptics are numerous, 61 in the men's wing, 45 on the female side, and they are as yet without continuous night supervision. We looked carefully at several wards, in the hope of finding a dormitory in each division which could be set apart for the epileptics of each sex, but the structural arrangements are such that we have been unable to point out how this very desirable object could be attained. We trust, however, that the Committee and Mr. Toller will not forget that continuous night supervision of the epileptic and suicidal patients is now established in the great majority of county asylums, and is found to work admirably.

Appearance of patients.

The personal appearance of the patients (whom we visited in their wards, in the workshops, and in the offices) was good in every part of the building, and we are glad to report that no such noisy excitement as was noticed by our Colleagues at the last visit disturbed our inspection. The wards occupied by the more turbulent in the asylum are, however, according to modern ideas, very ill-constructed for such patients, who require more space than others for pacing about without collision.

Attendants.

The male day staff consists of 29 attendants, and there are 35 females. Two attendants of each sex are on duty at night. The laundry attendants are 5. Mr. Toller, in reply to our inquiries, informs us that he meets with much difficulty in securing female attendants of the right sort. Twenty-one women have been discharged in the year 1876, of whom 11 had been in the same year engaged. This frequent change of attendants cannot be otherwise than prejudicial to the welfare of patients, and it is a matter, therefore, which the Committee doubtless will not overlook.

Restraint and seclusion.

We do not find that any patient has been subjected to mechanical restraint since our Colleagues were here, but 14 men and 26 women have been secluded; of the former 9, of the latter 1, were epileptics, and of the former 1, of the latter 2, were secluded on account of sickness only. The men were secluded for an aggregate period of 301 hours, the women for 487 hours; the total of the occasions in the men's treatment was 41, that of the women was 68.

Dietary.

The dietary is unchanged, and we heard no complaints on that subject. We were present at dinner in the laundry and in some of the wards, tasted what was put on the table, and found everything good; the beer, perhaps, rather thick, but not bad; the potatoes excellent.

Occupations.

The returns of employment show that 341 persons of both sexes are usefully occupied: 36 men at trades, 55 on the land, and several in the offices; 40 female patients are the average number assisting in the laundry.

Recreation

Recreation is much encouraged; 70 patients not long since were taken to a circus in the city, and 48 to a pantomime. Concerts, fireworks, dissolving views, and dramatic performances have also diverted the patients. A rehearsal of farces took place last night, and we observe with pleasure that the wife of the medical superintendent very charitably lends her assistance to cheer the afflicted. Appendix (C.) — Gloucester Asylum. Recreation and amusements.

The school-rooms in this asylum are fairly well attended, and the chaplain holds Bible classes twice weekly, and visits the wards. Schools and Bible classes.

The patients who attended chapel last Sunday were 158 men and 164 women. Divine Service.

Those who go weekly for exercise beyond the estate are 85 males and 93 females. We are informed that 213 women limit their walking exercise to the airing-courts, and that many do so by preference, being unwilling to leave, for any length of time, their needlework; but for the sake of their health, and the chance of mental recovery, this practice should, we think, not be permitted. Of the main building and cottages, we can report well as to their condition in regard to cleanliness, comfort, and ventilation. Cottage No. 2 is now occupied by 11 male patients. Exercise.

A new surgery and pathological room have been obtained by appropriation of the corner quarters of the senior medical assistant officer, and a printing-office has also been fitted up. New surgery, &c.

The painting and decoration of the corridors and dormitories have been continued, patients assisting in the work, and this is certainly a great improvement. The bedding is in a state very creditable to the attendants, and the stock of sheets and blankets is, we are informed, sufficient to meet all demands. Renovations.

The means of extinguishing fire were tested early this year by the ignition of some timber in a dormitory chimney. Very little damage was done, but the results might have been widespread, had not the fire-brigade of the asylum been active, and had not the necessary hose and supply of water been ready. This is not the time of the year when the airing-courts look their best; but their condition shows that the superintendent does not, while studying the comfort and welfare of his patients in-doors, overlook what is essential to their health and enjoyment when taking exercise within the asylum precincts. Fire extinction.

Hants County Asylum.

21 October 1876.

This asylum was last visited by Members of our Board on the 11th February 1875, and its then overcrowded state was commented on. Hants Asylum.

There are now 41 more patients on the books than there were at that time, the present numbers being 315 men and 363 women, making a total of 678 patients. One of each sex is absent on trial, and there are 10 men and the same number of women at the asylum at Hayward's Heath. Statistics.

The admissions, discharges, and deaths since the last visit have been as follow:—

Appendix (C.)

Hants Asylum.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	127	144	271
Discharged - - - - -	45	76	121
Died - - - - - -	63	46	109

Of those discharged, 18 men and 52 women are reported to have recovered.

With regard to the deaths, 44, including 14 from general paralysis, are attributed to cerebral or spinal disease, 15 to exhaustion from mania or melancholia, 20 to consumption, and 5 to other thoracic diseases, 22 to general debility, 1 to suffocation during an epileptic fit, and the remainder to ordinary causes. Seventy post-mortem examinations have been made, and inquests have been held in 4 cases. One of them was in respect of the death of the man from suffocation in an epileptic fit, full particulars of which have been communicated to our Board, and it is therefore unnecessary to refer to them here. In two other instances they were held in consequence of the patients being found to have broken ribs. Death, however, was not assignable to this cause in either case, and in neither was there any suspicion of violence having been used. The remaining case was that of a woman who was admitted with a slight wound on her throat, and who died in a few days, congestion of the lungs being, however, the cause of her death.

Post-mortem examinations and inquests.

We saw, during our inspection yesterday, 10 men and 7 women in bed, and the numbers last registered as under medical treatment were 107 of both sexes. The bodily health generally is good, especially when the crowded state of the asylum is considered; but there are still very many old and feeble persons, and Dr. Manley regards but few of the cases as curable ones.

General health.

The wards throughout were excellently ventilated, perfectly clean, and the bedding good and well attended to. All the patients have a change of linen twice a week, and their personal appearance as regards cleanliness and tidiness of dress was exceptionally satisfactory.

Clothing, &c.

In two of the female wards, H. and I., there was some noisy talking, but with these exceptions all in both divisions were, as a rule, extremely quiet and orderly, and free from complaints. Several expressly stated their sense of the kindness with which they are treated, and general content and good feeling towards all the officers seemed to prevail.

The chapel is now used as a dormitory for 42 epileptic females, and one of the night-nurses never leaves this room; the other visits the remaining wards once an hour. In the other division there are also two night attendants, but it has not been possible, in the present state of the asylum, to make special arrangements for the care of the epileptics.

Night-watching of epileptics.

There have been two instances of restraint. One is that of a man who has had his arms fastened, by means of leathern straps attached to a leathern belt round the waist, since the 2nd May 1875. This patient is a tall powerful man, possessed of strong religious delusions, and

Restraint.

and has made two determined assaults on Dr. Manley. The first was on the 1st May 1875, with a broken spoon-handle converted into a dagger, the handle being formed by flannel being bound round it. The second was on the 29th of March in this year, when he also struck one of the attendants. He has since then continued to use threats of violence if he had the opportunity, and was yesterday, when we saw him, threatening and excited in his conversation. The other case of restraint is for the purpose of preventing a woman, who persists in beating her head, from injuring herself. She has been so treated for three weeks in February, and from the 9th of April last up to the present time. Appendix (C.) Hants Asylum. Restraint.

The male patient above referred to has also been secluded, on 407 occasions, for a total duration of 3,106 hours. We should not omit to mention that this man has regular outdoor exercise amongst the other patients. A woman has been secluded, on 33 occasions, for altogether 229 hours. Six other men and 4 other women have been secluded for maniacal excitement, but only on few occasions, and for short periods. For other causes 8 men and 4 women have also been secluded, though not frequently, nor very long. Seclusion.

There are 187 men usefully employed, of whom 62 work on the farm and garden, and 20 at different trades. Of the women, 229 work, 57 being engaged in the laundry. Occupations.

One hundred and twenty men and 162 women attended the chapel service last Sunday. The associated entertainments are regularly given, and appear to be of a varied character. There were two excursions to the seaside last year, but they could not this year be taken owing to unavoidable circumstances. Divine Service. Seaside excursions.

Yesterday we saw the dinner, which was of fish; to-day it was of boiled beef with vegetables, and on both occasions it was of excellent quality. Dietary.

Two sculleries and part of a passage have been added to the kitchen. A gas-cooking apparatus and boilers for making tea have been put up. Sculleries have been built out, connected by a passage with the kitchen, which must be much improved by the alteration. Structural additions, &c.

The new laundry-buildings are completed, but are not yet in use; they will provide new receiving, sorting, and ironing rooms.

The chapel is being proceeded with, but is far from being finished.

The plans for an extension of the asylum, which have been sanctioned since the last visit, are being partially carried out, but slow progress is being made with them. It is with much regret that we find a portion of them, that for providing increased accommodation for females, has been abandoned. It is proposed that some of both sexes should occupy the new block originally intended only for men, but there must of necessity be many difficulties attending such an arrangement as this. Only the basement-floor of the new block itself has as yet been got in, but the corridor leading to the main building is nearly roofed in, and the dining-hall, a very fine room, is quite so. We fear that the delay in the work is likely to be increased, owing to difficulties into which we understand that the contractor has fallen. The matter is under the consideration of the Progress in extension of the asylum.

Appendix (C.)

Hants Asylum

Progress in extension of the asylum.

the Committee, and in the event of new contracts having to be entered into, we venture to suggest the great desirability of carrying out the whole of the original scheme at one time. There can be no doubt of the great need of further accommodation, and the gain of avoiding the recurrence of the inconveniences to which the patients are subject, through interference with their means of exercise, which must necessarily be caused in the execution of works of this kind, would be great.

Changes in the medical staff.

Mr. Kitching and Dr. Levinge, who were the assistant medical officers at the last visit, have resigned, and were succeeded at the end of July last by Dr. J. Hume Smith and Dr. John Thomson.

Hereford (County and City) Asylum.

11 April 1876.

Hereford Asylum.

Statistics.

The number of patients now on the books of this asylum is 316. They are thus divided: 128 men and 188 women; 11 of the former and 10 of the latter are private patients, and 41 of the women are from out-counties—viz., 25 from St. Pancras, and 16 from Gloucester unions.

There are no vacant beds for females, but there are 40 for males.

The weekly rate for county patients is 9*s.* 6*d.*, for out-county 13*s.*, and for private 14*s.*

The last visit to this asylum was on the 1st November 1875: since that time the following have been the admissions, discharges, and deaths:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	13	20	33
Discharged - - - - -	28	12	40
Died - - - - - -	5	3	8

Eighteen of the discharged were transferred elsewhere, all but one being sent to the Abergavenny Asylum.

Thirteen recoveries are reported.

No inquest has been held, nor has there been any suicide, or serious or fatal accident.

Post-mortem examinations.

Post-mortem examinations have been made in every case. Of the deaths, 4 were attributed to general paralysis, 3 to other diseases of the brain, and 1 to melancholia and diarrhœa.

Neither erysipelas nor enteric fever have again attacked anyone.

The general health is, and has been during the winter, good. Those returned as at present under medical treatment are 12 men and 17 women.

Excited and violent patients kept in bed.

During our inspection, we also found 11 men and 13 women in bed. One of the former and 3 of the latter were kept there on account of excitement and violent propensities. We greatly regret the resort to such a system for such reasons, and for the long periods during

during which it has been continued in these cases. One of the women has been so treated continuously during the last year. She had, no doubt, previously exhibited much and dangerous violence, but we cannot regard this mode of avoiding the difficulties that attend the proper treatment of cases of this kind as satisfactory; and if she cannot be managed here, except in this manner, we should recommend trying the effect of removing elsewhere—as, for instance, Fisherton House.

We have seen all the patients, and found them quiet and well-behaved.

Dining arrangements.

There were 200 dining together to-day in the hall, and their dinner (which was a stew of meat and vegetables, with bread and beer) seemed to be liked. Little was left on the plates; and neither on the subject of this, nor as to their treatment generally, were complaints made to us.

Clothing.

The men's linen is changed twice a week, and about half of them have Sunday suits; these are given to a larger number of the women, but the clothing in which we saw many of them was not as good as it should be, and was in a less satisfactory state, generally, than that of the men.

Provision is made in many ways for securing comfort in the wards, and in rendering them cheerful.

Linoleum recommended.

The Male Ward No. 4 is being done up, and we recommend that linoleum should be laid down in the corridors in the female division, as it has been generally in the male.

The bedding itself is good, is properly attended to, and the supply of it is sufficient.

Epileptics.

The night-watching of the epileptics (of whom there are 19 men and 24 women) by special attendants is continued, and alterations are now being made in the dormitories in the male division, and will be afterwards made in the female, to facilitate the supervision of these rooms. As far as they are concerned, the arrangement is satisfactory, but, to make it complete, some single-rooms in their immediate proximity are wanted; and we would also suggest the introduction of tell-tale clocks, both here and in other parts of the building, as a check on the regular discharge of their duties by the night-attendants.

Attendants.
Occupations.

The numbers of attendants and the rate of wages are the same as given in the last Report. At the same time the different forms of occupation here, and the numbers engaged in them, were fully set out, and we find very little, if any, alteration in these respects.

Amusements.

Associated entertainments are still given twice a week, and are attended by nearly 100 men and 80 women.

Divine Service.

Ninety-six men and 109 women go to the Sunday services in the chapel.

Restraint and seclusion.

No mechanical restraint has been employed, and seclusion only in the cases of 4 women, each on one occasion, and for very short periods.

Fire extinction.

We desire again, in conclusion, to press upon the notice of the Committee the great need of providing means for the extinction of fire. This is a matter of so much importance that we trust it will receive early attention.

Appendix (C.)

Kent Asylums.—1. Barming Heath.

1 May 1876.

Kent Asylums. (Barming Heath.)

Statistics.

We gave two days last week to the inspection of this asylum, which our Colleagues visited on the 26th November 1875. The patients are now 1,152; they consist of 493 males and 659 females; the total number shows an increase of 30 of both sexes since that visit. The increase may be attributed to the removal hither of about 30 patients chargeable to Maidstone borough, and previously accommodated in the Sussex Asylum.

From statutory records we have ascertained the following particulars:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions since 26th November 1875	79	72	151
Discharges (24 men and 22 women had recovered)	33	34	67
Deaths	34	20	54

One patient only, a woman, is absent on leave.

The accommodation here is estimated at 1,236 beds, so that there are now 84 vacancies; these are in the proportion of 30 on the male side to 54 in the female department. By arrangement between the Committees of this asylum and that at Chartham, the Kent unions are in regard to their pauper lunatics thus provided for.

To this asylum are assigned the following West Kent unions, viz.:—

Aylesford, North.
Bromley.
Cranbrook.
Dartford.
Gravesend.
Greenwich.
Hoo.
Hollingbourne.
Lewisham.
Maidstone (outside the borough).
Malling.
Medway.
Sevenoaks.
Tenterden.
Tonbridge.
Woolwich.

To Chartham Asylum are assigned the following East Kent unions, viz.:—

Ashford, East.
Ashford, West.
Blean.
Bridge.
Dover (outside the borough).
Eastry.
Elham.
Faversham.
Milton.
Romney Marsh.
Sheppey.
Thanet.

The number of patients here from non-contributing boroughs (*i.e.*, Maidstone and Rochester) are 79; of these, 34 are men and 54 are women. The weekly maintenance charge for each county patient, and for every patient chargeable to a union in the county, is 10*s.* 6*d.*

10*s.* 6*d.* The boroughs sending to this asylum pay for their insane poor 14*s.* weekly per head. Appendix (C.)

Kent Asylums. (Barming Heath.)

Of the present inmates there is now only 1 patient, a female, who is chargeable to a union of East Kent; she being bedridden, her removal has been considered dangerous to her life.

Deaths.

The mortality has been at the rate of about 11 per cent. per annum on the average daily number in residence; considering that the period has comprised nearly the whole of the winter, this death-rate is not unfavourable. The following table sets forth the causes of death, which in all but seven instances were ascertained by post-mortem examination:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General paralysis - - -	14	6	20
Epilepsy - - - -	3	1	4
Other forms of brain disease, including those having ended in ordinary paralysis and apoplexy - - - -	9	2	11
Pulmonary consumption - -	3	4	7
Other forms of lung disease and diseases of the heart - -	2	3	5
Diseases of the abdominal organs - - - -	2	1	3
Senile decay - - - -	1	3	4
Total - - -	34	20	54

Inquest.

There has been no suicide or fatal casualty, and only one coroner's inquest has been held, viz., upon an epileptic male patient, who was in bed found dead, no one having been present at his death. The evidence given, and conclusion arrived at, were that the death was not due to suffocation, but to epilepsy. The particulars of this event were properly reported to our office at the time.

Epileptics.

No arrangement was then in operation for the special supervision by night of epileptics, but a plan has lately been adopted on the male side of placing 44 patients of this class to sleep in a series of dormitories and single-rooms in No. 14 Ward of the "Additional Building." An attendant sits up on duty there throughout the night; the structural arrangements, however, do not permit continuous or efficient watch over the sleepers. A ward in the "New Building" has been set apart for bringing together at night 60 epileptic women, a special attendant to sit up among them; but continuous supervision over all in the associated dormitories would there be impossible, and we have suggested another plan to the superintendent, which we hope that the Committee will allow him to carry out. We recommend the introduction of Dent's tell-tale clocks, with recording stations in every ward, as a check upon the vigilance of night attendants.

Appendix (C.)

Kent Asylums. (Barming Heath.)

The asylum has since the visit of our Colleagues been quite free from epidemic or unusual disorder. The present inmates comprise a large number of persons suffering from chronic brain-disease. The epileptics are 62 among the males and 96 among the females, and the general paralytics include 20 men and 6 women. The aged and infirm are numerous. Having regard to these facts, the present bodily health is fairly good; we found in bed 5 men and 15 women only. No individual in either division was secluded, or restrained mechanically. The patients under medical treatment last week were, according to the register, 15 men and 37 women.

Health.

Restraint.

From an entry in the medical journal we learn that one woman since last visit has had her hands tied together with a cotton bandage every night to "prevent her picking her head and neck," but this appears to have been the only instance of restraint.

Seclusion.

During the interval just referred to 6 men and 34 women have been secluded, the former on 10 occasions, and for a total duration of 60 hours; the latter on 62 occasions, and for 195 hours.

Clothing, &c.

As to the patients' personal appearance (and we saw and examined every one of them, except the female away on leave), we cannot report so favourably as we should like to do. The men are, however, better cared for in this respect than the women are. Owing perhaps to the insufficiency in numbers and experience of the female staff on duty, to which we shall presently refer, many of the women were untidy in dress, gowns shabby and unhooked, boots unfastened, hair rough, and in person not so clean as they should be. The men, we repeat, contrasted favourably with the female patients, but we should be glad to hear that further provision was made for their cleanly appearance by a supply of Sunday suits; and we also trust that they will have the comfort of two shirts weekly, so soon as the laundry shall have been refitted with machinery, an improvement, we understand, shortly to be carried out.

In regard to behaviour, the women again were not so well conducted as the patients of the male division; too many were noisy or lying about on the ground, and in corners of the wards and airing-courts. There is a perceptible improvement of behaviour in No. 9 male ward, and this change is doubtless due to more distribution of the turbulent cases, whereby they have been submitted to better influences. Ten women wore ticking dresses on account of their destructive ways; these dresses should be abandoned as far as possible. It is only fair, however, to the present superintendent to state that he has to deal with many female patients who have acquired, through neglect, exceedingly bad habits.

Dining arrangements and dietary.

On each day of our inspection we saw the dinner in the hall; 600 patients, the sexes being in equal numbers, were at the tables; their conduct was very orderly. On the first day fish and haricot beans were served; on the second day soup and cheese, with rhubarb tart as an extra; bread and beer at both meals. The soup was not, we thought, satisfactory in quality, and it was clearly unpopular with the patients. The fish was good; 16 ounces' weight uncooked is given to the working-men, 12 ounces to the others, women included. The fish is liked by the patients generally, but many spoke of

of it as very dry; butter and parsley, vinegar, or some other sauce would make the fish-dinner more palatable. We are disposed to recommend that the rhubarb tart should not be given on a soup-day, but as an accompaniment to a solid meat-dinner. In the course of our inspection we visited the kitchen and store-room; the beer, bread, cheese, butter, and tea given to the patients are all good of their kind. No complaint, indeed, was made to us by any patient upon the subject of diet, if we except the fish and soup. Appendix (C.) — Kent Asylums. (Barming Heath.)

The practice of bathing two patients in the same water has not yet been given up. There is, it appears, a deficiency in the hot supply; but as we were told that every person might have a clean bath if the bathing-days were distributed over the week, we hope that the superintendent may shortly see his way to the adoption of that course. The large tank referred to at last visit is now completed, and has proved to be useful. It contains, we are informed, three days' provision of water for the asylum, and it can be filled in ten hours from the town waterworks. Bathing.

The male attendants appear to be, on the whole, fairly qualified for their work; but in the female division a great many looked too young, and were evidently unequal, mentally and physically, to the duties devolving upon them. The present staff consists, on the male side, of 2 head and 44 subordinate day attendants, besides 4 men for night-duty. On the female side are 3 head and 41 other day attendants, and 4 night nurses. Since the visit in November, 9 males and 1 female have been dismissed; 7 of the former sex and 22 of the latter have resigned, and 17 men and 25 women have been engaged; these changes leave at present 10 vacancies for women. An alteration as regards leave of absence has been sanctioned by the Committee, and will come immediately into operation, by which every attendant will be off duty on every tenth day, thus daily reducing the staff by one-tenth. In order to provide for this reduction, supernumeraries are to be engaged, and 3 such men come on duty to-day. To fill the vacancies and meet the wants of the female division under the new arrangement, 14 additional nurses are therefore required; but, from past experience, it does not seem likely that the services of so many can be obtained without offering higher wages to begin with than 15*l.* a year, the present inducement. The inadequacy of the female staff presses for immediate remedy. Attendants.

According to the returns put before us, the chapel attendance appears to be small, and not to exceed on Sundays 330 to 360 of both sexes. There are in the asylum a considerable number of Roman Catholics, but hitherto no agreement has been come to with a priest for performing here an occasional service for such of them as would be fit and desirous to attend. Divine Service.

The records of employment set forth that, besides those who are engaged exclusively in ward-cleaning, there are only 130 men and 211 women regularly occupied in various useful ways. The withdrawal to Chartham of many patients belonging to agricultural districts has just now reduced the number of those employed here on the land, and those assisting the artisans continue to be few. There are still no artisan attendants, and we repeat the recommendations made on this subject by our Colleagues at their last visit. Occupations.

Appendix (C.)

Kent Asylums. (Barming Heath.)

The attendance at the weekly dance is usually about 300; the women going thither are more numerous than the men.

Weekly dances.

About 80 females and 100 males walk thrice a week beyond the asylum grounds, and 6 of the most violent patients (3 of each sex) are taken under a special strong escort daily for country walks. If a good path along the inner boundary of the estate were formed, it would be possible, and undoubtedly advantageous, to give to large numbers, now restricted to their airing-courts, more exercise daily in the grounds.

Country walks.

We found the wards generally clean, well ventilated, and in good order. Painting and simple decoration, with additional furniture, are, however, still required in many directions. The beds and bedding were for the most part well attended to, but the loose coir-beds were lumpy and uncomfortable when examined by us; and some of the hair-beds were not in a satisfactory condition, owing to a practice, which should be discontinued, of having mattrasses, when slightly wetted or soiled, only dried without being previously taken to pieces and washed.

Needed provision of infirmaries.

Nothing has yet been done to carry out the recommendation made at the last and previous visits of providing suitable infirmaries in the main building for the treatment of the acute sick, and those requiring frequent medical visitation. Such provision is urgently required. We have, with the superintendent, considered what would be the best position for such infirmaries. We are of opinion that if the fires under Wards 5 and 6 on each side could be dispensed with, and if the heat requisite for the hot-water supply and the foul-air extraction could be obtained by steam coils or otherwise, those wards, with some enlargement for day-room space to the south, would be the most suitable for infirmaries; in front of them should be enclosed special airing-courts, sheltered and cheerful. We again recommend this important matter to the favourable consideration of the Committee. In connection with this subject, we have to mention, that among the evils incidental to the present arrangement, and one requiring speedy remedy, is the allowance to the stoker of a key of the female wards, in order to give him access to the fires above referred to.

Water-closets.

Another structural defect in the main building demanding, on sanitary ground, a remedy, is the position of the water-closets, many of which have no direct communication with the exterior of the building; the vitiated air, therefore, finding its way into the wards.

Fire extinction.

The "Main Building" and "Additional Building" are considered to be fireproof, but the "New Building" for 500 women is not so. For the extinction of fire the means now available is a fire-engine worked by hand, but there is no system of hydrants connected with the steam-pumping engine; we do not think that the present precautions would be found adequate if an emergency should arise, and we recommend this matter also to the Visitors' attention.

Changes in medical staff.

Since the last inspection Dr. Kirkman has resigned his post here; he has been succeeded as medical superintendent by Dr. Davies, previously senior assistant medical officer of this asylum. Dr. Wood, then junior assistant, has been appointed superintendent of the Isle of Man Asylum, and he has been succeeded by Mr. Young.

During

During the last two months there has been only one assistant medical officer; in the circumstances we refrain from comment on the shortcomings observable in that department. A new senior assistant medical officer is, however, to come on duty to-day. We cannot learn that a third assistant has been, or is likely immediately to be appointed, and the additional building will for the present be at night in the unsatisfactory position of having no medical man at hand in the case of a serious casualty. With the view of assisting at post-mortem examinations a "surgery man" has been engaged; but we hope that the present practice will not thereby be superseded, which provides that female nurses shall attend to and perform the last offices for the dead of their own sex after the post-mortem examination. Kent Asylums. (Barming Heath.) Changes in medical staff.

Kent Asylums.—Chartham.

17 and 18 October 1876.

There are now on the books of this asylum the names of 480 patients, 199 of the male and 281 of the female sex, being an increase of 99 since our last visit on the 1st of December 1875. In that interval the admissions have amounted to 67 in the male and 106 in the female division, and 12 males and 32 females have been discharged. Fourteen men and 17 women have died, the chief causes of death being diseases of the heart and lungs, which proved fatal in 17 instances, or more than half the whole number of cases. The other deaths were from ordinary causes. No coroner's inquest has been held, but post-mortem examinations have been made in 12 cases. The general health of the patients is now good, and we only found 4 males and 3 females in bed; but a good many are feeble, and 32 are registered as under medical treatment. During our visits yesterday and Tuesday we went over the whole asylum, and saw all the patients except two women, who are absent on trial, and a criminal of the male sex, who escaped some time ago, and is still at large. Kent Asylums. (Chartham.) Statistics. Post-mortem examinations.

One or two of the women were rather excited, and a man became threatening and noisy as we passed through the ward; but the general behaviour of the inmates was very quiet and orderly, and no one was restrained or secluded. It appears from the register that the former has not been had recourse to in any instance, and that seclusion has only been employed in the cases of 2 men and 13 women; the men having been secluded on 3, and the women on 44 occasions, generally for short periods only. Restraint and seclusion.

The patients were personally clean, and we were glad to find that the men have clean shirts twice a week. As regards clothing, we would suggest that working-men should be supplied with trousers of stronger material than the blue serge they now wear, and they should have special suits for Sunday; and also that more variety should be introduced in the colours of the linsey used for women's dresses, and that some braid should be allowed for trimming. Attention to small matters of this description has a great influence in inducing Clothing, &c.

Appendix (C.)

Kent Asylums. (Chartham.)

ducing habits of neatness and order, especially amongst the more excitable and disorderly class of women.

Dietary.

We were present in the hall yesterday when the patients were at dinner; 150 men and 180 women were assembled, and nothing could be more orderly than their behaviour; the food consisted of boiled beef, potatoes, and haricot beans, and was very good. There has been a change in the dietary, a dinner of fish having been substituted for the meal formerly given on one day in the week. The allowance of fish is one pound to each patient, and this dinner is said to be popular with them.

Divine Service.

We have received returns as to matters of statutory inquiry, from which it appears that, on an average, 136 men and 150 women are present at the Sunday services in the chapel, and that 165 of both sexes attend the daily morning prayers.

Employments.

As regards useful occupation, 100 men are reported to be employed on the land, in trades, and in a variety of domestic work, and as many as 160 women occupy themselves at their needle and in ward-cleaning and laundry-work.

Amusements and recreation.

The associated amusements seem to be well attended to, and entertainments of various kinds are given weekly in the hall, where the stage has been fitted up with well-painted scenes for dramatic representations; these have not yet been numerous, but three or four have been given. During the summer some of the men played cricket three times a week in the park of one of the Visitors who resides in the neighbourhood, and who also kindly allowed a considerable party of the women to picnic there, and supplied them with tea and fruit.

Walking parties.

The practice of taking parties of the inmates for walks in the neighbourhood is continued, but we are sorry to find that the inhabitants of Chartham have protested against their being taken in that direction. We cannot learn that there has been any misbehaviour on the part of the patients on which to found any ground of complaint. Objections of this kind are frequently raised in the neighbourhood of newly-erected asylums, but they soon cease; and we hope that too much attention will not be paid to them in this instance, care being taken to send out only properly selected patients.

Hop-picking by patients.

We have to notice, with much satisfaction, that during the hop season as many as 20 men and 30 women were sent out into some neighbouring hop-gardens for a period of eighteen days; they worked steadily, and by their labour earned as much as 60 *l.*, which has been appropriated by the Committee to the provision of additional means of amusement. During the whole time no difficulty or ill-result occurred.

Structural alterations.

There have been various structural and other improvements since we were here: amongst these, a suggestion as to the removal of certain walls, which blocked up the view from the northern ground-floor windows, has been adopted with very good results, and the much needed warming apparatus for the detached blocks has been fitted up, an additional gas-holder has been erected; three cottages are in course of erection, and an enlargement of the foul linen washhouse is nearly completed. The roads and approaches

proaches have been got into excellent order, and one airing-court on each side has been laid out and planted; the others are in progress, and we hope that every effort will be made to complete them before the winter sets in. A large number of workmen are at work, and great activity has evidently been employed in these matters; the progress already made in all departments being remarkable, considering how comparatively recent has been the opening of the institution. Appendix (C.) Kent Asylums. (Chartham.)

The chapel has been supplied with an organ, and a piano obtained for the recreation-room. There is a bagatelle table in each division; but as regards the means of indoor amusements the supply is still scanty, and more games, books, and illustrated papers are needed, and will, we have no doubt, be procured without unnecessary delay. Of the detached blocks, two on the male and one on the female side still remain unoccupied, and are unfurnished. The total accommodation is for 870 patients, so that at the present time there is vacant space for 390 inmates. New organ, &c. State of accommodation.

There are 20 ordinary male attendants, and in one of the wards a female is also employed. For the women there are 28 ordinary nurses. One night attendant is appointed for each division, but no special provision has yet been made for the continuous watching of suicidal and epileptic patients during the night. Attendants and night-watch.

In conclusion, we have to state that our opinion regarding the condition and management of this asylum and its inmates is a very favourable one, and the progress made in its organisation is very creditable to Dr. Spencer.

Lancashire Asylums.—1. Lancaster Moor.

28 and 29 March 1876.

We have inspected all parts of this asylum, and examined and spoken to every patient, and report as follows:— Lancashire Asylums. (Lancaster.)

At the date of our Colleagues' visit, on the 19th of November last year, 532 men and 488 women were resident; the numbers have now risen to 541 of the male, and 492 of the female sex, making a total of 1,033. The nominal accommodation of the asylum is for 1,064 patients, but we have no doubt whatever the cubical space is quite insufficient, both in the sleeping and day-rooms, for such a number; and we repeat a suggestion formerly made, that proper measurements should be taken and recorded, so that the excess of patients may be ascertained, and a remedy provided. Excessive numbers.

To make room in No. 11 gallery on the female side two beds have been placed in one of the single-rooms, originally intended for, and not too large, for one patient. In nearly all the dormitories the beds are too close together, and when the patients are assembled in the day-rooms, or in their dining-rooms, the close way in which it is necessary to pack them is especially observable. With a view of lessening this pressure in some degree, we have suggested to Mr. Broadhurst that the wider and best-lighted galleries should be furnished with tables, chairs, and benches, and, as in almost all other

Appendix (C.)
Lancashire Asylums. (Lancaster.)

other asylums, be used as supplemental to the day-rooms. The galleries, which have been so greatly improved by the opening of skylights in the roof, would be very suitable for the purpose we have named, and in others the recesses might be made, to some extent, available.

Considering the close packing to which we have referred above, it was remarkable how well the patients behaved; and only in two or three of the wards occupied by the most impulsive patients was there any noise or confusion, and, what is unusual, these cases were almost entirely confined to the male division.

Occupations.

The proportion of patients employed remains much the same; as many as 103 of the men being engaged in agricultural work, and 52 of the women in the laundry, besides 189 who work at their needle. Altogether, the usefully employed number about 200 on the male, and 300 on the female side.

The proportion of old feeble cases continues to be large, and the epileptics number 86 of the male and 64 of the female sex. In the male infirmary we found 60 patients, of whom 8 were in bed; and in the corresponding ward for women were 32 patients, and 7 in bed. Twenty-six males and 48 women are registered as under medical treatment. The enlargement of the male infirmary has been so great an improvement, that we trust no long time will elapse before a similar addition is made on the women's side. The large day-room for the men has been painted and coloured, and presents a very cheerful and comfortable appearance.

Deaths.

Since the last visit, rather more than four months ago, 17 men and 12 women have died.

The return furnished to us of the causes of death shows that 10 patients died from cerebral diseases, 12 from thoracic disease, and 3 from diseases of the abdomen. Of the 4 other deaths, 1 was attributed to scarlet-fever. This was the only case which occurred, and evidently the disease had been contracted outside. There have been

Post-mortem examinations.

no accidental deaths, and no inquests. Post-mortem examinations have been held in 8 cases.

Admissions and discharges.

The other changes among the patients comprise the admission of 45 men and 29 women, and the discharge or removal of 35 men and 25 women. As regards matters of statutory inquiry, we may report that the arrangements of the institution are the same as usual, and the visitation and management are unaltered.

Divine Service.

It appears that 264 males and 270 females attend the church, but there are no services for Roman Catholics, of whom, however, there are a considerable number. A priest visits once a fortnight, and attends when summoned to the deathbed of a patient.

Amusements.

There are dances once a fortnight, and other entertainments are given in the intervening weeks. As many as 409 of the patients go beyond the premises for walks in the neighbourhood.

Clothing.

We have a very good report to make of the order and cleanliness of the clothing in both divisions, and are glad to observe that the store for changes is abundant. The bedding, too, was throughout in the best order and very comfortable. All the wards were well attended to, and, excepting the crowding, we had no fault to find.

Restraint and seclusion.

We found no one restrained or secluded on either day of our visit, and

and referring to the register, it appears that there has been no instance of the former since the last visit. Seclusion, however, has been resorted to in the cases of 30 men and 11 women for a total duration of 67 days on the men's side, and 10 in the women's ward, the day being understood to consist of 12 hours. Appendix (C.) Lancashire Asylums. (Lancaster.)

The arrangements for the care of epileptic and suicidal cases during the night are unaltered. After the recommendation on this subject made by our Colleagues in the preceding entry, there was a correspondence between our Board and the Visitors. The letters are now before us, and also the resolution of the Committee to make no change whatever. We cannot but regret this, as in our opinion the supervision of these classes at night is by no means such as to insure safety either from suicide, or suffocation during epileptic fits. In case of a preventible death occurring the responsibility will not rest upon us. Night attendance on epileptic and suicidal cases.

From a correspondence which has taken place relative to a woman named E. M., it appears that doubts were entertained by our Board as to the legality of this woman's admission, the warrant having been signed after the expiration of her sentence and her discharge from Lancaster Castle. The matter was to have been considered by the Committee on the 7th inst., but no action appears to have been taken. We have to-day had her before us, and were unable to detect any delusions or symptoms of insanity. She is said to be passionate and impulsive, and inclined to assault others, but has, on the whole, behaved very well here, and worked hard and regularly in the laundry. In her present state we are of opinion she cannot be detained here for any long period, and recommend the case to the attention of the Committee of Visitors and the medical superintendent. Patient admitted on a warrant irregularly signed.

Before concluding we must, as on former occasions, express our opinion that the condition of this asylum is very creditable to those concerned in its management.

Lancashire Asylums.—2. Rainhill.

23 September 1876.

We have this afternoon completed an inspection of this asylum, which we commenced yesterday morning. The patients are 681; of these, 316 are males, and 365 are females. Of the latter, 1, an aged woman, is boarded, by leave of the Visitors, with an artisan attendant in the neighbourhood. Lancashire Asylums. (Rainhill.) Numbers.

The chargeability of those under care and treatment may be thus stated: 596 to Lancashire unions and parishes, 77 to the county of Lancaster, 3 to the borough of Liverpool, and 5 are out-county patients. Chargeability.

The rate of weekly maintenance has been reduced for Lancashire patients from 11 *s.* 6 *d.* to 9 *s.* 11 *d.* Weekly charge.

Many nationalities are represented by the patients, and more than one-third of the whole number on the books is described to be Irish. A very large proportion of the patients has been drafted from the

Appendix (C.)

Lancashire Asylums. (Rainhill.)

the very lowest social strata; many have been sailors and dock-labourers, and 15 men and 11 women are traced back to Broadmoor and prisons.

The asylum is practically full in both divisions. Since members of our Board were here (on the 2nd and 3rd December, 1875), the admissions have been 147, of which 97 were in the men's division, 50 on the women's side. The discharged during the same period have been 24 males and 33 females, together 57 persons. Of these, 42 are registered as having been discharged upon recovery. Death has removed 63 names from the books—45 from the male, 18 from the female list.

Death-rate.

The mortality, though high in the men's division, has not, for both sexes, been above the average rate in county asylums. Seven of the men who died were recent admissions, and all the 7 were above 70 years of age.

The following are the assigned causes of death:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General paralysis	11	3	14
Epilepsy	1	4	5
Other forms of brain disease, including those ending in ordinary paralysis and apoplexy	10	2	12
Pulmonary consumption	9	5	14
Other forms of lung disease and heart disease	2	0	2
Diseases of abdominal organs	5	1	6
Senile decay	5	0	5
Other ordinary causes	2	2	4
Casualties	0	1	1
Total	45	18	63

Post-mortem examinations and inquest.

The number of post-mortem examinations recorded are 51, viz., 34 of men, 17 of women. There has been no suicide. The only casualty which we have to report was that of a woman who, suffering from general paralysis, was choked by eating voraciously her supper of bread, butter, and tea. The particulars were at the time reported to our Board, and the coroner held an inquiry in the case, being the only one in which an inquest took place.

There were a few cases of erysipelas in the early part of the year, but no fatal result; and the general health is at present fairly good, though the proportion of general paralytics and epileptics to the rest of the patients is considerable. We found 10 men and 7 women only in bed. No one was under restraint. One female had been locked in her room a few minutes before our visit, but no other patient of either sex was yesterday or to-day in seclusion. We are glad to learn from the medical journal that, during the last two years,

Restraint and seclusion.

years, there has been a gradual reduction in the amount of seclusion employed, and that there has been a marked diminution in this mode of treatment during the last six months.

Since the Commissioners' last visit, 16 men and 25 women have been secluded for excitement and violence—the former altogether on 36 days or portions of days, and the latter on 121 days or portions of days. Those secluded for medical reasons, and others than violence, have been 20 men and 14 women, on 54 and 72 occasions in the aggregate respectively. There has been no instance recorded of resort to mechanical restraint.

In the course of our two days' inspection we visited every part of the building, and its workshops and airing-courts. We found the wards and rooms well ventilated, and there was no want of cleanliness or order anywhere. Wards Nos. 2, 10, and 17 have been freshly painted and renovated, and a great improvement in the new female workroom adjoining the dining-hall, and now in occupation. Some progress has been made in the laundry-works referred to in our Colleagues' last entry; these include a re-arrangement of the drying closets, and the addition of 2 rooms, and provide a laundry day-room for the patients there employed. The kitchen is where we noticed chiefly any necessity for paint or whitewash. Improvements.

The water-supply seems to be good throughout the building, except in the lavatory of No. 7 ward, where the furniture of the day-room also needs improvement. The beds and bedding in dormitories and single rooms were, to the extent of our examination of them, in very proper order; and we were glad to hear that a very few only of the old rickety iron bedsteads now remain, and these will doubtless soon give place to better. Water-supply.

The earth-closets in each division were not, when we inspected them, altogether in an unobjectionable state. At present these closets partake much of the nature of privies, and we think that they are decidedly open to some improvement if the system of earth-closets is to be adhered to. Earth-closets.

The bathing arrangements seem to be efficient, but the bath-rooms in the older portion of the asylum are inconveniently small for the number of patients now to be bathed. If a general bath-room were provided in each division to meet this defect, it would no doubt facilitate the bathing, also the supervision by head attendants, so valuable when patients are bathed. Baths.

During our stay in the wards we saw every patient. There is certainly an improvement in their dress, but the men's appearance, though bettered, still requires further exertion on the part of the male attendants. We cannot deny that many are cases difficult to be kept tidy and clean, but this should only increase efforts on their behalf, and persistence will be rewarded by greater success. The patients' demeanour in each division we may describe to have been, on the whole, free from excitement, and orderly: while we were in the wards not a single complaint was made to us on either side against the attendants, and contentment as to treatment was general; a few of course complained of unnecessary detention, but these did not appear to us to be yet fit for discharge. Clothing, &c.

The dinner in the hall took us thither on each day of our visit. Dietary.

Appendix (C.)

Lancashire Asylums. (Rainhill.)

Dietary.

The fare gave satisfaction to those for whom it was provided, and we thought it was liberal. Yesterday pea-soup and currant pudding, to day boiled beef and cabbage, were put on table—beer on both occasions. About 98 men and 126 women were associated in the hall for these meals on each occasion; the other patients dined in their wards.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants by day in the male division is, we think, numerically sufficient, should no one be withdrawn by illness or for holiday; but in the female infirmary another day-nurse seems to be required: and in No. 12, where a fourth attendant is only summoned occasionally, we would recommend a permanent employment of such individual.

Night-watch and epileptics.

An important improvement has taken place in the arrangements for night nursing and watching in the men's division; 3 paid attendants being now there employed, 1 for the constant care of the sick in the infirmary, 1 for the continuous supervision of 35 epileptics, and 1 who acts as head night attendant for the male side generally. The supervision of the epileptics is at present imperfect, owing to structural difficulties; but it could be greatly facilitated by making a large arched opening in the wall separating the two dormitories now used by the 35 epileptics, and by removal of the wooden bed-screens from both those rooms. The use of a tell-tale clock would also stimulate the watchfulness of the attendants on night duty. On the female side there is as yet no change in the night provision of nurses, and as there is only one attendant, assisted by a patient, on duty at night in that division, the nursing and watching there are quite inadequate; but we are glad to learn that as soon as the additional rooms for attendants, now nearly finished, are completed, an increase in the night attendance, and an assimilation of arrangements during the night to those on the male side, will be made in the female division.

Religious services.

We met the chaplain in the wards, where we understand that his services are properly valued by many Many of the patients are Roman Catholics; they have the ministrations of a priest, but he comes on every other Sunday only, also when his presence is specially required by any individual. Weekly, at the chapel in the grounds, there is an average congregation on Sundays of 110 men and 115 women. The Roman Catholics muster 52, or thereabouts, for Divine Service.

Amusements and exercise.

The entertainments given to the patients since last visit included the taking of 100 persons to St. Helens Theatre to see a pantomime, the annual picnic in Knowsley, which was enjoyed by 217 patients, and 2 open-air concerts in the asylum grounds. The dances given weekly through the winter have already commenced. The airing-courts on the male side are in very creditable order; we should like to see those for the women improved, so as not to contrast unfavourably with them. It is satisfactory, however, to mention that no patient is confined for exercise to the airing-courts. The patients, even the most refractory, are taken into the asylum grounds. The garden about the building maintains its attractive appearance.

Additional land.

The recent purchase (sanctioned by the Secretary of State) of 3 acres,

acres of land, with a house and brewery, upon the land which adjoins the asylum grounds to the south, will prove, we believe, a valuable acquisition. Appendix (C.) Lancashire Asylums. (Rainhill.)

The foregoing entry shows that the asylum continues to be managed with energy and ability. Dr. Rogers was absent, during our visit, on his annual holiday, but we received every attention and all requisite information and assistance from Dr. Newcombe, the acting superintendent.

Lancashire Asylums.—3. Prestwich.

29 September 1876.

Nineteen months have elapsed since this asylum was last visited by members of our Board. We began our inspection yesterday in the forenoon, and concluded it this afternoon. Lancashire Asylums. (Prestwich.)

The patients have risen in number from 1,099 to 1,121 in the period which has elapsed since 2nd March 1875. There has been a decrease of men and increase of women; the latter are now 618, and to accommodate the female patients, a ward (No. 1) has been taken from the male side. We saw all of both sexes under care and treatment, and no one made any complaint which it is necessary to notice in this Report. Statistics.

The chargeability of all, except three individuals, is to the county of Lancashire, or unions within the county. The Irish, Scotch, Welsh, and foreigners are 405, and these chiefly make up the county cases, 170 or thereabouts. The weekly rate of maintenance has been reduced to 8*s.* 9 *d.* Thirty men are accommodated at the house known as "The Farm," 6 at the Cottage, 50 females at No. 9 detached block; the rest, men and women, occupy the main building. Chargeability.

The asylum may be said to be full, and 60 persons have been refused admission for want of room since 2nd March 1875. Want of room.

The books record 729 admissions (345 in the male, 384 in the female division) and 479 discharges, of which 235 were of men, 244 of women; these comprised 361 cases of recovery; 159 deaths are also registered. The men deceased appear to have been 85; the female mortality is stated to be 74. Admissions, discharges, and deaths.

Mr. Ley tells us that there have been no serious or fatal casualties, and the inquests were only two, one upon the body of a recently admitted patient, whose death was attributed by the jury to empyemia; the other was the case of a man who was admitted with several fractured ribs, and who died a few days after admission, and which case was the subject of a correspondence with our Board. Inquests.

The post-mortem examinations have been limited to 87. The cause of 47 deaths is stated to have been general paralysis and exhaustion; and general paralysis, ending in apoplexy, carried off 11 other patients. The deaths of 14 are accounted for by epilepsy and convulsions, and there was a case of smallpox which ended fatally. The obituary calls for no further special notice. There Post-mortem examinations, and causes of death.

Appendix (C.)
Lancashire Asylums. (Prestwich.)

were a few cases of smallpox which recovered. The epileptics are 73 in the male and 57 in the female division; the total number of general paralytics is 76, the men being of course the large majority. The demented of both sexes are very numerous; 57 individuals are to-day registered as taking medicine. Eight men and 6 women were lying in bed when we visited the wards. In the buildings and about the grounds the patients behaved generally in an orderly manner, and there was but little show of turbulence anywhere. The dress of some of each sex is open to improvement, but generally, men and women were tidy and clean. We think that some variety in colour of their attire is desirable on the women's side.

Health, conduct and clothing.

No patient was during our inspection under restraint or in seclusion.

Occupations and Divine Service.

We visited the farm, shops, laundry, kitchen, and sewing-room, and had an opportunity of seeing many usefully employed in those departments and elsewhere. The attendance at church last Sunday is stated to have been 600, the women being 100 in excess of the men. A service is still conducted here on Mondays for the benefit of the Roman Catholic patients; these are now 275; however, 45 only attended last Monday. No school is attempted.

Dietary.

We were present yesterday and to-day at dinner in the large halls, and in some wards; the patients' fare was yesterday Australian meat and rice; fish is usually given on Fridays.

Attendants.

Much difficulty is still felt in retaining the services of suitable subordinate attendants; their average term of service is not beyond 15 months, and 65 of those now on duty have been here under one year. Lately there has been an increase made in the wages of the female attendants; formerly they commenced with 17 *l.*, now it is 18 *l.* 10 *s.*

Night-watch and epileptics.

The night-watch has been strengthened. From 7.30 p.m. till 6.30 a.m. there are now 6 men acting in the male division, and 7 women in the female division. Two persons on each side sit up in the infirmaries, and 2 in the male and as many in the female division have constant watch of the epileptic and suicidal; 5 others (*i.e.*, 2 in the men's department, and 3 in the women's) are also employed on night-duty, the reception wards engaging the attention of two of their number. There are, besides, two chief night attendants to prevent any neglect of duty on the part of those 13 attendants who sit up, and they have also the assistance of a few of the more intelligent patients. The structural arrangements for epileptic and suicidal patients during the night are not altogether satisfactory; the present dormitory for the worst cases on each side does not admit of that ready supervision by the special attendant which is desirable, in consequence of the division-walls, which could not, it seems, be removed with safety. The single-rooms appropriated to this class also require to be lighted, and openings should be made so as to allow any sounds in those rooms to be readily heard by the attendant on duty. Mr. Ley, however, is so sensible of the importance of night-nursing, amongst all classes of the insane, and especially the epileptic and suicidal cases, that we feel sure he will remedy the defects we have alluded to.

According

Appendix (C.)

Lancashire Asylums. (Prestwich.)

According to the register, one patient only has been restrained; the restraint was by gloves, for 5 days, to prevent self-injury. Seclusion has been resorted to with 14 men, on 29 occasions, for a total duration of 237 hours, and with 26 women, on 218 occasions, for 1,654 hours; 114 of these instances, however, were applicable to one woman, who was secluded for 714 hours. Of the secluded, 13 men and 23 women were so dealt with in consequence of epileptic excitement.

Restraint and seclusion.

Throughout the whole asylum there is the greatest cleanliness, and the order and ventilation are excellent; the beds are in the best condition, and the comfort and wellbeing of the patients are studied in all directions—the decoration and cheerfulness of the wards for the worst classes being little inferior to those set apart for the more quiet and well-behaved.

Condition of Asylum.

The works of a structural character, or renovation, effected since the Commissioners' last visit have been these: the completion of the enlargement of the administrative block, the heating No. 1 Wards with hot water, the enlargement of the female infirmary, and the substitution of wood for stone flooring in several rooms in connection therewith, the enlargement of the day-room in No. 4 on each side, renewal of paint and further decoration in several wards. The works in progress include the construction of a tank and buildings for storage of water, some addition to the laundry, and additional separate rooms for dangerous patients in each division.

Structural alterations and additions.

The result of our observation and enquiries at this visit is that we feel satisfied the asylum is in a very efficient state and under judicious management.

Lancashire Asylums.—4. Whittingham.

24 March 1876.

Lancashire Asylums. (Whittingham.)

Since our Colleagues visited this asylum, little more than a year ago, many changes have taken place amongst the patients, as will be seen from the following table:—

Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in the Asylum 10th March 1875.	282	299	581
Admissions since - - -	213	349	562
Discharged or removed - -	45	63	108
Died - - - - -	52	51	103
Now in the Asylum - -	397	534	931

Of the patients discharged, 91 were recovered. At the present time, 1 woman is away on trial, and there is a man absent who escaped a few days ago.

The following return has been furnished to us relative to the causes of death:—

Appendix (C.)

Lancashire Asylums. (Whittingham.)

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General paralysis	11	6	17
Epilepsy	1	2	3
Other forms of brain disease, including ordinary paralysis and apoplexy.	8	4	12
Pulmonary consumption	4	17	21
Other forms of lung diseases and diseases of the heart.	14	16	30
Diseases of abdominal organs	4	2	6
Senile decay	1	2	3
Delirium tremens	1	0	1
Asphyxia (suicide by hangieg)	1	0	1
Accidental (food in windpip)	1	0	1
Abscesses	3	0	3
Exhaustion from mania and melancholia.	3	2	5
Total	52	51	103

Death from epilepsy.

The cases of suicide, by hanging, and choking by food in the windpipe, formed the subject of correspondence with our Board, and also that of a woman who died during an epileptic fit whilst in bed in the ward specially set apart for cases of this description, and under the care of a nurse having no other duty. In the opinion of Mr. Holland the arrangement of the ward was all that could be desired, and the accident was owing to neglect on the part of the night nurse, who was discharged. There are no tell-tale clocks in use to check the vigilance of the night attendants, and Mr. Holland has expressed to us his dislike to them, believing them to be quite ineffectual. We do not, however, quite agree with him in this respect.

Inquests and post-mortem examinations.

Inquests have been held in two cases, and 63 post-mortem examinations were made.

The inspection of the asylum has occupied us two whole days, during which we saw and spoke to every patient, and made all statutory inquiries regarding their care and treatment. The proportion of noisy, dirty, and refractory patients here is certainly larger than usual in other asylums; and in Nos. 1 and 2 on the male side, and 1, 2, and 5 in the female division, were found the worst cases. In the two men's wards above alluded to there were 11 men in seclusion. There was only one woman secluded, but the patients in 1, 2, and 5 were excited and noisy, and a large number of them wore strong ticken or sailcloth dresses, and were otherwise untidy, although there was no deficiency in the staff of attendants and nurses here nor elsewhere.

Clothing.

We think that the state of the clothing and personal neatness of the patients in several of the wards and in both divisions needs increased attention, and that more sightly and better-fitting dresses should be given to the women, and be renewed more frequently. We are not here alluding to the working-men or kitchen and laundry women.

The

The record of seclusion includes, as was stated in the last report, all cases of patients isolated and locked in their rooms, from whatever cause, whether medical or surgical, or to prevent the intrusion of others. The total number of persons secluded since the last visit is 115 in the male, and 130 in the female division. There was no record of instrumental restraint. Appendix (C.) Lancashire Asylums. (Whittingham.) Seclusion and restraint.

We were present at the dinners for women in the halls, and for men in No. 11 Ward. The food was very good and well-cooked, and evidently gave satisfaction. The dietary, so far as regards the dinners, is as follows:— Dining arrangements.

Monday	Pork, males, 7 oz.; females, 5 oz.; potatoes, 16 oz.; bread, 8 oz.; cheese, 2 oz.
Tuesday Thursday	Australian meat and bacon in pies, containing, for males, 5 oz.; females, 4 oz.; rice, 8 oz.; bread, 8 oz.; cheese, 2 oz.
Wednesday Saturday	Pickled American beef, males, 7 oz.; females, 5 oz.; with potatoes, bread, and cheese, as on Monday.
Friday	Fish, with bread, cheese, and potatoes, as before.
Sunday	Cold roast beef, males, 7 oz.; females, 5 oz.; potatoes, bread, and cheese as before.

All have half-a-pint of excellent home-brewed beer, those who work getting a pint. We had no complaints regarding the dietary, nor indeed on any other matter than alleged undue detention.

The different charge attendants seemed intelligent and judicious, but some of the ordinary attendants and nurses appeared hardly competent, and it seems that the changes amongst them have been very numerous. This is no doubt to be accounted for by the large and rapid increase in the number of inmates, and the necessity of obtaining such service as could be got at the moment. The staff is as follows:— Attendants.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Day - Male side	32	9	41
Day - Female side	0	40	40
Night - Male side	2	1	3
Night - Female side	0	5	5
Artizan attendants	4	0	4
			93

There are two chief attendants.

Females still have charge of the beds on the male side, and the male infirmary continues in the sole charge of women, and its condition and that of the inmates is quite satisfactory.

The bedding throughout was excellent and in the best order, and all the dormitories scrupulously clean and well-ventilated.

Appendix (C.)

Lancashire Asylums. (Whittingham.)

Numerous and important structural changes and improvements have been made during the past year. Wards 3 and 4 in each division and 5 on the men's side have been finished.

Structural changes and improvements.

No. 3 ward on each side, specially arranged for epileptic and suicidal cases, have been brought into use with good results, the means of supervision having been found satisfactory. No. 4 wards for males and females have been papered, varnished, and finished. No. 7, the women's infirmary, is at present undergoing the same process. The recreation-hall and large dining-rooms have been very well coloured and decorated, and many of the corridors have also been done, and present a very cheerful appearance.

As regards external matters, the farm-buildings, the dairy-house, and six cottages have been completed, and the artisans' workshops are supplied with machinery driven by a 10-horse steam-engine. The ground near the north entrance has been partly laid out, and good approaches to the church have been made and planted; but all round the building the ground is in the same condition as it was left by the contractor, and only two of the internal airing-courts are fit for use.

Delay in providing ground for exercise.

We regard the delay which has taken place in providing proper exercising ground for the patients as much to be regretted, and we cannot but attribute some of the excitement which we witnessed, especially amongst the women, to the want of sufficient and regular exercise out-of-doors. In our opinion the matter is so important, and it is so evident that by the labour of patients alone a very long time must elapse before the work can be completed, that we strongly recommend the early engagement of a strong body of paid labourers for the purpose.

Accommodation afforded.

The total accommodation of the asylum, as now completed, gives 570 beds for men, and 570 for women. There will also be room for 50 additional men in the new cottages, but, judging from the past, it is to be feared that even this large amount of accommodation will not long suffice to meet the wants of the county, as the asylum is already filled to within a fifth of its capacity.

It appears from the annual report of the superintendent, which has just been published, that owing to the female patients numbering 120 more than the men, it will probably be necessary to appropriate one of the male blocks to their use; and he suggests the completion of the cottage arrangements which formed part of the original plan, so that as many as 140 men, habitually employed in farm and garden work, might be lodged together. We have always been favourable to the construction of simple ordinary cottages and buildings for agricultural patients, and have no doubt that they answer well, care being taken in the selection of the inmates.

Occupations.

From a return made to us, it appears that the number of men at present employed on the land is 132, and the total number usefully occupied in various ways 230. Of the women, there are 20 in the laundry, 120 engaged in the wards and domestic offices, and 120 work at their needle.

Amusements.

Associated and other amusements continue to be well attended to; there are dances once, and music twice a week.

Divine Service.

At the Sunday services in the church, only 91 men and 130 women

women are present, and at the morning prayers in the house, 37 of the former and 115 of the latter; but there are also Roman Catholic services, which are attended by 63 males and 79 females. Appendix (C.) Lancashire Asylums. (Whittingham.)

There are still two assistant medical officers, Mr. McCarty having been appointed in the place of Dr. Cobbold, who has gone to the Leavesden Asylum, near London. Medical staff.

Mr. Holland continues to manage this large establishment with his usual skill and energy, and we are fully aware how hard a task he has, owing to the rapid increase in the numbers, and the very unfavourable character of many of the patients sent in from other asylums.

Leicester and Rutland County Asylum.

19 December 1876.

We were occupied yesterday in the inspection of this asylum, and in the personal examination of its inmates, who are 431 in number—222 of the male, and 209 of the female sex. Of the whole number, 392 are pauper patients belonging to unions in the county of Leicester. Four other paupers come from out-counties, and there are 35 patients of the private class. The county patients pay 9 *s.* 6 *d.*, those from other counties 14 *s.*, and the charge for the private cases varies from 5 *s.* to 40 *s.*, per week. Including the wooden buildings, there are 15 vacancies in the male, and 40 in the female division. Our last visit was on the 28th of October 1875. Since then the admissions have been numerous, amounting to 48 men and 60 women. The discharges within the same period were 15 men and 29 women, who, with one exception only, were reported to have recovered. The deaths amounted to 45, viz., 25 males and 20 females. There has not since the last visit been any death from erysipelas, nor any further appearance of that disorder; and the rooms at the workshop block, which were fitted up for the use of patients suffering from contagious disorders, have, we are glad to find, not been required to be occupied. Leicester and Rutland Asylum. Statistics.

Additional means of external sewer ventilation have been provided at various points, but the water-closets remain unaltered; and we must repeat the recommendations for their improvement which were made in the last report. The mortality has not been above the average annual rate in county asylums; and, with three exceptions, the deaths were of the usual character. The exceptions were in the cases of 3 men, who committed suicide. In one instance the patient cut his throat before admission, and died very shortly afterwards from the injury. In the other two cases the fatal act occurred in the asylum; but as the particulars were at the time fully reported to our Board, and formed the subject of correspondence, it is not necessary here further to refer to the circumstances. In these 3 cases coroners' inquests were held, but in no other instance. Post-mortems were made in only 24 of the 45 deaths; but as regards this fact, and the arrears still noticeable in the case-books, it is material to state that, owing to ill-health, the last assistant medical officer had not, Defective water-closets. Inquests and post-mortem examinations.

Appendix (C.)

Leicester and Rutland Asylum.

New assistant medical officer.

not, during the whole of the present year, been equal to his duties; and it is only within the last fortnight that his successor, Dr. Higgins, previously favourably known as the assistant medical officer of the Derbyshire Asylum, has entered upon his duties here.

The general health is now on the whole satisfactory, and we only found 6 men and 6 women in bed yesterday, two of whom were kept there owing to accidental fractures. One of them had broken the neck of the thigh-bone. The other, an epileptic woman, had fractured the bones of her leg in a fit. No one was in any way restrained or secluded, and the patients in both divisions were remarkably free from excitement, and made no complaint of a rational description; indeed, the demeanour of the attendants and nurses towards them was, so far as we could judge, kind and judicious.

Occupations.

Nearly the whole of the inmates were kept indoors, owing to inclement weather; but, as a rule, the same large proportion of the men continue to work on the land, the number at present being 50. Their labour continues to be profitable, and there can be no doubt as to the beneficial effect it has upon them. Of the other men employed, about 14 work at trades, and 43 are occupied in various ways in the central offices and in the wards. About 40 women do needlework; the same number are engaged in the washhouse, kitchen, and domestic offices; and there are 30 ward-cleaners.

Amusements, &c.

Good provision is made in the wards for indoor occupation and amusement, and associated entertainments are given, but of late not quite so often as they used to be; and we hope that weekly gatherings will still be the rule.

Exercise.

The practice of letting patients go out beyond the premises on parole answers well, and as many as 20 of the men have now this privilege. There are about 55 patients of both sexes who walk out with their attendants.

Divine Service.

Clothing.

The arrangements for Divine Service are as before, and the Sunday congregations average about 228 of both sexes. The clothing and bedding are good, and well attended to; but we noticed that, although used throughout in the female wards, under-blankets were not supplied for men; they should, we think, be given out at once.

Dining arrangements.

We had an opportunity of seeing several parties of patients at dinner, and of tasting the food. The meat consisted of pressed beef, imported from Chicago; the allowance for each patient being six ounces. This meat appeared to us to be of excellent quality, and was evidently liked by the patients.

Epileptic and suicidal cases.

Mr. Buck has recently set apart two adjoining dormitories on the upper floor of both divisions, which each contain 15 beds, for the accommodation and special night supervision of suicidal and epileptic patients. There will be separate attendants sitting up all night in a position between these rooms, but the supervision is not so complete as it should be; and we suggested the removal of at least a portion of the dividing wall. We also recommended that the attendants who, we believe, are engaged should at once be made to enter on their duties. The tell-tale clocks should also be fixed.

Where stoves have been substituted for open fires, it seems essential, to prevent accidents, that fireguards should surround them.

There

Appendix (C.)

Leicester and Rutland Asylum.

Improvements.

There have been improvements as regards painting and paper-hanging, and the floors of many of the single-rooms have been covered with linoleum. A second bath has been placed in No. 3 male ward, and the accommodation improved by the addition of a dressing-room.

Recent sale of land hitherto rented by the Committee, and contemplated removal of the Asylum to another site.

An event has recently occurred which very materially affects the working and well-doing of this institution. We are informed that the Committee have received a notice to give up the 37 acres of land which they have rented for a long time past, and used for agricultural purposes; this notice expires next Michaelmas. The land to be thus withdrawn forms the slope immediately facing and overlooking the kitchen-gardens of the asylum; and as it is intended to use it forthwith for building purposes, there can be no doubt that, besides the loss of the ground, and the means it afforded for useful occupation, considerable inconvenience will be felt. The whole estate, of which the 37 acres above referred to formed a part, consists of 74 acres, and was in the first instance offered to the Committee for the sum of 60,000 *l.*, who, after mature consideration, did not feel justified in accepting the offer. The land has since been sold at the price named. A further diminution of the land used by the patients will also take place in the front of the building, where it is proposed to take off a strip, 30 feet wide, for the purpose of widening the road. For this ground an equivalent has been obtained on the east, but it will not the less prove very injurious to the appearance and convenience of the front garden. The total quantity of land remaining to the asylum will be 37 acres, of which not more than 25 will be available for cultivation. In these circumstances, we are very glad to learn that the Committee have had under their consideration the expediency of removing the institution to another site. The condition of the asylum continues to be very good, and the patients appear to be well and kindly treated.

Lincoln County Asylum.

29 February 1876.

Lincoln Asylum.

In the course of yesterday and to-day we have seen all the patients, 598 in number, now at this asylum. They include 295 men, and 303 women; and there are vacant beds for 25 of the former sex, and for 17 of the latter.

The weekly rate is at present 10 *s.*

Statistics.

The last visit by our Colleagues was made on the 25th March, and since that time there have been

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	83	81	164
Discharged - - - - -	37	62	99
Died - - - - - -	47	29	76

Appendix (C.)

Lincoln Asylum.

The admissions have been more numerous than usual; but Dr. Palmer does not attribute this to an increase of insanity in the county, but to the fact of chronic cases having been sent in from workhouses—a view which is supported by an analysis of the character of the cases in the asylum, showing that the increased number of chronic cases corresponds with the number of admissions in excess of the average.

Of those discharged, 68 are reported as having recovered, and 15 women, who had not recovered, were removed to workhouses. One of the latter has since been readmitted.

Death-rate.

Although the asylum has been free from all epidemic disorder, the mortality has again been very high, amounting to the rate of 14 per cent. per annum on the average daily number resident. As many as 19 of the deaths were of persons of upwards of 70 years of age.

There has been no suicide or fatal casualty.

Inquest.

A coroner's inquest has been held in one case only, that of a woman who who died suddenly during the night of heart disease.

Post-mortem examinations.

Post-mortem examinations have been made in 27 instances. The following are the assigned causes of death:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General paralysis - - - -	8	2	10
Epilepsy - - - - -	1	1	2
Other forms of brain disease, including those ending in ordinary paralysis or apoplexy - - -	10	1	11
Exhaustion after mania and melancholia - - - - -	0	4	4
Pulmonary consumption - -	10	6	16
Other forms of lung disease and diseases of the heart - - -	8	5	13
Diseases of abdominal organs -	3	2	5
Senile decay - - - - -	7	8	15
Total - - -	47	29	76

Chronic cases.

The patients in bed during our visit were 9 men and 5 women. Although the numbers suffering from actual sickness is small, a very large proportion of the whole are feeble, infirm, and advanced in years. Such patients are, no doubt, cared for here in a most satisfactory manner; but the special arrangements of an asylum would not be necessary for many of them, if they could be received into workhouse infirmaries of their respective unions, and there provided with suitable diet, and the nursing requisite for ordinary sick paupers. Dr. Palmer is, however, of opinion that the Government grant of 4*s.* a week per patient maintained in an asylum has taken away inducement to the guardians to apply for their transfer on the above conditions.

No

No one was restrained or secluded at the time of our visit. According to the medical journal, 1 female patient has been restrained at night for 13 weeks by means of a strong dress, the ends of the sleeves terminating in leather gloves, owing to determined suicidal propensity. Sixteen men and 10 women have been secluded—the former on 27 occasions, for a total duration of 669 hours: and the latter on 17 occasions, for 282 hours. A large majority of these patients (16 out of the 26) were however epileptics, who were kept in their rooms during mental disturbance after their fits. Appendix (C.) Lincoln Asylum. Restraint and seclusion.

There was, with scarcely an exception, great good order and quiet throughout the wards. The complaints were very few, chiefly on the score of detention, and none were made against the attendants.

The dress of the patients in both divisions is fairly good, and their personal condition in other respects satisfactory. Clothing.

The bedding is very good, and well kept; and the wards were clean, and will be made more cheerful when some bright-coloured hangings, which we were shown as having been recently bought for that purpose, are placed in them.

We are glad also to be able to say that the stock of books has been added to by, amongst others, 61 volumes (bound) of the "Illustrated London News," and that more means of ordinary indoor amusement, by games, have been provided. Means of amusement.

The usual weekly dances are still given, occasionally varied by other entertainments, and about 120 of each sex are, on an average, present at them.

Between 190 and 200 men are usefully employed, about 70 of them being workers on the land. Few are, however, occupied in trades, there being only 2 in the shoemaker's, and the same number in the tailor's shop. The necessary repairs in shoemaking and tailoring are done here, and some of the new articles made; but it has not been found practicable to make all. If this could be done to a greater extent, there would be a saving of expense; and benefit would be conferred on the patients themselves, by inducing a greater number to occupy themselves in work of this kind. An average of 270 women are employed, 44 being in the laundry, and 12 in the kitchen. One is able to work the sewing-machine, and others are employed in needlework, and in cleaning the wards. Occupations.

Divine Service is, as before, performed in the chapel on Sunday morning by the chaplain, and is attended by about 300 of both sexes. Divine Service.

The staff of attendants comprises, besides the head attendants, 24 for day service, and 2 for night-duty in each division, and they appeared to us to be generally intelligent and respectable. Attendants.

The system of the night supervision of the epileptics, that had just been established at the time of the last visit, continues; and Dent's clocks have been introduced, as a check on the vigilance of all the night attendants. Epileptics.

All the general arrangements are as before reported.

The system of sewage irrigation continues to prove complete and satisfactory, and the farming operations, including the benefit derived Sewage irrigation.

Appendix (C.)

Lincoln Asylum.

derived from the irrigation process, give a profit of about 700 *l.* a year.

Beyond the ordinary necessary internal renovations and repairs, we have nothing special to report as regards alterations since the last visit. Plans have, however, been prepared for six detached cottages for married attendants, which will doubtless be a very useful addition.

New cottages for married attendants.

We have the pleasure of stating that, in our opinion, the general organisation of this asylum continues to be very good, and of again bearing testimony to the skilful and painstaking care with which the treatment and comfort of the patients are studied by the medical superintendent.

Suggested additions and improvements.

Among the matters which we still hope will receive favourable consideration and attention are:—

1. The erection of a hospital for infectious disorders.
2. The construction of another work-room, to be used by male patients as upholsterers.
3. The completion of the asphalte walk round the estate, as a means available for daily extended exercise.

Middlesex County Asylums.—1. Colney Hatch.

26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 June 1876.

Middlesex Asylums. (Colney Hatch.)

We have, on the days above referred to, made our annual statutory visit to this asylum, for inspection, inquiry, and report. We have, as usual, seen every patient in residence, identifying each person with a name on the register, conversing with many (especially the convalescent), listening to all complaints brought forward, and looking into the patients' general treatment and accommodation.

In the discharge of these duties we have, accompanied by the medical staff, visited each ward in both divisions, the offices, chapel, and workshops.

Statistics.

According to the asylum records, the following have been the changes among the patients since our Colleagues' visit in July 1875:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	413	361	774
Discharged - - - -	271	279	550
„ (of whom recovered)	149	131	280
Died - - - - -	137	94	231

The present number on the books is 2,087 patients, consisting of 846 males and 1,241 females. Of the admissions, 40 were transfers from other asylums and licensed houses. Of those who were discharged as not recovered, 212 were removed to workhouses, with the view of being sent to the Metropolitan District Asylums at Leavesden, Caterham, and Hampstead.

Both

Both divisions of this asylum are now practically full, and in the female side we think that the floor-space of some dormitories is scarcely sufficient for the number of beds occupying it. Appendix (C.) Lincoln Asylum. Asylum full.

The rate of maintenance was reduced at the beginning of this year from 9 *s.* 11 *d.* to 9 *s.* 7½ *d.* per week, for patients chargeable to the county and to Middlesex unions and parishes. The former are 314 persons, the latter are 1,760. Other counties and boroughs have to pay 14 *s.* per head weekly, and to these 13 patients here happen at present to be chargeable.

The mortality has been very slightly above what is usual in county asylums, having been at the rate of about 16 per cent. per annum among the men, and 7 per cent. among the women, or a fraction for both sexes above 11 per cent., calculated upon the average daily number resident, and rather more than 8 per cent. as compared with the total number under treatment. Death-rate.

The following are the assigned causes of death:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General paralysis	52	6	58
Epilepsy	14	8	22
Other forms of brain disease, including those having ended in ordinary paralysis and apoplexy	14	26	40
Exhaustion after mania and melancholia	29	12	41
Pulmonary consumption	6	14	20
Other forms of lung disease and disease of heart	5	10	15
Diseases of abdominal organs	4	3	7
Senile decay	9	9	18
Other ordinary causes	2	3	5
Erysipelas	0	2	2
Casualties	2	0	2
Suicide (whilst absent on trial)	0	1	1
Total	137	94	231

The post-mortem examinations have been 54 in the male and 72 in the female division, making together 126. Post-mortem examinations.

The fatal casualties were:—

1. That of a man who was suffocated by a mass of grass and saliva, which he was trying to swallow when he was seized with an epileptic fit.
2. That of a man who died from erysipelas following severe injuries of his head; these were self-inflicted, during a paroxysm of maniacal epileptic excitement.

Coroner's inquests were held in these two cases, and in that of the suicide, which was of a woman who poisoned herself while on trial at her own home. Inquests and treatment of corpses.

In consequence of a recent complaint made to our office by the relative

Appendix (C.)

Middlesex Asylums. (Colney Hatch.)

relative of a deceased patient, we made particular inquiry into the treatment of the corpses of those who die while detained here, and we also visited the mortuary. We would suggest that, in addition to the sheet which now serves for shroud, each body should hereafter have some further covering; that the corpses of women should, after post-mortem examination, be attended to by persons of their own sex; and that the mortuary itself should be enlarged, providing two separate rooms (one for deposit of coffins of men, the other for those of women), and of sufficient size, and so furnished with curtains as to permit a private view of the dead by their relatives without the necessity of their seeing the several other coffins often at the same time occupying the mortuary.

Health.

With regard to the health of the patients, we find that there have been a few cases of erysipelas in both divisions, but otherwise there has been no disorder of an unusual character. The number of patients affected by the more serious forms of brain disease is very large, those suffering from general paralysis being at present 87 men and 20 women, and the epileptics are 150 males and 112 females. Having regard to these facts, the general health of those under care and treatment is fairly good, and those whom we found in bed were only 14 in the male, and 25 in the female department.

Restraint and seclusion.

One of the former had his room-door locked, but no one on the female side was in seclusion, and in neither division was any person subjected to mechanical restraint. Indeed, since the last visit, there has been, according to the medical journal of the asylum, only one case subjected to restraint—viz., a man who had his arms fastened to his side at night, by means of a canvas dress, for 40 hours, for surgical reasons. The records further inform us that seclusion on the male side has been limited to 11 men, on 18 occasions, for a total duration of 77 hours. Among the females, 67 individuals have been so treated on 162 occasions, and for a total duration of 604 hours.

Sleeping arrangements.

With regard to the sleeping arrangements, we have to report that 3 men and 14 women are placed on water-beds; 8 men and 4 women occupy padded rooms; 39 men and 84 women sleep upon canvas stretchers without beds, but with blankets and rugs; and 48 men and 2 women sleep each person upon two mattresses placed upon the floor. The provision of low padded bedsteads would, we think, obviate in many instances the necessity for the last-named arrangement.

The patients of faulty habits are reported to be 81 on the male side, and 169 among the women.

Epileptics.

A large proportion of the epileptics are associated in one of the larger wards in each division, and are under the special charge of a night attendant of their own sex. The supervision exercised is, however, intermittent and imperfect; it is desirable that it should be, as far as possible, continuous, and that the means of readily seeing and hearing what takes place in both dormitories and adjoining single-rooms should be increased.

Conduct and Appearance of Patients.

We saw all the patients, except 10 women absent on trial, and a man who escaped on the fourth day of our inspection, and has not yet been retaken. The conduct of the males, even in the wards occupied

occupied by the most dangerous and unruly, was very orderly, and there we observed nothing to indicate ill-treatment or inadequate discipline; but we cannot speak so favourably of the female division. In many wards the women were well-behaved; in some, however, several not epileptic, though troublesome and of a low type, exhibited black eyes, and bruises on faces and arms, and complained much of the violence of their fellow-patients, and of rough treatment by their attendants. No act of cruelty was, however, brought home to any nurse, though we gave a fair hearing to those who complained. Appendix (C.) Middlesex Asylums. (Colney Hatch.)

The staff of attendants is the same as at last inspection, except that another night-nurse has been added in the female division. The removal of chronic and harmless cases hence to the Metropolitan District Asylums appears to have made it more difficult to keep the wards in order by patients' labour only, and has necessitated the employment of 9 female helpers on the women's side, for scrubbing and other domestic work during a part of every day. No such necessity has yet arisen in the male division. Attendants.

The clothing of the patients appears to be good, and it was in proper state in the male department, making allowance for that worn by the workers, and those of very faulty habits. The female patients were in many instances less satisfactorily clad than we have seen them on former occasions, several dresses of winter material being still in use, and a large number of the gowns worn by them being, except in the laundry section, ill-fitting. We had no fault to find with personal cleanliness in the patients of either sex. Clothing.

The bathing is weekly, and the water is changed for every patient, except in the ward baths, where we are told that a change more frequent than for every two or three cases would be impossible, on account of the labour it would involve. This is a defect of so grave a character as to call for immediate remedy. Screen-curtains have not yet been provided in the male general bath-room, and 10 of the 20 baths in the women's general bath-room are out of repair, and have been in disuse, we are informed, three months. Both these matters also deserve early attention. Bathing.

We took occasion of dinner hour to visit the large halls, where some hundreds of the women meet for that meal. On Monday rhubarb pudding was the fare, with bread. On Tuesday, Australian meat was given, with pickles and potatoes, and stewed rhubarb as an extra. On Wednesday, 9 oz. of fish for the men, 8 oz. for the women. On Thursday boiled pork was put on table, with greens. The fish was very good, and the quality and cooking of the meat were satisfactory. Of the sufficiency in quantity of the fish we doubt. Beer was given on each day, and we tasted it, and found it light and sound. By the women many plates of the rhubarb pudding were left untouched. When we afterwards visited the kitchen, we were satisfied with the tea provided to the patients, except that the infusion lacked a sufficiency of milk. We desire, however, to call the attention of the medical superintendents to the very long interval between tea (at 5 p.m.) and breakfast at 8.30 on the following day. The Hebrew patients here, of whom there is a considerable Dining and dietary.

Appendix (C.)

Middlesex Asylums. (Colney Hatch.)

Exercise.

number, have the ordinary diet, except at the Passover and on certain Jewish festivals, when they have a special supply.

Upon the subject of the patients' exercise, we should notice that improvement of the airing-courts, specially those of the men, has taken place; some are now well-shaded, and have a garden-like appearance. This matter is very important, when the fact is borne in mind that 328 men and 606 women never go beyond these courts. From returns, we learn that 180 from the male and 494 from the female division walk beyond those limits daily, or nearly so; and that 60 men are taken outside the asylum grounds weekly, and 428 women occasionally. Sixty men have also had the privilege of excursions since our Colleagues were here, and 205 females; of the latter, 60 went to the Alexandra Palace.

Recreation.

Indoor recreation is liberally given in the winter, but the abolition of the asylum band must be a great loss in the summer months, though a new organ, lately purchased for outdoor use, may somewhat alleviate the loss. The fancy costume ball given in the asylum not long since is looked back to by patients and attendants as a great success, and they look forward with no little pleasure to the *fête* in the grounds next month, to which *fête* many patients' friends are usually admitted.

Attendants.

On the male side, we thought that the attendants generally showed much intelligence and tact in their intercourse with the patients. On the female side, however, there were many nurses who appeared too young and inexperienced for the efficient discharge of their duties. On inquiry, we ascertained that this is probably due to the fact that the changes among the male staff are comparatively fewer than among the females. Of the 101 female attendants at present on duty, 47 have been less than a year in the service of the institution. The wages for women commence here as low as 15 *l.* a year, but lately the Committee have (we think judiciously) offered an additional payment of 10 *s.* a quarter for good conduct; but higher wages will, we fear, be necessary to induce suitable persons to offer their services.

Occupations.

According to the figures furnished to us, a somewhat larger proportion of patients of both sexes appears to be employed than was the case at the last visit; 338 men and 624 women now do some kind of work.

Divine Service.

The chapel attendance is still comparatively very small, the numbers present last Sunday being about 270 men and 280 women. The Roman Catholics, who are upwards of 200 in number, have the attendance of a priest, but the service is still held in the same room as at last visit.

Wards and recent improvements.

We found the wards throughout both divisions clean and in excellent order; further improvements are observable, in the way of framed prints on the walls, other objects of interest, and more singing-birds; much painting and stencilling have been done; large sash-windows have now been introduced into two female wards with the best effect, and we are glad to learn that they have been ordered by the Committee for seven wards on the male side, and for five more in the female division.

Nothing

Nothing has yet been done to remedy the insufficiency in number and the defective arrangements of the water-closets, and we desire to bring this matter before the special attention of the Visitors. Appendix (C.) Middlesex Asylums. (Colney Hatch.) Water-closets.

In walking over the farm, we made inquiry of the steward as to the disposal of the sewage, and ascertained that the result of the existing arrangements is most satisfactory, both in a sanitary and financial point of view. The whole of the sewage, about 120,000 gallons daily, is distributed partially by gravitation, but mainly by pumping over the land, 80 acres of which are from time to time thus irrigated; we saw the effluent water passing, in a clear and inodorous state, into the stream which forms the natural outlet for the drainage of the asylum property; but the stream appears to be somewhat impure, by reason of contamination from sewage flowing from houses beyond the asylum estate. Sewage irrigation.

We have examined and signed the various books and registers. The entries in some of the case-books are in arrear, though the notes appear to have been taken by the medical assistant officers on loose sheets of paper. Considering the size of this institution, and especially the large number of annual admissions, the proper keeping of the medical records is a very laborious duty. The services of a clerk would, we think, be found very useful in copying into the case-books the notes of the medical officers, the accuracy of the copies to be vouched for by the signatures of the last-mentioned officials. Case-books.

Middlesex Asylums.—2. Hanwell.

17 March 1876.

We have been engaged during the last three days in seeing the patients, and in inspecting the wards and other parts of this asylum. There are now on the books 1,824 patients, of whom 715 are men, and 1,109 women; all of these we have seen, with the exception of 2 men and 3 women, who are absent on trial. Middlesex Asylums. (Hanwell.) Statistics.

These numbers leave only 7 beds vacant, 4 in the male, and 3 in the female division.

The weekly charge, which during last year was 10 *s.* 2 ½*d.*, is now reduced to 9 *s.* 11 *d.* The changes, by admission, discharge, or death, that have taken place since the visit of our Colleagues in June last, are as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	154	99	253
Discharged - - - - -	77	62	139
Died - - - - - -	75	39	114

Fifty-three men and 51 women were discharged recovered.

The admissions have included a large number of general paralytics, as well as of old and infirm persons, and of others in a weak and debilitated state of health; many of the latter class died within short

Appendix (C.)

Middlesex Asylums. (Hanwell.) Statistics.

short periods of their reception, but the number of the aged and demented still remaining is very considerable. Though they are admirably cared for here, many of the cases are such as would be very properly provided for by the nursing and diet now afforded in the best-ordered metropolitan workhouses. Considering the character of the patients received, it is satisfactory to find that the recoveries as compared with the admissions have been as high as 40 per cent.

The mortality has been above the average in the male division, viz., at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum on the average daily number resident; on the female side the rate per annum has been rather below 5 per cent. Taking both sexes together, the rate has been 8·85. The period under consideration has included several of the most fatal months of the year; but the chief cause of the larger mortality among the male patients has been the great prevalence of general paralysis, from which nearly 50 per cent. of the deaths in their division have resulted.

The following are the reported causes of death:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General paralysis	36	4	40
Epilepsy	1	1	2
Other forms of brain disease, including those ending in ordinary paralysis and apoplexy	5	8	13
Exhaustion after mania and melancholia	1	3	4
Pulmonary consumption	4	7	11
Diseases of the lungs and heart	13	9	22
Diseases of abdominal organs	6	3	9
Senile decay	4	0	4
Other ordinary causes	4	4	8
Typhoid fever	1	0	1
Total	75	39	114

Post-mortem examinations.

Post-mortem examinations were made in all but 7 cases, in which instances only the friends objected to them.

Inquests.

There has been no suicide or fatal casualty. Coroner's inquests have been held on one patient of each sex, where the deaths had been sudden, and due respectively to disease of the heart and apoplexy.

Typhoid fever.

Typhoid fever made its appearance in the asylum in the autumn. Two laundrymaids and a patient of each sex were attacked. The male patient died, but the rest recovered. The cause of this fever has not been ascertained. A fresh analysis of the water was made at the time, and the quality was found satisfactory; nor could any defect be discovered in the drainage. No case, however, has occurred for the last three months.

The number of aged and feeble cases, and of those suffering from the

the graver forms of brain disease, continues to be large; the general paralytics being at present 81 males and 30 females, and the epileptics 85 of the former and 128 of the latter sex.

Clothing. During our inspection we found 27 men and 48 women in bed, and last week 71 men and 144 women were registered as under medical treatment. The health generally may, however, be considered up to the usual average. The dress and personal condition of the patients in each division was creditable. Sunday suits are provided for 354 of the men, and it is intended, by degrees, to give them to all.

General condition of the patients. No violent excitement was shown by any patient, and, with the exception of a few of the female wards, in which there was a good deal of noisy talking, general order and quiet prevailed, and complaints of any kind were rare. This good conduct and contentment is, no doubt, in a great measure attributable to the successful efforts that have been made in inducing a large number of both sexes to occupy themselves in work of different kinds, and to the increased comfort and cheerfulness of the wards, which in both divisions were in good order as regards warmth, cleanliness, and ventilation. They are also adequately and suitably furnished, and are enlivened by the prints on the walls and other decorations.

Amusements. Means for the ordinary amusements of the patients are provided by the books and newspapers supplied, and a piano has now been placed in most of the wards. With regard to recreation in which the sexes are associated, a dance is regularly given once a week during the winter and spring months, and almost always an entertainment of some other kind. Last year there were 15 picnic parties for the men, and 19 for the women.

Exercise. A certain number of patients are taken for walks beyond the grounds.

Divine Service. The arrangements for Divine Service are unaltered.

The number of workers in both divisions has increased; they amount at present to 464 in the male, and 695 in the female. Ninety-two out of the 196 male patients in the 7 wards where those of the more refractory class are placed are engaged in work of some kind.

Occupations. The numbers occupied in the several forms of employment are, of the men—on the land, 152; as shoemakers, 13; as tailors, 41; as upholsterers, 68; in the laundry, 7; in other ways, 183;—and of the women—in the laundry, 80; in the kitchen and other offices, 18; at needlework, 376; as ward-cleaners, and in other occupations, 221.

Attendants. The attendants are numerically adequate for the discharge of their duties, and are reported to be generally efficient; and no reasonable or well-founded complaint was made to us against them.

Restraint and seclusion. There has been no restraint, and seclusion seems to be almost entirely abandoned. The only instances in which it has been employed are in the case of one man, on one occasion, and for one hour; and in the cases of two women, on three occasions, and for a total duration of an hour and 40 minutes.

Dietary. We saw some of the dinners on each day of our visit, and the food seems to be good and sufficient, except that on the days when fish is given, we think that 10 oz. of fish (uncooked) for the men, and 8 oz. for the women, is not enough; and we would suggest that the allowance should be increased.

Appendix (C.)

Middlesex Asylums. (Hanwell.)

Epileptics and night-watching.

As regards the arrangements for epileptic patients, a remedy is required for the overcrowding by day in female ward No. 9, and the means for continuous night supervision are still imperfect. With the view of rendering this more complete on the male side, we have pointed out to Dr. Rayner how, in a convenient situation, and at a moderate cost, a few single-rooms might be added; and we recommend the matter to the favourable consideration of the Visitors. We have much pleasure in congratulating the Committee on the marked success of their efforts during the last few years in improving this asylum, and adding to its efficiency for the proper treatment of the patients. We are glad also to report that plans for a detached hospital are about to be submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State, and that the provision of a chapel and a recreation-hall, each of adequate size, is a subject which is favourably entertained by the Visitors. Among the more important matters carried out since the last visit, have been the further substitution of new window-sashes for the small circular bedroom windows; the bringing into use the excellent new airing-court in connection with the second male infirmary; further additions to the furniture and decorations of the wards; the provision of improved mortuary and post-mortem rooms; the removal of the gasworks, and their reconstruction in a better situation, and upon a scale adequate to the present size of the asylum; and the enlargement of the upholsterer's shop.

Detached hospital, chapel, and recreation-hall.

Improvements and additions.

Structural alterations suggested.

The following further structural alterations would also be valuable improvements:—

(1.) The construction of a better staircase, instead of that now connecting female wards 6, 7, and 13, which is dangerously steep;

(2.) The provision of a dressing-room (with fireplace) adjacent to the bath-room of No. 3 female ward; and

(3.) The introduction of fireplaces into the bath-rooms of Nos. 1 and 2 male infirmaries.

In conclusion, we have again to bear testimony to the able and zealous manner in which the two medical superintendents appear to be discharging the important duties which devolve upon them.

Monmouth, &c. Joint Counties Asylum, Abergavenny.

25 November 1876.

Monmouth, &c. Joint Counties Asylum. (Abergavenny.)

Statistics of numbers.

From 493, which was the number of the patients here when the asylum was last visited by Commissioners in Lunacy, the number has risen to 522; of these, 272 are males, and 250 are females.

They are chargeable as follows: 378 to Monmouthshire, 105 to Breconshire, 39 to Radnorshire. The weekly maintenance charge is 10*s.* 6*d.* There are, besides, 35 women sent from the Joint Counties to Macclesfied, under a contract for the reception of 50, at 14*s.* per week; and there is 1 woman at Fisherton House.

More accommodation for women needed.

No patient has been yet refused here for want of room, but the females are 5 in excess of their accommodation; we therefore trust that

Appendix (C.)

Monmouth, &c. Joint Counties Asylum. (Abergavenny.)

that the Committee will no longer delay application to the several Quarter Sessions for authority to increase the women's accommodation. The additions on the male side are in occupation; the water-closets are all but finished in that division, and the general bath room is in a forward state. The works done and in progress are a great improvement. We agree with Dr. McCullough in thinking that somewhat similar additions, probably on a larger scale, are desirable in the female department. No. 5 Male Ward has been made more comfortable by planking the corridor.

Fire extinction.

We regret that no steps have yet been taken to further secure the safety of the patients in case of an outbreak of fire, but we are aware that there are calls for outlay upon this asylum in various directions.

Needed additions.

The chapel is far too small, there is no general dining-hall, no proper recreation-room, and there is the urgent demand for an extension of the female accommodation to which we have already referred.

Statistics of admissions, discharges, and deaths.

Turning to the statutory records, we learn that the following changes have taken place among the patients on the books:—

Admitted: 102 men, 82 women; total, 184. Of these, 38 were readmissions, and 17 were transferred hither from Hereford Asylum. Discharged: 40 men, 72 women; total, 112. Of these, 76 had recovered, and 36 were transferred. Died: 28 men, and 15 women; total, 43. Of these, 12 men and 7 women (altogether 19 persons) were above 60 years of age when they died.

There are now in the asylum 22 males and 7 females afflicted by general paralysis, and 39 males and 23 females suffer from epilepsy. For the latter no continuous night supervision has yet been provided, which is a blot upon the arrangements, otherwise satisfactory for the care of the patients. If it be not possible to provide this supervision in the present buildings, the matter should be considered in the earliest additions to the asylum.

Epileptics.

The general health of the patients in both divisions is good, making allowance for the many aged persons under treatment; 28 are registered as taking medicine; 6 men and 8 women were in bed when we were in the wards yesterday and to-day; one of the latter, far advanced in years, was dying. The deaths were all from natural causes, except one, a suicide, which occurred a few days ago. The patient (known by the medical superintendent to be suicidally disposed, from an attempt he had made to strangle himself before his admission, about a month back) cut his throat in a water-closet in No. 1 Ward with a carving-knife, and died within a few minutes from the wound.

Inquest in case of suicide.

An inquest was held, and the particulars of the case were communicated to our Board. We have made some inquiry into the affair, and we have little doubt that the knife was accessible, through the carelessness of the second attendant of the ward. It seems that it was the practice in this asylum to secure all knives from patients, by placing them in a drawer with a lock, in the charge-attendant's room, which room was kept locked, each attendant of the ward having a key; but that some months ago boxes were introduced

Appendix (C.)

Monmouth, &c. Joint Counties Asylum. (Abergavenny.)

(with snap-locks) for the further security of the knives, and verbal directions were given by the medical officers that the knives should be kept in the boxes. In Ward No. 1 the charge-attendant informed us that he did not understand this rule to apply to knives other than those used by the patients themselves, which, to say the least, was a curious misapprehension on his part, and he had never dealt so with the carving-knife, but habitually placed it in a drawer in his room. The drawer had a lock, but no key for many months, if not years, but the room-door it was his habit to lock. The second attendant above-mentioned says, that he put the carving-knife in this drawer, and locked the door; we cannot think that the door was locked, if the knife was put in the drawer, and we incline to think that the knife was not taken out of the patients' day-room after their breakfast. However, though there is a rule, printed, and signed by each attendant, enforcing the duty of locking up knives, there is no evidence, except circumstantial, of neglect on the part of the second attendant in this case, and there is no evidence that the suicidal disposition of any patient in No. 1 Ward was communicated to this man, whose services in the ward commenced only on the evening previous to the suicide. We think that the event illustrates the necessity of employing more trustworthy attendants, and making one attendant in each ward solely responsible for the custody of the knives, and informing every attendant in a ward of the suicidal disposition of any under his charge, and giving him that information in writing.

Post-mortem examinations.

Post-mortem examinations have been held in 36 cases, since the last visit, but the suicide is the only casualty which requires notice. As usual, we saw every patient, either in the wards, offices, or workshops; the weather was against their outdoor employment. All were perfectly quiet and well-behaved, and their personal appearance was highly creditable to the staff.

Clothing.

The dress of both sexes is good, warm, and in a very proper state. No complaint was made by any patient against any attendant, and the condition of the patients argues strongly for the sufficiency

Dietary.

of the diet, some of which we tasted, and found quite unexceptionable in quality.

Bathing arrangements.

Until the general bath-room is available in the male division, a clean bath cannot be given to every patient; and the practice of using the same water for two persons still continues of necessity in the female division, and cannot be abandoned until the supply of hot-water is increased there as well as on the male side. The bedding everywhere we found scrupulously clean, and there is no stint in its quantity.

The main building and cottages all present a comfortable appearance; they were not seen by us (the day being dark) at advantage, but we can report very favourably of their ventilation, cleanliness,

Occupations and Amusements.

and order. A fair proportion of the more able-bodied patients are usefully employed. For the amusement of all who can be brought together in the small day-room at the laundry, concerts, readings, and theatricals are occasionally given, and there also takes place a weekly dance.

Divine Service.

The chapel is so small for the numbers who ought to attend the services,

services, that we would ask the Committee to consider whether a third performance of worship could not be arranged on Sundays. Appendix (C.)

The staff of attendants by day now consists of 46 persons, of whom five are laundrymaids; the number of each sex, exclusive of the laundrymaids, is equal. As heretofore, there is a night attendant in each division; 8 of the male and 7 of the female attendants have, however, been in the service of the asylum less than 12 months. It is very desirable, we think, to retain as far as practicable the services of those who appear to be trustworthy, and it may be necessary to consider whether the inducements for their remaining here are at present sufficient. The Visitors will doubtless not overlook the fact that wages have risen, and are rising, in domestic and other service. Monmouth, &c., Joint Counties Asylum. (Abergavenny.) Attendants.

We are glad that we can close our favourable report of this asylum, by stating that there does not appear to have been any resort to mechanical restraint, and the use of seclusion has also been moderate. Restraint and seclusion.

Twenty-five men and 70 women now walk daily in the grounds; 334 of both sexes go beyond the estate frequently. Exercise.

Norfolk County Asylum.

14 July 1876.

The following changes have taken place among the patients since our last visit a year ago, viz.:— Norfolk Asylum.

Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	75	71	146
Discharged - - - - -	27	32	59
Died - - - - - -	29	27	56

The causes of death were all of an ordinary description, and no inquest has been held. Of the patients discharged, all but 4 were reported to be recovered.

The patients on the books to-day are 522 in number, 211 of the male, and 311 of the female sex. Four of the men are away on probation. All the other cases have been personally examined by us in the course of our visit, and we have pleasure in reporting that their condition was in all respects quite satisfactory, and that, except on the score of undue detention, no complaints were made to us.

The patients were free from excitement, and no one secluded; such a mode of treatment, indeed, seems to be very rarely resorted to, as during the past year we only find record of 3 cases on the male, and 2 on the female side. Seclusion and restraint.

No case of mechanical restraint is reported.

The means adopted for recreation and indoor amusement have been described on former occasions, and remain as usual. As regards Amusements and Occupations.

Appendix (C.)

Norfolk Asylum.

regards useful occupation, we find 92 men and 193 women on the list. Of the men, 29 work in the gardens and 7 on the land, and 21 are employed in trades. Twenty-nine of the women are engaged in the laundry, 8 in the kitchen, and 59 as helpers and cleaners in the wards; 92 are said to do needle and fancy work, knitting, straw-bonnet-making, &c.

Divine Service.

The chapel attendance comprises 170 men and 225 women on Sunday, and 100 men and 176 women are present at the week-day services.

Dining arrangements.

The average numbers dining in the hall are 131 of the male and 182 of the female sex, and these were seen there by us to-day. The food was good and sufficient, and everything was most quiet and orderly.

Although many of the patients are old and feeble, especially in the male division, we only found 2 men and 5 women in bed.

We visited all the wards and offices, and found everything in the best order, the rooms clean and well ventilated, and the bedding properly attended to. There was, however, evidence of crowding in the male division, and the question of how best to provide further accommodation has again become one of urgency. The male wards have proper space for 192 patients, but there are now 211 male patients on the books, so that some have to sleep on the floor: and the women's, as well as their own, fever hospital are fully occupied.

Want of more accommodation.

Additions in progress.

The additions now in course of construction will only provide for 14 additional beds, so that on their completion there will be accommodation for but 205 patients of the male sex. On the women's side there are still 13 vacancies. There is no doubt that a certain proportion of the chronic demented cases who are here might, under proper arrangement, competent attendance, and good diet, be kept in workhouses; but we learn that since the capitation-grant now allowed for the maintenance of patients in asylums, the guardians generally decline to receive them back, however harmless.

Schemes to provide increased asylum accommodation.

In these circumstances, we understand from Dr. Hills that the Committee of Visitors have had under their consideration what step should be taken to provide for the wants of the county. No decision whatever has yet been arrived at, but there has been a question as to whether a neighbouring workhouse might be obtained, and fitted up for the use of about 200 imbecile and chronic cases,—the whole establishment to be transferred to, and to remain under the control of, the Visitors as a second county asylum, with a resident medical man. Subject to the building being suitable, we think our Board would offer no opposition to such a scheme; but unless a fair amount of land were attached to the workhouse to be taken, enlargement would hereafter be impossible, and so the new accommodation would not be sufficient to last many years. Another plan would be to build a second asylum in the western part of the county; and thirdly, as a temporary expedient, the purchase of four acres of land, with seven cottages, adjoining the asylum property, has been proposed. The cottages would probably, at small expense, be made available for the residence of about 20 or 24 working-men. Whatever else is done to provide permanent increase of accommodation,

modation, we think that the purchase of these four acres of land would be most desirable. We shall at all times be most happy to afford any assistance the Justices may desire, but at present the schemes for increased accommodation are not sufficiently matured to enable us to give any decided opinion. Appendix (C.) Norfolk Asylum.

In going round the gardens, we noticed at the eastern extremity of the property a new erection, which was stated to contain tanks for the stowage and filtration of sewerage, the works having become necessary owing to the complaints of the Haven and Pier Commissioners. New sewerage works.

On inquiry, it appears that the plans for these works have not been submitted for the Secretary of State's approval as they should have been, and we must beg that the architect be directed to forward the drawing and estimate.

In conclusion, we are glad again to record our opinion as to the excellent condition of the asylum, and the good treatment of the patients, which are highly creditable to Dr. Hills.

Northumberland County Asylum.

21 July 1876.

Three hundred and eighty-six patients are now here, all of whom we have seen to-day. The men are 208, and the women 178 in number. The vacant beds are 20 in the male, and 50 in the female division. Of the above total number, 335 are chargeable to the county and unions of Northumberland, 40 to out-counties and boroughs, and 11 are private patients. The weekly charge for the two first classes is 12*s.* 3*d.* and 14*s.* respectively, whilst the private patients pay from 15*s.* to a guinea. Northumberland Asylum. Statistics. Weekly charge.

Since the last visit, just 12 months ago, there have been the following admissions, discharges, and deaths:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - -	64	55	119
Discharges - - - -	38	33	71
Deaths - - - - -	24	17	41

Fifty-seven of those discharged are reported to have recovered.

The mortality, a little over 10 per cent. per annum on the average number daily resident, has been at the rate usual in county asylums; and, with two exceptions, the deaths have all been due to ordinary causes. The exceptions were— Death-rate, and inquests.

(1.) That of a man, long resident, and deemed to be trustworthy, who had been allowed to attend the Morpeth Fair unattended, and who, according to the verdict of the coroner's jury, died from apoplexy, accelerated by drinking.

(2.) That of a man who committed suicide by strangulation, under somewhat peculiar circumstances. In this case also an in-

Appendix (C.)

Northumberland Asylum.

quest was held. The particulars, in both instances, were at the time duly communicated to our office, and formed subjects of correspondence, to which it is not now necessary further to allude.

Post mortem examinations.

These have been the only inquests. Post-mortem examinations were made in 24 of the 41 deaths.

Health.

The health of the patients, generally, is at present in as satisfactory a state as can be expected in an asylum, and we found only one man and two women in bed. Last week the patients registered as under medical treatment, for all causes, were 23 of each sex.

Seclusion and restraint.

According to the medical journal, there has not been a single instance of seclusion in either division since the last visit; but there has been one case of restraint, that of a female private patient, who has worn locked gloves at night, since Christmas, to prevent self-mutilation.

Defects in ventilation.

Several of the wards were particularly bright, cheerful, and comfortable, with flowering plants placed about them, and supplied with good and suitable furniture. The dormitories also were in a good state as regards the condition of the beds and bedding, but the windows in both divisions require to be carefully inspected, as there are some which do not open easily, and are kept closed. The ventilation was, therefore, in these instances defective; and we also think it is desirable that a seven-bedded dormitory, in each division, occupied by patients from No. 3 wards, should, by an opening over the doors, or by other means, be provided with better cross-ventilation. A few of the water-closets in the female division were slightly offensive, and the external ventilation of all the soil-pipes, as by carrying pipes from them outside up above the roof, would be a beneficial improvement. The female ward No. 3, as on former occasions, contrasted unfavourably with the other wards. The patients were untidy in dress and personal appearance, more so, we think, than the character of the cases placed here justifies; and though there was no exhibition of great excitement, there was a considerable amount of disorder.

Clothing.

The dress of the men, about one-third of whom are furnished with Sunday suits, was satisfactory, and better than that of the women; but great allowance must certainly be made, owing to the difficulty in getting the washing done in the present disorganised state of the laundry, from the building operations in progress.

Suicidal and epileptic patients.

There are still two night attendants for each division, one having the special care of each dormitory set apart for the suicidal and epileptic cases. The general staff seems to be sufficient in numbers for the requirements of the asylum, and the wages are on a good scale.

Dietary.

The dietary, as before, is on a satisfactory scale. We saw the dinner in the dining-halls and other wards. It was of boiled beef, with new potatoes, bread, and beer. The working-men have an additional portion of bread and cheese, and an extra allowance of beer. The food was good, and we received no complaints.

Occupations, Divine Service, and entertainments.

The details as to the numbers employed, attending Divine Service, and joining in the associated entertainments, which are regularly given once a week, correspond so nearly with those detailed in the last report, that we do not desire to repeat them.

Since

Since the last visit several improvements have taken place, including the introduction of statuettes and other objects of interest in the wards, and the alteration and refitting of the general bath-rooms in each division. In the shower-baths additional means of admitting light, by placing a sheet of strong plate-glass in the doors, would be advisable. Appendix (C.) — Northumberland Asylum. Improvements.

The extension of the laundry is proceeding, according to the plans duly approved last year by the Secretary of State. We hope that the utmost attention will be given by the architect to push forward this work to completion, as the inconvenience at present felt by the dismantling of the old washhouse is excessive; and, notwithstanding unusual exertion, it is not possible to secure as frequent a change of bed and body linen as is desirable. Extension of the laundry.

The new lodge, at the north entrance, is finished, and is occupied by a married attendant. New lodge.

We entirely approve of a project which we learn is under consideration, for erecting on the asylum estate other cottages for married attendants, whose services it seems to be difficult otherwise to retain, owing to the high rents prevailing in this immediate district. Cottages for attendants.

We inspected the steward's store-rooms, and had our attention drawn to their limited space. They certainly appear to be insufficient for the present size of the asylum. Store-rooms.

On inquiry, we were informed that the hydrants, for use in the event of fire, are regularly tested once a month. It appears that anxiety is very properly felt as to the arrangements for pumping water, owing to the fact that there is no duplicate pumping-engine, to keep up a supply in case an accidental breakdown of the existing machinery should happen. We have no doubt that the matter will receive the early consideration from the Visitors which so important a subject requires. Provision for extinction of fire.

In conclusion, we are glad to recognise the further steady progress that has been made in the condition and management of this asylum since the appointment of the present medical superintendent. He was temporarily absent to-day, on a short holiday, but we received all possible assistance and information from Mr. Davies, the assistant medical officer.

Nottingham County and Borough Asylum.

21 July 1876.

Our last official visit to this asylum was on the 2nd of April 1875, when the total number on the books was 388—viz., 185 patients of the male, and 203 of the female sex. In the interval up to this day, 68 males and 80 females have been admitted, making the total number of patients under treatment 536. Nottingham Asylum. Statistics.

The other changes comprise the admission of 34 men and 56 women, and the deaths of 33 men and 25 women; leaving in the asylum this day a total of 393 patients, of whom 188 are of the male, and 205 of the female sex. We learn, however, that at a meeting of the

Appendix (C.)

Nottingham Asylum.

the Visitors, held yesterday, 2 men and 3 women were discharged, and they will be removed very shortly.

Of the discharged patients, 55 were recovered.

Deaths.

The recorded causes of death are such as are usual in asylums, and no inquests have been held.

Post-mortem examinations.

We are surprised to learn that post-mortem examinations have not been held in any case.

During our inspection this day we have seen every patient, including those ordered for discharge yesterday, and we have made the usual statutory inquiries relative to their care and treatment.

We have a good report to make of them as regards their personal condition, and they were all remarkably free from excitement or violence. There were a few marks of blows about the faces of some of the men, but they were all traceable to falls during epilepsy, or scuffles amongst the patients themselves, none being attributed to roughness on the part of the attendants. It should be observed that about one-third of the patients have bruises and marks of injury upon them when admitted.

Neglect by an attendant.

A case occurred about six months ago, when a male patient's jaw was broken, which gave rise to grave suspicion regarding the conduct of an attendant. Actual violence could not be proved against him, but he was brought before a magistrate on a charge of neglect and fined 2 *l.*, being of course at the same time dismissed from the service of the asylum.

Health.

The bodily health of the patients is at present satisfactory. There are some old and very feeble cases in the infirmaries, but only 2 men and 4 women were in bed; 16 men and 24 women are under medical treatment. Twenty-six of the inmates are over 70 years of age.

Suicidal and epileptic cases.

The general arrangements of the establishment have not been altered, and as yet no provision has been made for the constant observation and watching of suicidal and epileptic cases during the night; by slight alterations the large dormitories on the upper floors of the back buildings might be easily made suitable for the purpose. It is stated that when the borough patients are removed this matter will be taken into consideration, but as the tenders for the erection of the new Borough Asylum have not yet been accepted, it will probably be more than two years ere this removal can take place.

Changes in the staff.

There has been a change in the staff, Dr. Wear having left, and been succeeded by Mr. Aplin. The office of head-nurse has been taken from the housekeeper, and the duties are now performed by Jane Henson, who has been promoted to the post.

Attendants.

The staff of ordinary attendants continues to be smaller than we usually find in county asylums, the proportions being 1 to 14 patients for men, and 1 to 17 in the female division.

Occupations and Divine Service.

The returns of employment show an average of 82 men and 79 women usefully occupied. At Divine Service on Sunday 195 of both sexes are usually present, and 135 on Wednesday. No patients go to churches in the town, but last month 84 men and 28 women were taken beyond the premises for exercise.

Structural alterations.

Except that the stone floors are gradually being replaced by wood,

wood, there have been few structural alterations, beyond an improvement in the ventilation of the single-rooms in Wards 2 and 3 on the female, and 5 and 3 on the male side. Appendix (C.) Nottingham Asylum.

We have examined the books. It appears, from the entries in the medical journal, that no mechanical restraint has been employed since our last visit; but seclusion has been resorted to in the cases of 22 men and 32 women, with the former for a total duration of 499 hours, and the latter for 517 hours. Restraint and seclusion.

The various wards were clean, and the bedding throughout well attended to; and we have pleasure in reporting that the asylum continues to be in a very satisfactory state, and that the inmates give every indication of kind treatment.

Oxford County Asylum.

12 May 1876.

The patients at present on the books of this asylum are 488 in number—209 of the male, and 279 of the female sex. Two of the former and one of the latter are absent on trial; but all the rest have been personally examined by us, and we have made the usual statutory inquiries as to their care and treatment. Oxford Asylum.

The general arrangements remain as before reported, and there has been little change in the dietary, as to which we had no complaints. Dietary, &c.

As we passed through the wards yesterday, the conduct of the patients was everywhere most orderly, and no one was restrained or secluded. Except the use of a locked glove on one hand, to prevent the patient from picking a sore, no kind of restraint has been resorted to; and seclusion has only been employed in the cases of 1 man and 8 women, with the former on 6, and the latter on 13 occasions; the total average duration of the whole being not more than 8½ hours for the man, and 29 minutes for the women. Restraint and seclusion.

We found 7 men and 17 women in bed, of whom 1 man and 6 women were affected with erysipelas; but the cases were not severe. The disease has, however, been prevalent for some time past, although not fatal in any instance. The cause has not been satisfactorily ascertained.

We were not quite satisfied with the ventilation of the closets, sinks, bath-rooms, and lavatories, and recommend special attention to the trapping of all the sinks, &c. The attendants are in the habit of removing the plugs from the waste-pipes of the baths, a practice which should be discontinued. In No. 3 Bath-room on the women's side the odour was very offensive. Defective ventilation.

The general health is good; 7 men and 17 women were in bed, and 15 men and 19 women are taking medicine. The proportion of old, feeble, and incurable cases is very large, and we are of opinion that it would be of considerable advantage if arrangements were made to associate this class with the sick, who are now scattered in various parts of the building, and place them in one large infirmary in each division.

Appendix (C.)

Oxford Asylum.

Deaths.

There have, since the visit on the 16th of December last, been 13 deaths in the male, and 11 in the female division all from ordinary causes. There has been no sudden death, and no coroner's inquest has been held.

Four cases of fracture are reported, 3 caused by accidental falls; the fourth resulting from a scuffle with an attendant, when it was found that one rib was broken Full inquiry was made at the time, and Mr. Sankey is of opinion that no blame could be attributed to the attendant.

Discharges.

Of the 8 men and 9 women who have been discharged, 10 were reported as recovered.

The admissions have amounted to 39: 21 in the male, and 18 in the female division.

The bodily state of the patients on admission is said to be very unfavourable; general paralysis, senile decay, and epilepsy being largely prevalent.

Clothing, &c.

The patients were clean in their persons, and generally well-dressed, though we should be glad if the number of special locked dresses amongst the women could be diminished. The bedding was well attended to. and throughout the wards were scrupulously clean.

Amusements.

We thought the supply of books, games, &c. scanty generally; and in No. 4 Ward on the male side no means of occupation or amusement were to be found.

Occupations and Divine Service.

The proportion of patients usefully employed is the same as last year; and the numbers attending Divine Service are as many as the small, inconvenient, and ill-ventilated room used for that purpose will contain. The associated amusements are continued.

Attendants.

The attendants and nurses are sufficient in number, and their conduct towards the patients must be kind, for in no case had we any complaint respecting them.

Epileptics.

For night supervision there are two attendants of each sex; and the watching of the suicidal and epileptic cases is the same as described in the last report. We quite agree with our Colleagues that the system is unsatisfactory, and think it insufficient to secure that attention and protection during the night which the patients, as inmates of a public institution, are entitled to receive.

Proposed detached hospital, and question of enlargement of the asylum.

The recommendation made by our Colleagues, at their last visit, for the erection of the detached hospital, the plans for which have already received the Secretary of State's approval, has not been acceded to by the Committee of Visitors, and all question of enlargement is for the present postponed. The removal of the patients belonging to Berkshire, 83 in number, will take place at midsummer 1879. The increase here last year amounted to 20; should this continue, the margin of accommodation will then be very small, without reckoning the 35 patients who are boarded in other asylums under contract, or allowing for the present overcrowded state of this asylum, which contains 18 more women than it was designed to accommodate.

The condition of this asylum continues to be very creditable to Mr. Sankey's management.

Salop and Montgomery County Asylum.

29 May 1876.

Salop and Montgomery Asylum. Statistics.

We have occupied ourselves to-day in inspecting this asylum, which is still, in many of its wards, crowded. There are now on the books 522 patients, 234 being males, 288 females. Of these, 295 are chargeable to Salop, including Wenlock, 112 belong to Montgomery, and 115 have been received from the boroughs of Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Bridgnorth, and Ludlow. At Macclesfield Asylum are now 47 Salop patients, 23 being men, 24 being women. During the last six years it seems that there has been an increase of 60 in the patients who, under existing arrangements, should be received here. The admissions, since our Colleagues' visit in June last, have been 138, viz., 68 in the male, 70 in the female division; on the other hand, the discharges and deaths here have been 139; that is to say, 93 discharges and 46 deaths, in nearly equal proportions of men and women as to the discharges; and of the deaths, the majority (27) were in the male division. Seventy cases are reported to have recovered. The maintenance rates are the same as at last visit. One man and four women are absent on leave.

Conduct and health.

We saw every patient in residence, and were quite satisfied with the behaviour of both sexes. One man only can be said to have been noisy while we were in the wards. There has been no epidemic. Ten men and 21 women are registered as taking medicine, and 9 men and 16 women were to-day in bed; of those in bed, 1 man was suffering from a fractured humerus, this injury he had sustained from the violence of another patient; several of each sex in bed were epileptics.

Clothing.

With a few exceptions on each side, the clothing of the insane was in good condition; the material in both divisions seems suitable for the patients' wear.

Dietary.

The dinner was soup, and we could not object to its quality. On six days of the week the patients have solid meat; with the soup they had beer. On the subject of diet no complaint whatever was made to either of us; those who complained of detention were obviously unfit for discharge.

Attendants.

The improvement of wages has, it seems, bettered the class of applicants for attendants' places, and we are ourselves of opinion that their appearance is that of persons of superior position to those whom we remember here as attendants, especially in the female wards. The changes in the staff are, however, still too frequent for the patients' welfare. The staff consists of 26 male attendants, and 21 female nurses; these numbers include those who sit up at night. Of the men, 13 are new hands since 1875, and of the nurses 7 have since that date been introduced to their asylum duties.

The only casualty which calls for notice in this report is the self-infliction by a patient of a severe wound in his neck, by thrusting his head through a window suddenly. There was also a suicide by hanging, but that was the subject of correspondence at the time with our Board. We made inquiry into the arrangements now in force for the care of the suicidal cases, and we find that attendants

Appendix (C.)

Salop and Montgomery Asylum.

in charge of them have written notice of their propensity, and of any previous attempt on their part to destroy themselves.

Epileptics.

The epileptics in the male division are returned to us as 31, and nearly as many women are also reported to be subject to fits. This class, with the worst suicidal cases, is associated in special dormitories for continuous night supervision.

Seclusion and restraint.

We found one man restrained in bed, his hands and legs being tied to prevent him from biting himself; but no person of either sex was in seclusion. From the records we ascertained that 11 men and 8 women had been secluded since the Commissioners visited in June 1875—the men on 74, the women on 22 occasions; the former comprised 8, the latter 5 cases of epileptic violence. The only individual restrained appears to have been the man above referred to, as having thrust his head through a window. Restraint was adopted in his case to prevent his reopening the wound, which he persistently tried to do. He eventually recovered his reason, and before leaving expressed his gratitude for the treatment he had received.

Occupations.

The male patients employed are 113, of whom 52 work on the land, 14 help in the wards, 12 pick hair, the rest at trades or in the offices. One hundred and ninety-six seems to be about the number of females usefully occupied. Of these, 30 assist in the laundry; knitting is done by as many as 34 women, and by them all the socks and stockings of the patients are made and repaired.

Divine Service.

The attendance at chapel last Sunday was, of men, 126, and of women, 150 in the morning, and about the same number in the evening.

Wards, exercise, recreation, &c.

There is nothing new to report upon the subject of out-door exercise or in-door recreation. The wards were all, of course, inspected by us, and though some discomfort and inconvenience must result from packing the patients together so closely, the ventilation was as good as we could expect, and we noticed no lack of cleanliness. Some painting was in progress in No. 3 female ward, elsewhere we found that painters had been at work. No. 1 female ward looked cheerful, having been well decorated since we ourselves had last been in the asylum; but for the population of this asylum, it is quite inadequate in space for purposes of associated entertainment.

Laundry and workshops.

The laundry is by no means what it should be, and the workshops are very poor. In any enlargement of the asylum the laundry and workshops should be rebuilt upon a proper scale.

Detached hospital needed.

The erection of a hospital for contagious and infectious cases is also a matter which should not be long delayed; but the attention of the Committee is, we know, directed first to the question, how best to provide for the increased and increasing number of lunatics, for whom they should have asylum accommodation of some sort.

Chronic cases, and need for more asylum accommodation.

There is here, as in every other county asylum, a vast number of chronic cases in which cure is hopeless, but they require proper diet and some personal supervision. Dr. Strange, however, assures us that he could not conscientiously send them to workhouses as they are now regulated in this part of the country. If no relief can be obtained, by eliminating a sufficient number of the patients

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in that way, or by placing them with their friends carefully selected, and from time to time visited, the only course seems to be some enlargement of this building, much opposed as our Board is to that course, where the number for care and treatment has already exceeded 500. We are aware that upon this point some correspondence has passed between the Committee and our office; we have therefore made ourselves thoroughly acquainted with the plan of the asylum, as it now is, and the relative position of the buildings to the recently acquired four acres of land, in order that we may fully comprehend any definite proposal which may be made by the Visitors as to further accommodation.

Appendix (C.)

Salop and Montgomery Asylum.

Chronic cases, and need for more asylum accommodation.

We were accompanied through the wards by Dr. Strange and his medical assistant officer, and derived much assistance from both. The asylum, as will be seen from our report, is in a condition very creditable to those who have its management.

Somerset County Asylum.

9 and 10 June 1876.

During our two days' inspection of this asylum we have gone over the whole of the premises, and seen all the patients, except 7 men and 8 women, who are away on trial.

Somerset Asylum.

The number on the books is 625, of whom 291 are men, and 334 women, chargeable as follows, viz.:—

Statistics of numbers.

	No. of Patients.	Weekly Charge.
To Somersetshire Unions and County of Somerset.	546	9 *s.* 11 *d.*
To the united borough of Bath - - -	71	9 *s.* 11 *d.*
To Out-counties - - - - - -	—	16 *s.* 4 *d.*
Private Patients - - - - - -	8	21 *s.*, 15 *s.* 2 *d.*, 12 *s.* 10 *d.*, & 13 *s.* 1½ *d.*

The accommodation now provided here is sufficient on the female side, for the wants of the county; but the male wards are much overcrowded, an evil especially observable in No. 2, and in the day-room of the south wing, and also in several of the dormitories, particularly the roof or garret bedroom over the infirmary.

Male wards overcrowded.

Plans have just been approved for the erection of a new wing in the male division, which will provide 44 beds; but it has, of course, not yet been commenced, and is not likely to be completed under 12 or 18 months. Although some relief will be afforded by the removal to the new female wing of the 30 women who now use the hospital, and its occupation by men, it will be probably necessary to make temporary arrangements for boarding male patients in some neighbouring asylum before the end of the year.

Plans for new wing.

Appendix (C.)

Somerset Asylum.

New infirmary wing.

The new female infirmary wing is finished, but not painted or wholly furnished, and it is only partially occupied. A further removal of patients to this wing would be advantageous, by diminishing the number of patients in Nos. 1 and 3 Wards, where they are now in excess. The day-room (called "school-room" on the plan) attached to No. 1 Female Ward is, we think, not suitable for that purpose; but it would make a good dormitory, if a boarded floor were substituted for the tiles, and the women who occupy it might be distributed elsewhere. The corridor connecting this room with No. 1 Ward is very dark, and is also in need of paint and colour. Some improvement would be effected by placing glass panels in the gallery door.

Proposed new workshops, &c.

Referring to other structural matters, we are glad to learn that the erection of improved workshops is under the consideration of the Visitors, but the much-needed extension of the washhouse has not yet been determined upon. We must urge this matter upon the consideration of the Visitors, and point out to them that, besides the inconvenient construction and dilapidated condition of the place, there is no kind of day-room for the women, when they have done their work, although they are of a class who certainly deserve to be provided with all reasonable comforts.

New gasholder tank.

We noticed that a large gasholder-tank is in course of formation close to the old gasworks, the plans for which do not appear to have been submitted to the Secretary of State. It was stated that this tank would be surrounded by a wall, and we think that a similar enclosure should protect the gasworks.

Cemetery.

We took occasion to visit the new cemetery, in which a considerable number of interments have been made, although the ground is not protected by any gate, nor laid out; neither has the small chapel for the performance of the Burial Service been erected, so that only that portion of it which is read over the grave is ever said. This is a matter deserving of very early attention, and certainly no time should be lost in properly enclosing the ground in accordance with the provisions of the Burial Acts.

We have a favourable report to make as to the behaviour and personal condition of the patients, who, in both divisions, were generally free from excitement, and personally clean.

Charge of illusage of a patient by an attendant.

As a rule, there were no complaints of harsh or cruel usage; but in No. 4 of the male division a patient stated that he had seen another inmate of the ward illused and kicked by one of the attendants, and during the investigation of the complaint, another charge of a similar kind was brought against the same attendant, by a second patient. In our opinion the charge was not without foundation, and the attendant himself admitted having struck patients with his fist, although he denied the kicking. With a view of enabling the Committee to make further inquiry, and take such action as they may see fit, we have entered the names of the attendant and patients in a note at the foot of this report.

The number of epileptic, idiotic, and paralytic patients is at present large, but the health, otherwise, is fairly good. There were 8 men and 7 women in bed, but no one was locked in his room.

Death-rate.

The mortality has been high, viz., at the rate of about 13 per cent.

cent. per annum for both sexes, but many of the patients were advanced in years. Appendix (C.)

The following are the assigned causes of death:— Somerset Asylum.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General paralysis	6	3	9
Epilepsy	6	4	10
Other forms of brain disease, including those having ended in ordinary paralysis and epilepsy	6	1	7
Pulmonary consumption	4	3	7
Exhaustion after mania	1	0	1
Other forms of lung disease and heart diseases	6	3	9
Senile decay	4	5	9
Diseases of abdominal organs	4	1	5
Other ordinary causes	6	2	8
Total	43	22	65

The only inquest held was on the body of an epileptic who was found dead in bed in a single-room early in the morning; no one being present at the time of death, which was attributed to epilepsy, accelerated by heart disease. Inquest.

With regard to the care and watching of epileptics during the night, we are glad to report that the special attendants appointed some years ago are continued. We are of opinion, however, that the means for observing patients of this description whilst in single-rooms, which were recommended in our Report for the year 1874, should still be adopted, and also that, in order to ensure unremitting vigilance during the night, Dent's tell-tale clocks should be used in both the epileptic night-wards. They would also be found very useful in checking the visits of the night-attendants in all parts of the house. Epileptics.

According to the medical journal, there has been no instance of the use of restraint, and seclusion has only been employed in the cases of 2 men and 5 women—the former having been secluded for a total duration of ten hours, and the latter for an aggregate of nineteen hours. Restraint and seclusion.

We have received returns relative to the number usefully employed, the average being 199 in the male, and 233 in the female division. Occupations.

The congregation in the church on Sunday is nearly 300, of both sexes. Divine Service.

Amusements, both in the wards and at associated recreations, are properly attended to, and the excellent custom of taking the patients in large numbers for exercise beyond the premises is still adhered to. Amusements.

There have been 176 admissions since our last visit, on the 24th of August, viz., 80 men and 96 women. Of the women, 34 were removed from Fisherton House on the 30th ultimo, and belong to the city of Bath. Statistics of admissions and discharges.

Appendix (C.)

Somerset Asylum.

The discharges have been the same in each division, viz., 43 of each sex.

Statistics of admissions and discharges.

At the time of our visit Dr. Medlicott was away upon a short holiday. During his absence the asylum is temporarily under the charge of the assistant medical officer, Dr. Dutt, who succeeded Mr. Dove only about three weeks ago. He is necessarily as yet imperfectly acquainted with the patients, and with the general arrangements. He gave us, however, all the information in his power, and we received every attention and assistance from the other superior officers.

Staffordshire Asylums.—1. Stafford.

13 & 14 December 1876.

Staffordshire Asylums. (Stafford.)

We have officially inspected this asylum, and seen every patient now resident, viz., 272 of each sex. We have a very good report to make of their personal condition and their general conduct. There were hardly any exceptions to the quiet and orderly conduct of the inmates of both divisions. Two of the men who had suffered from epileptic attacks during this morning were locked in single-rooms; but there were no women in seclusion, nor was anyone restrained.

Although the mortality was very large during the past year, the sanitary condition of the asylum is not at this time unsatisfactory, and only one man and four women were in bed; but there is the usual large proportion of old, paralytic, and feeble cases, and a reference to the register of admissions shows how great a number of the patients are received in weak general health, or suffering from fatal brain diseases.

Death-rate.

These facts, in a great measure, account for the high death-rate, which has again been considerably above the average of county asylums—viz., at the rate of 15 per cent., calculated on the average daily numbers resident. Another element affecting the mortality is the large number of acute cases which have been admitted, amounting altogether to 283—161 of the male, and 122 of the female sex.

The following are the assigned causes of death:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General paralysis	13	2	15
Epilepsy	12	9	21
Other forms of brain disease, including those having ended in ordinary paralysis and apoplexy	4	0	4
Exhaustion after mania and melancholia	17	10	27
Pulmonary consumption	4	5	9
Other forms of lung and heart disease	0	2	2
Senile decay	6	4	10
Other ordinary causes	6	2	8
	62	34	96

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The only inquest held was upon the body of a male epileptic, who was found dead by the night attendant; but in this case death was thought not to be due to suffocation, but to the epileptic seizure.

Inquest.

It appears that post-mortem examinations have only been made in seven instances, the reason being the want of a proper autopsy room. The number of deaths attributed to "exhaustion after mania and melancholia" is unusually large, and it is probable that had post-mortem examinations been more generally made, other definite causes would have been found to exist. In these circumstances, we strongly recommend that suitable rooms for making these examinations be provided without delay.

Post-mortem examinations.

We were present in the hall during the dinner yesterday: the food was good and abundant, and the 190 men who were assembled all behaved in a most orderly manner. With regard to matters of statutory inquiry, we learn that about 262 patients of both sexes attend Divine Service on Sunday, but there are now no week-day services.

Dining arrangements, and Divine Service.

There are associated entertainments once a fortnight, at which upwards of 200 patients are present. On three days in the week about 80 female patients are taken for exercise beyond their airing-courts. Exclusive of the men who work on the land, 60 others are taken for walks beyond the estate. The schools are continued as before. A return of the numbers employed shows that, of the men, 60 work on the land, 32 at various trades, and 106 assist in the wards, washhouses, and general offices. Of the women, there are 40 regularly at work in the washhouses, 80 do needlework, 10 are engaged in the kitchen, and 46 are ward-cleaners and general workers.

Amusements, exercise, occupations, &c.

The condition of the asylum buildings is good, and the wards were clean and well-ventilated; the bedding also was in excellent condition. A good many alterations and improvements have been completed or commenced since our last visit fourteen months ago. A new foul-linen laundry has been constructed on the female side. The single-rooms in No. 5 female gallery have been neatly painted and papered, and on the same side, No. 1 gallery, and the day-rooms of Nos. 2, 3, and 5, have been painted and decorated. The conversion of the old foul-linen drying-closet into a general bath-room has been commenced. In the male division the roof of the infirmary gallery has been raised 3 feet, and the floor relaid with wood. In No. 3 gallery also the tile floor has been replaced by wood for the greater part of its length, and we are very glad to hear that the Committee of Visitors have determined to substitute wood floors for the stone tiles and stucco throughout the asylum, and a sum of 100*l.* a quarter has been granted for the purpose. A grant of 100*l.* has also been given for the painting and papering of rooms and galleries where most needed, and work of this kind is in progress. A second engine has lately been provided.

Additions and alterations.

With the present numbers, it is considered that there are 5 vacant beds on the male, and 4 on the female side, and we understand that a few more women will be removed to Burntwood ere long. With one exception, all the inmates belong to Staffordshire unions, parishes, and county; the present weekly charge for them is 9*s.* 4*d.* There

Appendix (C.)

Staffordshire Asylums. (Stafford.)

are 25 men belonging to the county who are kept at the Worcester Asylum, at a weekly cost of 14 *s.* Since the last visit 167 patients have been discharged, of whom 114 are reported as having recovered, and 31 transferred to Burntwood Asylum.

Restraint and seclusion.

There is no record of any instance of mechanical restraint, but seclusion has been resorted to in the cases of 10 men and 19 women; with the former on 15, and the latter on 49 occasions.

Epileptics.

Many of these patients are epileptics, of which class there are now 42 of the male, and 52 of the female sex, in the asylum. As yet no arrangements have been made for their continuous supervision during the night, because of structural difficulties in the way of such a plan, but they are now visited every hour instead of every two hours. We are of opinion, however, that a suitable epileptic ward might be erected on each side, in situations which we have pointed out to Mr. Pater, and we beg to recommend the matter to the early consideration of the Committee of Visitors.

Buildings for patients with infectious disease.

The new buildings intended for diseases of an infectious character have been delayed by the failure of the contractor, and the walls are only just above the ground.

It will be seen from the above report that good progress continues to be made in the improvement of this asylum.

Staffordshire Asylums.—2. Burntwood.

8 December 1876.

Staffordshire Asylums. (Burntwood.)

We yesterday inspected this asylum, which at present has 499 inmates, of whom 265 are of the male, and 234 of the female sex. Every patient was seen by us, and we made all statutory inquiries as to their care and treatment.

Numbers.

Defects not remedied.

The general condition of the asylum is much the same as we have reported on several former occasions, and we are sorry to observe that the defects pointed out in previous reports have not been remedied. These referred more especially to the unsatisfactory condition of the patients in the lower basement female ward, and the want of more means of occupation for males. The women above referred to were yesterday in a very turbulent and noisy state, arising, no doubt, from the collection of so large a number of the same class in one room, and the want of means for separating them in a second or smaller day-room. We think, also, that two nurses are not sufficient for the 31 patients who occupy this ward.

The women generally were rather more noisy than the men, but on the whole, and considering that the weather did not permit of their going out-of-doors, the patients were quiet and well-behaved.

Dietary.

There were some complaints regarding the food, but none with respect to treatment. As to the food, we think that some improvement might be made by the substitution of an Irish stew on one of the two days in the week on which soup and rice are now given.

Clothing.

The clothing was clean, but the women should be more generally supplied with winsey dresses, and the men should, as a rule, have under-

under-flannel-waistcoats during the winter; their shirts should also be changed twice a week. Appendix (C.)

Only two of each sex were in bed, and no one under restraint or seclusion; and it is stated that neither of these modes of treatment have been resorted to. A large proportion of the patients are in feeble health, but the numbers under treatment last week were not more than 17 men and 14 women. The mortality, although lower than in 1875, has again been high—viz., at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum, calculated upon the daily number resident. Staffordshire Asylums. (Burntwood.) Restraint and seclusion.

This high rate of mortality does not appear to have been due to the prevalence of any unusual disorders, but seems to be chiefly accounted for by the very unfavourable physical condition of a large proportion of the patients when received. There has been no case of suicide, nor any fatal casualty, and no coroner's inquest has been held. Death-rate, and causes of death.

The following are the assigned causes of death:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General paralysis	15	5	20
Epilepsy	12	8	20
Other forms of brain disease, including those having ended in ordinary paralysis and apoplexy	0	0	0
Exhaustion after mania	1	2	3
Pulmonary consumption	5	7	12
Other forms of lung and heart disease	2	4	6
Disease of liver	1	0	1
Senile decay	1	7	8
Strumous disease and caries	0	1	1
Total	37	34	71

Post-mortem examinations were made in 42 cases. Post-mortem examinations.

There are 74 male and 48 female epileptics now in the asylum. There are two night attendants on each side, but as yet no arrangement has been made for the continuous night supervision of epileptic and suicidal cases. There are, no doubt, structural difficulties in the way of making such supervision complete without employing two extra attendants, but the subject deserves early attention, and should receive the special consideration of the superintendent. Night-watching of epileptics.

As regards matters of ordinary inquiry, we find that the arrangements for Divine Service and useful employment of the patients are as before reported. It is to be regretted that nothing has been done to induce a larger number of the men to occupy themselves, and we repeat the recommendations made on this subject in the last Report. Divine Service, occupations, &c.

About 60 men and 50 women have walks in the neighbouring country once a week, and sometimes more frequently; but only 12 Exercise.

Appendix (C.)

Staffordshire Asylums. (Burntwood.)

men and 4 women, besides those employed, go daily beyond the airing-courts. We are glad to hear that a broad walk has been commenced on the estate, and hope it will be completed as soon as possible, so that extended and daily exercise may be afforded to many patients who are now restricted in their airing-court.

Amusements.

There are occasional dances, concerts, and theatrical and other representations, but no weekly associated amusements are given, as is now the custom in most county asylums; such meetings should, we think, be organised and kept up, as they are always found to have a beneficial effect upon the patients.

The wards were generally clean and well-ventilated, but offensive odour was perceptible near many of the water-closets which were under repair, and from which the water was shut off.

Baths and water-closets under repair.

The plumber's work in all the baths and water-closets was originally so bad, that the whole of them have to be removed, and in many instances the floors must be relaid. These works are in progress and have been partially executed, but a good deal remains to be done. It would be well if advantage were taken of the present opportunity to carry air-vents from the soil-pipes through the roof wherever such a means of ventilation does not already exist.

Painting needed.

In almost every part of the asylum the necessity for painting, whitewashing, and repair of the walls and ceilings is strikingly apparent, and the kitchens and washhouse require early attention. In our opinion these works should be undertaken on a much more comprehensive scale than has hitherto been adopted, so as to avoid the annoyance given to the patients by the constant presence of workmen in the wards. There is a want of chairs or backed seats, which are especially required for the aged and feeble patients now obliged to sit on benches.

Ward No. 7 unfit for occupation.

There are only three vacancies on the male side, but in the women's wards there are said to be 42 vacancies; this, however, is including the single-rooms in the basement, Ward No. 7, which we regret to find are still in use. In their present state, and with utterly inadequate means of ventilation, we continue to think that they are unfit for occupation.

Admissions and discharges.

The following are the changes since the last visits as regards the admission and discharge of patients:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	63	67	130
Discharged - - - - -	24	43	67

Of these, 30 were reported recovered, and 1 was found to be not insane.

Of the admissions, 21 men and 10 women were transferred from the Stafford Asylum.

There are now only 4 out-county and 1 private patients on the books; these pay 14 *s.* per week. The charge for county patients is now 9 *s.* 4 *d.*

Suffolk County Asylum.

17 February 1876.

We yesterday saw all the patients who are on the books of this asylum, except one woman who is absent on trial. They comprise 186 men and 251 women, making the total of 437 persons. Suffolk Asylum. Statistics.

There are 2 vacant beds for men, and 9 for women.

Seven male patients are at the Ipswich Borough Asylum, at the weekly charge of 16 *s.* The weekly rate here is 10 *s.* 6 *d.* Since the visit last year, which was on the 16th July, the following admissions, discharges, and deaths have taken place amongst the patients:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted	36	41	77
Discharged	29	41	70
Died	12	19	31

Thirty-eight recoveries are reported.

The mortality during the above interval has been rather high, namely, at the rate of about 12 per cent. per annum on the daily average number resident; but the period has included some of the winter months, during which an unusual number of aged patients have died. There has been no suicide or fatal casualty, and no inquest has been held. The following are the assigned causes of death, but post-mortem examinations have been made in 8 cases only:— Death-rate. Post-mortem examinations.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General paralysis	4	0	4
Epilepsy	2	5	7
Other forms of brain disease, including those having ended in ordinary paralysis and apoplexy	4	3	7
Exhaustion after mania and melancholia	1	4	5
Pulmonary consumption	0	1	1
Disease of liver	0	1	1
Senile decay	1	5	6
Total	12	19	31

Last week those under medical treatment were 3 males and 4 females only, and making allowance for the usual proportion of aged and feeble cases, the bodily health of the patients is at present good;

Appendix (C.)
Suffolk Asylum.

none were in bed in either division as we passed through the wards yesterday, nor was anyone restrained or secluded.

Seclusion and restraint.

The only record of seclusion is in the cases of three men, who have been secluded, on four occasions, for a total duration of 20 hours. No restraint has been employed.

Divine Service and occupations.

We have been furnished with returns as to the numbers who attend chapel, and who are usefully occupied.

On Sunday last there were only 60 men and 52 women at the service in the chapel. Of the men, 40 are employed on the land, 18 at trades, and 42 as ward-cleaners. Of the women, 20 work in the laundry, 4 in the kitchen, 54 at needlework, and 47 help in cleaning the wards. If the weather permits, from 37 to 40 women are taken for walks beyond the asylum grounds two or three times a week.

Amusements.

Two dances have taken place since Christmas, and occasional entertainments of that kind are given.

Epileptics.

It appears that there are now 16 male and 19 female epileptics here, and that among the former sex there are 12, and amongst the latter 26, patients of uncleanly habits. We observed no excitement or discontent in either division.

Dining arrangements and dietary.

In several wards we saw the dinner served; it consisted of roast beef, with bread and beer, and we received no complaints respecting it, or the diet generally, that appeared to be well-founded.

Clothing.

The dress of the patients was tidy, and they were personally in a satisfactory state.

Bathing.

It seems to be the practice in the men's division to bathe two patients in the same water, but we think that fresh water should be given to each, as we understand is done in the female division. We can, as on former occasions, speak favourably of the homely and domestic character of many of the arrangements, which greatly conduces to the comfort of the patients, and of the cleanliness of the wards, and of the condition in which the bedding is kept.

Repairs and improvements.

There have been some repairs and improvements in connection with the farm-buildings, the boiler-house, and the kitchen, but otherwise no special structural alterations.

Needed alterations and additions.

In view of the change of management shortly to take place, and to which we shall subsequently allude, we limit our remarks on the present occasion to the enumeration of several matters often previously brought under notice by Members of our Board, but which have not as yet received attention. These comprise the lighting of the wards by lamps (instead of by gas); the inadequate size of the laundry; the insufficient number of water-closets (especially in the female division), and the imperfect ventilation of some of them; the entire absence of night-watching, and the small number of attendants for day duty.

Insufficiency of present asylum accommodation for the county.

During our visit we met the Chairman and another member of the Committee of Visitors, and we had some conversation with regard to the necessity that exists for providing further asylum accommodation for the increasing number of the insane poor of this county. This is a matter which requires, and which we trust will receive, the immediate consideration of the justices.

Since

Since the last visit, the distressingly sudden death of the assistant medical officer, then on duty, has taken place, and much difficulty has been found in filling, at short notice, so important a vacancy. A gentleman is at present temporarily on duty, whom we do not think fit for the post, and he will, we were informed, be immediately replaced by a more suitable person. Appendix (C.) Suffolk Asylum.

After 45 years of valuable service as superintendent of this asylum, Dr. Kirkman has recently tendered his resignation, but remains until his successor is appointed. We feel pleasure on the present occasion in recording our opinion of the zeal and devotion which have characterised his management, and of the kindness and benevolent solicitude with which he has always watched over those placed under his care. These qualities have deservedly given him a high place in the estimation of the Visitors, whilst they have won for him the affectionate regard both of the patients and all others with whom he has been brought in contact. Resignation of Dr. Kirkman.

Surrey Asylums.—1. Wandsworth.

28 and 29 September 1876.

During our official inspection of this asylum, which occupied the whole of yesterday and the greater portion of to-day, we visited all the wards and offices, and personally examined every patient resident. Surrey Asylums. (Wandsworth.)

The present numbers comprise 415 men and 611 women on the books, but 3 of the former and 1 of the latter are absent on probation. Statistics.

At the last visit, in May 1875, the asylum contained 1,043 inmates, and the following changes have since taken place among them:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	208	249	457
Discharged - - - -	127	211	338
Of whom recovered - -	88	121	209
Died - - - - -	71	65	136

Of the patients admitted, 90 were transferred from other asylums.

The following are the assigned causes of death:—

Appendix (C.)

Surrey Asylums. (Wandsworth.)

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General paralysis	22	6	28
Epilepsy	5	2	7
Other forms of brain disease, including ordinary paralysis and epilepsy	18	24	42
Exhaustion from mania	1	1	2
Pulmonary consumption	4	10	14
Other forms of lung and heart disease	13	13	26
Senile decay	0	1	1
Disease of abdominal organs	6	4	10
Erysipelas	0	1	1
Other ordinary causes	2	1	3
Fatal casualties	0	2	2
Total	71	65	136

Post-mortem examinations and inquests.

Post-mortem examinations were held in 104 cases, and there were inquests on the bodies of 4 patients, 2 of each sex. As regards one of the women, the jury found a verdict of "suicide by hanging," and in the other cases "accidental asphyxia." The particulars in each instance were communicated to our Board at the time.

Health.

The bodily health of the patients at the present time is satisfactory, although a good many are feeble and old; and 32 are general paralytics, and 158 are epileptics.

Under treatment yesterday there were 30 males and 37 females, and 17 of the former and 24 of the latter were in bed. We saw every indication of careful attendance on the sick.

Night-watching of epileptics.

As regards the night-watching of epileptic and suicidal cases, further efforts have been made to overcome the structural difficulties which exist to the arrangement of a thoroughly suitable ward, by the appointment of a head night attendant in each division; and on the male side there are 6, and on the female side 4, night attendants under them, who have no other duty, and these are each assisted by an attendant from the ordinary day staff. The dormitories are thus under the continuous supervision of two attendants. Two visit the single rooms, two are in the infirmaries, and one does the general night-visitation of the wards. To ensure the thorough carrying out of this system, we think that Dent's tell-tale clocks should be obtained. Rules for the special guidance of the night attendants and nurses have been prepared and given out.

Attendants.

The total staff of day attendants, male and female, is now 106, or in the proportion of about one to 11 patients, and exclusive of the head attendants.

Accommodation.

With the present number of inmates there are vacancies for 26 men and 31 women; the total accommodation being calculated at 1,083 beds, with sufficient cubical space in every dormitory and single-room.

New ward opened.

The new ward for 66 males has been opened, and is occupied; but as

as workmen are engaged in painting and decorating the day-rooms and galleries, some little inconvenience is felt just at present. When quite completed these wards will have a very cheerful appearance, the colouring and decorating being in excellent taste.

Renovations and improvements.

A very large amount of painting has been done throughout, and many of the wards have been further improved by the widening of arches and doorways, the insertion of glass fanlights over the doors, and by the formation of numerous openings in the walls to promote ventilation. A number of single-rooms have been entirely lined with Keene's cement; and two wards have been plastered, but not yet coloured.

Altogether, the condition of the asylum, as regards cleanliness and good order, is very satisfactory; and we have a good account to give of the inmates, who, with the exception of a little noise in Nos. 1 and 2 female wards, were remarkably well behaved and orderly. We gave attention to such complaints as were made to us—nearly all were on the ground of undue detention; but we had no reason to think that this was the case in any instance, nor was any probable statement relative to rough treatment brought under our notice.

Restraint and seclusion.

As we went through the wards, no one was restrained or secluded; but on reference to the medical records, we find that in a few cases the use of gloves at night has been resorted to very frequently—in two instances almost nightly since the last visit, and in others the occasions reported vary from 3 to 320. One of the women also slept in a "restraint dress." The use of restraint-gloves has been much less among the men, and seclusion has been but little used in either division.

Occupations.

There has not been much change in the general arrangements. We have returns of the numbers employed, showing that 212 men and 248 women are regularly occupied in a variety of ways.

Divine Service.

As regards Divine Service, the chapel is too small to accommodate the numbers who might attend; but to obviate the inconvenience as far as possible, a third service has recently been instituted, and altogether 235 males and 255 females are present.

Amusements.

The number of associated amusements has been increased. Weekly dances have been given during the winter, and lawn parties during the summer, at which over 600 patients were present. There have also been concerts, and for the men cricket every week. As many as 95 men and 300 women go for walks beyond the estate.

We are glad again to be enabled to report very favourably as to the condition and management of this large asylum, and to notice the great improvements which have recently been carried out.

A larger church and better visiting-rooms needed.

Among the matters we desire to bring under the consideration of the Visitors as still needing attention, are the erection of a larger church, and the provision of better visiting-rooms for the friends of patients.

Appendix (C.)

Surrey Asylums.—2. Brookwood.

21 April 1876.

Surrey Asylums. (Brookwood.)

This asylum has yesterday and to-day been the subject of our inspection. We have visited every ward in the main building, the offices, the workshops, the new female block, the detached cottages, the enlarged chapel, the mortuary, and the hospital recently erected for infectious cases. We have also seen every individual whose name appears as a patient upon the books of the asylum, except one man, absent on leave; and conversing with many patients of each sex, we have afforded to all under treatment full opportunity of complaint by personal statement of grievances. Upon the subject of detention, several appeals were, as usual, made to us in each division, but no man or woman fit for discharge appears to have been overlooked. Fourteen patients are on the eve of discharge as recovered or relieved, and these answered our inquiries in a manner which clearly showed that they had been kindly cared for during their stay here, and were properly grateful.

Statistics.

The insane inmates are now 881, of whom 379 are males, and 502 are females; this shows an increase of 234 of both sexes since our Colleagues' visit on the 28th of January 1875. The following tabular statement explains the change among the patients in that interval:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - - -	200	278	478
Discharged - - - - - -	72	54	126
" of whom had recovered -	51	43	94
Died - - - - - - -	69	49	118

The unusually large number of admissions has been mainly in consequence of the opening of additional buildings, and the transfer hither of patients from licensed houses, as well as removal to this asylum from that at Wandsworth of patients chargeable to the county rate. The patients so transferred and removed, being 199 of the 478, have nearly all been chronic cases, and many of them are of an otherwise unfavourable character.

The rate of mortality for the whole of the year of 1875 was 10·61 per cent. upon the average daily number in residence. During this year, up to the present time, the death-rate has been much higher, owing chiefly to the infirm bodily health of the recent admissions, and especially to the prevalence of general paralysis.

The following are the assigned causes of death:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General paralysis	29	10	39
Epilepsy	4	7	11
Other forms of brain disease, including those which ended in ordinary paralysis or apoplexy	9	9	18
Exhaustion after mania and melancholia	3	3	6
Pulmonary consumption	5	4	9
Other forms of lung disease and diseases of heart	15	3	18
Diseases of abdominal organs	1	2	3
Senile decay	2	10	12
Other ordinary causes	1	1	2
Total	69	49	118

Appendix (C.)

Surrey Asylums. (Brookwood.)

The number of post-mortem examinations which have been made appear to have been 80. Post-mortem examinations.

A coroner's inquest was held in the case of a man, J. S., who was found dead in bed; the verdict given was "Death from epilepsy, accelerated by heart disease." An inquest was also held on a woman, G. M. A. C., a patient from the neighbourhood, who made her escape from this asylum. As she was not retaken within 14 days, her name was removed from the asylum books, but her body was within a fortnight after that removal found in the canal here. The verdict was open, the evidence as to suicide being considered inconclusive. Both these cases were duly reported at the time to our Board, but we have called Dr. Brushfield's attention to the fact that the entries in the case-book were insufficient in details for a proper notice to the coroner, which notice should be, according to statute, founded on a copy of the entries only. There has been no other fatal casualty, and the asylum has been entirely free from contagious or epidemic disorders. Inquests.

The present health is fairly good, and we found only 6 men and 4 women in bed. The numbers registered as under medical treatment last week were 13 men and 25 women. Health.

There is, however, a large proportion of patients suffering from the more serious forms of brain disease, and comprising 51 general paralytics and 140 epileptics. A majority of the latter class are under special supervision at night by attendants having no other duty. On the male side, in accordance with the suggestion of our Colleagues at the last visit, openings have been made in the doors of the single-rooms; and when a gas light is fixed so as to throw a light into each room, the night arrangements for the men in the epileptic ward will be very good. On the women's side the night supervision is the same for epileptics as it was at the last visit, and it is imperfect, inasmuch as it admits only of an intermittent, though frequent, instead of continuous oversight. Epileptics.

The estimate of accommodation in this asylum is, for men, 421 beds; Distribution of the patients.

Appendix (C.)

Surrey Asylums. (Brookwood.)

Distribution of the patients.

beds; for women, 629—a total of 1,050. The patients in residence are thus distributed: 153 females in the new block, 11 males at the gardener's cottage, 10 men at the bailiff's, the rest of both sexes in the main building. At present two wards in the new block are not in occupation, or completely furnished; 26 men only are in the additions to the male division, which provides for 100, and no patients have yet been placed at the cottage hospital.

New buildings.

The new block will accommodate 300 women when fully occupied, and at the hospital there are beds for 16 cases. The vacant beds in the asylum to-day are reported to us to be 169, of which 42 are for men, and 127 for women. The existing distribution, therefore, rather overcrowds the old part of the main building, but patients, we are assured, will soon be drafted to the new wards.

Weekly charge.

The weekly charge for patients chargeable to unions in Surrey is now 10 *s.* 6 *d.*

Attendants.

The staff of attendants by day of both sexes seems to be numerically sufficient for the present number of patients; but a third night attendant on the male side, and a fourth on the female division, have, in our opinion, become necessary.

Clothing, &c.

We can report favourably of the patients in regard to clothing and general appearance, and their conduct was good during our inspection.

Seclusion and restraint.

In no ward was there any turbulence, neither was any patient in seclusion, or under mechanical restraint; in fact, there has not been, it seems, since our Colleagues were last here, any resort to either of those modes of treatment.

Dietary and dining arrangements.

The dietary remains unchanged. We saw the dinner served on both days of our visit. Yesterday it consisted of beef and bacon, with bread, potatoes, and greens; and to-day of soup, and baked currant-pudding. On each day beer was given. Except that the beef was in some portions rather hard, the food (which we tasted) was of good quality, liberal in quantity, and generally liked by the patients. All in the main building dine in their wards, the excellent recreation-hall not having yet been used, according to the original intention, as a general dining-room.

We have pleasure in bearing testimony to the admirable condition in which we found the wards throughout the asylum: cleanliness, good ventilation, suitable furniture, and cheerful arrangements were everywhere noticeable; and there was a good supply of books and papers, as well as of other means of indoor amusement. In the wards occupied by epileptics we, however, think that higher fenders than those in use are necessary for the safety of that class.

Amusements.

Great attention continues to be given to providing associated entertainments, a concert, theatrical performance, or dance taking place once a week in the recreation-hall, at which 180 men and 220 women have latterly been present.

Enlargement of the chapel, and Divine Service.

Since the last visit of members of our Board, the chapel has been enlarged so as to afford accommodation for 450 persons, or thereabouts.

The average attendance of patients appears to be 130 men and 170 women. For the Roman Catholics, between 40 and 50 in number, a service is held by a priest in the recreation-hall on Sundays.

A large

A large proportion of the women are taken frequently for country walks in the neighbourhood; and as the walks on the estate become more fully formed, opportunity will, we trust, be given to larger numbers of both sexes to take daily extended exercise within the grounds, but beyond their airing-courts. Appendix (C.) — Surrey Asylums. (Brookwood.) Exercise.

The records of employment show that, independently of those who assist in cleaning the wards, 183 men and 226 women are otherwise usefully occupied. Of the former, 117 work at the land, 29 at various trades, 14 help the upholsterer, and 23 work in the washhouse and central offices. Of the latter, 178 are engaged in needlework, 37 in the washhouse and laundry, and 11 in the kitchen and offices. Occupations.

We have already alluded to the occupation of the new buildings. The works, as far as we can judge, have been well executed, and the accommodation will be of a very good and suitable character. On inquiry, we learn that the cost of the block for females—containing 270 beds in dormitories, 30 in single-rooms, besides separate kitchen, bath-rooms, offices, and attendants' rooms, and including all fittings—has been 82*l.* 12*s.* per bed. Cost of new buildings.

The water-supply of the asylum has not yet been improved. Independently of the inadequate supply in dry seasons, a recent analysis has, we understand, shown much less favourable results than when taken in 1868, and fears are entertained that as buildings increase in this neighbourhood sewage contamination may follow. We are pleased to learn that the Committee have under discussion the desirability of sinking a deep well, so as to render the asylum at all times in possession of a sure supply of wholesome water. In connection with this matter, it would be proper also, we think, that the sufficiency of the means available for the extinction of any outbreak of fire should be further considered. The regular periodical practice of a staff, under the direction of an attendant previously trained as a member of a fire-brigade, would appear to be a very wise precaution. Water-supply, and fire extinction.

In our inspection we were accompanied by the medical gentlemen of the asylum, who now consist of the superintendent and two assistant officers. Dr. Brushfield is, we are glad to say, recovering from the effects of the serious assault made upon him some time ago, by a patient in a paroxysm of epileptic mania, and he is now able to resume his daily visitation of the asylum wards. Medical staff.

One of the assistant officers is an addition to the staff made in November last.

Sussex County Asylum.

24 and 25 October 1876.

We have inspected every part of this asylum, and seen all the patients, except 2 males and 1 female, absent on trial. Including these 3, the numbers on the books this day are 376 men and 419 women—total, 795. Allowing for the 2 men and 1 woman on leave, and for 3 boys who reside in cottages near the lodge, there are now vacancies for 5 male and 20 female patients. Sussex Asylum Statistics.

Appendix (C.)

Sussex Asylum.

Of Sussex county patients there are 693; out-county patients, 76; and private patients, 26. Of the out-county patients, 24 belong to Peterborough, 23 to St. Pancras parish, London, and 20 to Hants.

An unusually long interval having elapsed since our last visit, the changes among the inmates have been very numerous, as will be shown in the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	223	218	441
Discharged - - - - -	122	128	250
Died - - - - - -	89	85	174

It will be seen that the mortality has been above the average, but the increased death-rate appears to have existed principally during the past year, at the conclusion of which 120 deaths were recorded, whilst since January up to the present time only 54 have occurred. The deaths from phthisis and pneumonia have been very numerous, amounting altogether to 45. The other assigned causes were—epilepsy, 15 cases; erysipelas, 4; general paralysis, 29; senile decay, 11; diarrhœa, 6; acute mania, 5; heart disease, 16; diseases of the brain, 21.

In one of the cases of epilepsy the patient was found dead in bed, but no inquest was held, in this or in any other instance, and no fatal accident has occurred.

Post-mortem examinations.

Post-mortem examinations were held in 60 cases. The present sanitary condition of the asylum is quite satisfactory. We found only 5 men and 7 women in bed, and but 8 men and 9 women are under medical treatment.

We have, as on former occasions, the satisfaction of reporting very favourably as to the accommodation and treatment of the patients, who, as we passed through the wards, behaved with great propriety, hardly one of them showing maniacal excitement, and no one being restrained or in seclusion.

Seclusion.

From an examination of the records, which are very carefully kept, we find that since the last visit on the 5th of February 1875, a period of nearly one year and nine months, seclusion has been employed in the cases of 16 males and 18 females—the former on 18, and the latter on 39 occasions. With few exceptions, the duration of the seclusion was very short, and most of the patients were each only secluded on one occasion.

Wet and dry "packing."

Wet or dry "packing" has been resorted to with 23 patients of each sex. Although entered under the head of "restraint," it is used solely as medical treatment in acute cases, and the effect is stated to be very satisfactory. We had no complaints as to this mode of treatment from the patients.

Dietary.

We were present in the dining-hall yesterday when the dinners were served, and had every reason to be satisfied with the food, as to which no complaints were made by the patients, of whom 710 were present.

The

The dietary has not been altered, and generally, we may state that the routine of the establishment remains as before reported. Appendix (C.)

The number of patients employed usefully is large, amounting to 202 in the male, and 246 in the female division. Sussex Asylum. Occupations.

Altogether 613 patients attend Divine Service in the chapel on Sunday, and a considerable number of both sexes go to the week-day service. Divine Service.

The means for indoor amusements are very liberally supplied, and associated entertainments are frequent. Last night a company of Ethiopian serenaders from Brighton performed here, and gave great amusement. We find, from returns made to us, that including picnics, trips to Brighton and Shoreham, cricket-matches, &c., 61 special assemblies of the patients for purposes of recreation have taken place since the last visit. Country walks are encouraged, and enjoyed by about 100 of each sex; and the privilege of walking within the limits of the asylum estate, and beyond the airing-courts, is granted to all but the most unruly cases, probably 50 of each sex. A careful record of the routine in these matters is kept, and has been laid before us. Amusements.

We have already adverted to the good behaviour of the patients, and we must also notice with approval the excellent quality of the clothing and bedding, which were very clean and in the best order. Clothing, &c.

The wards were, as usual, cheerful and well-furnished, but the women's were better than the men's in these respects; and as some of the men's rooms are about to be re-papered, painted, and decorated, we suggest the employment of more various and more cheerful colours than have hitherto been selected.

The most important structural change since the last visit has been the re-arrangement of a large dormitory in each division, and their preparation for the accommodation of 50 epileptic and suicidal cases of each sex. Easy access to these rooms has been obtained by erecting short staircases and landings, thus connecting them with the day-wards used by this class of patients. Attached to each dormitory are five single-rooms, in which excellent arrangements have been made for lighting, and also for the complete observation of the inmates during the night. Two special attendants have been appointed in each division to sit up all night in these rooms, and regulations have been drawn up and issued for their guidance. These wards have now been in use for nine months, and no accident has since occurred among the classes for whose safety they have been established. The manner in which Dr. Williams has carried out this suggestion of ours for the establishment of these wards is most successful and judicious, and we are glad to find that he bears most satisfactory testimony to the result, as regards the safety of the patients. Structural alterations, and epileptic patients.

Among the other structural improvements should be mentioned the plastering the walls of both dining-rooms with similar work on the second and third storeys of the male division, including the dormitories for epileptics, &c., above alluded to. Two reservoirs have been formed near the farm-buildings, with a view to the purifi-

Appendix (C).

Sussex Asylum.

cation and aëration of the water before it is pumped-up to the asylum for use.

Detached hospital.

The new detached hospital, the plans for which were sanctioned during the present year, is in course of erection, and it is hoped will be roofed in by next Christmas.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants has been increased by 2 in each division, 1 for night and 1 for day service, and there are now 23 day and 4 night attendants for each sex. The changes among them appear to be infrequent, and we are glad to find that it is the practice to allow them board-wages during their annual holiday.

Schools.

The schools are kept up. The numbers attending are increased, now amounting to about 60 of each sex, and the effect of the system is found to be very beneficial. Many patients, who upon admission could neither read nor write, have, when discharged, been able to do both.

Chronic lunatics.

The excellent practice, which for some time past has been adopted here, of discharging to their friends, or to their workhouses, such of the chronic harmless patients as, in Dr. Williams's opinion, do not require asylum treatment, continues to be followed, and since our last visit 60 of the inmates have been so removed. It appears that during the last six years 200 patients have been discharged in this manner, whilst not more than 10 per cent. have been returned to the asylum. By these means, therefore, the population of the asylum has been so far kept down that no additions have been needed, but, on the contrary, sufficient vacant accommodation has been obtained to admit of the reception of out county patients. The profits obtained from the excess of the payment for this class over their actual cost being carried to a building fund, nearly 10,000 *l.* of the money has been spent in making alterations and improvements to the asylum.

The Committee visit very regularly, and the excellent condition of the asylum in all its departments continues to reflect great credit on those immediately concerned in its management.

Warwick County Asylum.

20 May 1876.

Warwick Asylum.

This asylum maintains its claim to a favourable report. The population has grown to 590 patients; they consist of 265 males and 325 females. Of the whole number, 440 are in the main building. We inspected every part of the establishment, and saw every individual upon the books. The records supply the following information:—

Statistics.

Admitted since our Colleagues' visit in July last, 65 males, 79 females.

Discharged, 53 of both sexes.

Died, 60 males and females.

Two deaths resulted from epilepsy, but the deceased were not suffocated by lying upon their faces.

There are now only 12 out-county cases, 10 of them from Oxford, and

and 29 private patients. The maintenance charge for Warwick paupers is 9 *s.* 9¼ *d.* weekly. The private cases pay from 12 *s.* 10 *d.* to 14 *s.* Appendix (C.)

Warwick Asylum.

The general health is satisfactory, but Dr. Parsey informs us that many of those admitted are of a great age, very infirm, and past all treatment for their mental state. There has been no epidemic, but erysipelas was in the winter somewhat prevalent in the neighbourhood, and a few were attacked in the asylum. We found in bed to-day 3 men and 9 women, and the test registry of those under medical treatment gives the number of men 21, the women 34. The deaths have all been from natural causes, and no inquest has been held. General health.

The post-mortem examinations have been 55. The mortuary requires some enlargement and rearrangement, and we understand that this improvement may shortly be carried out. Post-mortem examinations and mortuary.

The epileptic class consists of 93 persons, and there are 19 general paralytics. At the detached building 11 of each sex are dumb.

The conduct of the patients was, as a rule, good while we were in the wards and amongst them, and the dress of both sexes was suitable to the season and in proper condition, excepting a few women of disorderly character, to whom we think the attendants might give more time to check their disposition to lie about in corners, and go about with gowns and boots unfastened. Conduct, clothing, &c.

Much attention appears to be given by Dr. Parsey to the employment and amusement and exercise of those under his charge; 177 men and 197 women are returned on the list of employed. The former include 4 in the carpenter's shop, 11 with the tailor, 2 under the shoemaker, 5 working as painters and whitewashers; 2 help the engineer, 3 are made useful in the baker's department, and 55 labour on the farm and in the garden; 7 are employed in the domestic offices, 33 pick hair, and 2 are matmakers. As many as 22 females knit, 38 do service in the laundry, 13 assist in the kitchen, and 78 are needle-workers. Of the women, 12 are also hair-pickers. Occupations and amusements.

By the patients' labour all the clothes and shoes of the asylum inmates are made and repaired, under the supervision of a few paid servants.

With reference to the amusement of the patients, we may state that the recreation-hall is in course of enlargement, when more of each sex will be able to attend the dances and theatrical performances, only temporarily suspended by the works in progress. Two hundred and fifty males and females walk beyond the grounds weekly, and no person is confined to the airing-courts simply for turbulence. The gardens set apart for the patients' exercise at home are kept in excellent order, and were to-day very gay with spring flowers abundantly blooming. A brass band plays for the diversion of all, including the idiot class, on Thursdays and Saturday afternoons out-of-doors, and on Thursday evenings in-doors.

The dietary seems to give general satisfaction to the patients, and the fare to-day supplied in the wards was a very substantial meat soup. The beer was sound, but rather light; however, no patient complained of it. The meals are all taken here in the different wards of the main building. In the detached block there is a Dietary.

Appendix (C.)

Warwick Asylum.

gathering for dinner and other meals in the hall provided for that purpose.

Divine Service.

The average attendance at chapel is, we are told, 266 persons on Sundays. The Roman Catholic patients are 25, or thereabouts; they have no mass, but a priest visits. The idiots have a Wednesday service.

Attendants.

There has been no change in the number of attendants, or in their remuneration, and we did not remark that they were numerically insufficient. The women begin at 12 *l.*, and rise to 16 *l.* yearly; the charge and night attendants commence at 16 *l.*, and go on to 21 *l.* The ordinary male attendants commence at 25 *l.*, and rise to 30 *l.*; the charge and night attendants in the male division getting 30 *l.* to 40 *l.* There is a vacancy for a female nurse of the idiots.

Idiot children.

In the school 25 male and 20 female patients are taught, but the idiot children are not sent to the asylum soon enough to do much with them. Only 5 are now under 10 years of age, and there are but 15 from 10 to 16 years old.

In every direction the asylum itself was to-day a pattern for cleanliness and good ventilation. The wards were in order, not wanting in decoration, though it is yet rather early to expect flowers, and illustrated and other papers appear to be liberally supplied for the patients' amusement. The beds and bedding were in excellent condition.

Structural changes.

We did not notice any structural works beyond the enlargement of the hall to which we have referred; but on visiting the engine-house, we learnt that a duplicate is likely to be soon provided, to meet the contingency of a breakdown of that in use. Its steam-power seems to be at present sufficient to meet the demands now made upon it. We were glad to hear that the fire-engine is occasionally brought out and tried.

Dr. Parsey's present medical assistants are Doctors Wade and Seed; all show much zeal in the arduous duties of their office.

Epileptics.

The arrangements made for the night supervision of the epileptics of each sex are not so perfect as they might be, we think, but the difficulty of improved supervision is traceable to the structure of the wards.

Restraint and seclusion.

One patient only of each sex has been restrained by mechanical means, both to prevent self-injury and for surgical reasons; 16 men and 21 women have been secluded, the former for 488 hours, the latter for 418.

Wilts County Asylum.

22 November 1876.

Wilts Asylum.

Numbers.

We have to-day visited this asylum, and have seen all the patients, who are 496 in number, and of whom 210 are men, and 286 women. This is a slight increase on the numbers reported last year, and there are, in addition, 20 men belonging to this county who have been removed to the Hereford Asylum. The extension of the building on the male side, which will provide extra accommodation

accommodation for 44, is however proceeding, though it is not yet roofed in. Appendix (C.)

Wilts Asylum.

The overcrowding in both divisions necessitates a certain number of beds being placed in the corridors of Wards No. 6 on each side, and in the dormitories themselves. Dr. Burman calculates that there are in those for the men 22, and in those for the women 24, beds in excess of the number that should properly be put in them. When the new male building is finished, this use of the corridors should be discontinued, and the beds in the dormitories should be reduced to their proper number. Dr. Burman appears to promote the removal of such patients as are fit for treatment elsewhere, to workhouses or to the care of their friends; but the numbers can be but slightly diminished in this way, and we must again strongly press upon the Committee the urgent necessity of further accommodation for females, not only to relieve the overcrowded state of the existing buildings (which, if continued, must prove both prejudicial to the health and to the good management of the patients), but also to provide for the increasing numbers requiring treatment. Want of accommodation.

When such an extension is carried out, we hope that it will be so arranged as to afford the means for the continual supervision at night of the female epileptics. Female epileptics.

We must also again direct attention to the laundry, which is quite insufficient even for the present requirements of the institution, and which we found to-day in a most objectionable condition. Water was standing over the floors of the washhouses, and in both there were offensive smells, especially in that where the foul linen is washed, though not entirely proceeding from the nature of the work done there, but also from some defects in the drains. We understood last year that the improvement of the drainage was under the consideration of the Committe, but nothing has been done in the matter, except that the water-closets are now flushed on a different principle. We are strongly of opinion that the whole system needs investigation, for not only in the laundry, but in many other parts, we found disagreeable smells existing, to some extent caused by a very general escape of gas, but also apparently arising from defective drainage. Laundry and drainage.

The numbers admitted, discharged, and dead since the last visit are as follow :— Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - - -	96	72	168
Discharged - - - - - -	65	24	89
Died - - - - - -	47	24	71

Those discharged include, besides the 20 men removed to the Hereford Asylum, 58 patients of both sexes who had recovered, and 5 men who were found not to be insane.

Post-mortem examinations have been made in every case. The chief causes of death were phthisis and other diseases of the lungs and heart, of which 19 patients died. Post-mortem examinations.

General paralysis, apoplexy, and other diseases of the brain

Appendix (C.)
Wilts Asylum.

were fatal in 14 cases, epilepsy in 10, senile and general debility in 12, and erysipelas in 7 instances. With the exception of one case, in which an epileptic patient was suffocated by the impaction of a piece of gristle in the larynx, the other causes of death do not require special notice. In this, and also in 9 other cases, inquests were held—viz., on 3 men who were suffocated, during the night, in epileptic fits; on 3 men and 1 woman, not epileptics, who were found dead in bed; and on a patient of each sex who died suddenly from heart disease. Erysipelas was epidemic at the latter end of 1875 and the early part of this year, and was fatal in 7 instances. It seems to have been of a severe character, and is attributed by Dr. Burman to overcrowding.

Inquests.

Diarrhœa was also prevalent at various periods, but only fatal in two cases. This points to the necessity of taking immediate steps to place the asylum in the best sanitary condition, and of revising the present dietary.

Dietary.

The dinner we saw served up was of soup, with bread and beer. It was not popular, and we had other complaints of the diet, especially of the rice-pudding on one day in the week. The amount of animal food allowed here is less than that usually given in asylums, and the beer was very inferior in quality. In fact, at the price paid (4*d.* a gallon) it must be almost impossible to obtain better, either palatable or wholesome, for the patients. We hope, therefore, that the Committee will consider this matter, and place the diet on a more liberal scale.

Wards.

The wards are clean, and many are comfortably furnished and nicely decorated, but in some an additional supply of chairs as well as books and other means of amusement is wanted. In the Female Wards 1 and 2 the windows of the water-closets were closed, and the attendants should be directed to be careful that the ventilation is in no way neglected. There is still the want of under-blankets, but we hope that pieces of blanket may at least be furnished to place over the mackintosh-sheets where they are used. Many of the beds were much sunk, and the mattresses require re-picking, and the sacking re-stretching. Only two hair-brushes are allowed for each ward, which we think is an insufficient number.

Bedding and clothing.

We also desire to suggest that the bed-linen should be more frequently changed, and that two clean sheets be given to each patient not less than once a fortnight. There is a deficiency in the stock of clothing here. The majority of the men do not have Sunday suits, as it is desirable they should. Many of the women were in print dresses, and we hope that woollen ones, like some that a few were wearing, may be supplied to all who can properly be allowed them.

We saw all the patients, and they were, as a rule, quiet and orderly. Except in Female Ward 8, where there was some noisy talking, there was no exhibition of excitement, and no reliable complaints were made respecting treatment, but many appeals for discharge, and some complaints of the few opportunities for laying their cases before the Visiting Committee. On referring to the entries in the Visitors' Book, we were sorry to find that the last visit paid to the wards by the Committee was in July.

The

The returns as to employment show that about the same number of each sex, as reported last, are usefully occupied. Appendix (C.)

The attendance last Sunday at chapel was, of men, 89, and of women, 132. Wilts Asylum. Occupations. Divine Service.

The weekly entertainments are regularly given, as well as others, occasionally, of a special character. Amusements.

There was no one in restraint or seclusion, but 3 men and 5 women have been restrained since the last visit for various periods, all, with one exception, for surgical reasons. Seclusion has been used with 12 men and 13 women, but, except with two patients of each sex, only on four occasions. One of the men seems to have passed nearly the whole of the above interval in bed in a single-room, and generally with the door locked, in consequence of his violence and destructive habits; and since all the treatment employed in this case appears to fail in improving his state, the experiment of removing so exceptional a case to another asylum might, we think, be advisable. Restraint and seclusion.

Three male wards and two female still have only one attendant apiece, and we think that the present staff is insufficient for the proper treatment of the patients now here, without resorting to restraint or seclusion. Attendants.

We must again call attention to the urgent need of a small detached hospital for infectious or contagious diseases, and to the want of a good infirmary ward in each division, and we trust that the Visitors will give their earliest consideration to these matters. A detached Hospital and Infirmary Wards wanted.

We have, in conclusion, to report the following alterations and improvements:—Sixteen new hydrants have been laid externally, on a plan approved by Captain Shaw; a new and enlarged water-tank has been put up in the female tower; another airing-court has been asphalted. The alteration in the laundry drying-yard, suggested in the last Report, has been made. Alterations and improvements.

The new building for men is in course of erection, and we hope that the airing-court to be attached to it will be made to extend as far as the road which leads up to the asylum. New building for male patients.

Worcester County Asylum.

13 April 1876.

We have seen all the patients on the books of this asylum during the course of yesterday and to-day. They are 726 in number (345 men, and 381 women), and include 28 male and 1 female out-county patients, and 14 male and 20 female private patients. Worcester Asylum. Statistics.

There are 30 vacant beds for men, and 5 for women.

The weekly rate is—county patients, 8 *s.* 9 *d.*; out-county, 14 *s.*; private, 8 *s.* 9 *d.* to 15 *s.*

There have been the following admissions, discharges, and deaths since the last visit by members of our Board, which was made on the 26th and 27th of May last:—

Appendix (C.)

Worcester Asylum.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions	62	72	134
Discharges	24	38	62
Deaths	41	26	67

Of the admissions, 28 were readmissions, and amongst the discharges, 53 recoveries are reported.

Post-mortem examinations.

With regard to the deaths, post-mortem examinations have been made in every case but one, and very careful records of them are kept.

The assigned causes of death are as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General paralysis	9	4	13
Other forms of brain disease, including apoplexy	4	4	8
Asphyxia	1	0	1
Epilepsy	6	2	8
Pulmonary consumption	3	1	4
Other forms of lung disease and heart disease	6	4	10
Exhaustion after mania and melancholia	5	3	8
Senile decay	2	5	7
Other ordinary (*sic*)	4	1	5
Fracture of skull	1	0	1
Typhoid fever	0	1	1
Suicide	0	1	1
Total	41	26	67

Inquests.

Inquests, particulars of which were at the time communicated to our Board, were held in three cases, including that of the man who died from fracture of the skull (received before admission here), but not including that of the man dying from asphyxia. This patient was found dead in bed, by the chief attendant of the ward, a few minutes before six one morning, having been seen by the night-attendant, according to his own statement, about 20 minutes previously.

The suicide was that of a patient out on trial, who was unfortunately kept at home, notwithstanding the reappearance of unfavourable symptoms. The Committee have caused a circular to be printed, which will be given to the friends of patients sent out on trial, directing them to send the patient back at once should a relapse occur or dangerous symptoms show themselves.

Typhoid fever.

The death from typhoid fever was in January last, at which time five other patients were attacked by it. The supposed cause was the bursting of a drain which had been imperfectly laid under the ward where most of the cases occurred. There has been no fresh case

Worcester Asylum.

case since this was remedied. The water from a brook, which in a great measure supplies the asylum, has been analysed, and found of good quality.

Restraint and seclusion.

No restraint has been employed, but we found one patient of each sex secluded during our inspection, and 15 men on 99 and 8 women on 38 occasions have been so treated since the last visit.

The numbers registered as under medical treatment last week are 95 men and 126 women. Many of the patients are paralysed and very feeble, and we saw 17 of the men and 16 of the women in bed. During last year several cases of measles occurred, and 12 (only in the female division) of ophthalmia. Some few are suffering from the latter disease at present, but the general bodily health of the patients is, on the whole, fairly good. They were in both divisions very free from excitement, and from complaints respecting their treatment.

Dining arrangements.

We saw the dinner served yesterday in each division. On the men's side 145 were dining together in No. 8 Ward, and both here as well as in the female wards, the dinner, which was a meat and potato pie, with beer, was good, and seemed to give satisfaction.

Amusements.

The weekly ball, as well as other entertainments, such as concerts and dramatic performances, continue to be given.

Occupations.

Amongst the men, 16 are employed as tailors, 13 as shoemakers, 5 as smiths, 10 as upholsterers, 14 picking hair, 10 as painters, 8 as masons and plasterers, 8 as bakers, and 4 assisting as clerks; 81 are engaged on the farm and in the garden.

Of the women, 87 are occupied in sewing, &c., and 68 in the washhouse and laundry, and 15 in household work. A considerable number of both sexes assist in the wards.

Divine Service.

The two services on Sunday in the chapel are still performed, and the average attendance at one or both is, of the men 266, and of the women 246.

New bath-rooms, &c.

The new general bath-rooms are now in regular use, and curtains have been put up, by which two or three baths in each room are screened off. The cisterns providing the water-supply for the washhouse are in working order, and the ordinary repairs and renovation appear to have been satisfactorily done.

We have much pleasure in reporting most favourably of the personal condition of the patients.

Clothing.

The clothing in both divisions is good; there is a liberal supply, and the personal cleanliness and tidiness of the patients does much credit to the attendants, as well as the evident attention that is given in keeping the bedding clean. There is a good supply of bedding, and it is in excellent order. The wards are also clean, comfortable, and well-furnished, as well as made cheerful by the various and plentiful objects of interest placed in them.

The general contentment and good order that prevailed prove the judicious care and kindness that are bestowed on the patients by those under whose charge they are placed.

Suggested improvements.

We wish, in conclusion, to refer to the following subjects, which appear to us to be of importance:—

Mortuary.

1. No alteration has at present been made in the dead-house, as suggested at the last visit, and that now in use is quite insufficient for an asylum of this size. We again beg to draw the attention of the

Appendix (C.)

Worcester Asylum.

the Visitors to this matter; and unless the present building can be extended, so as to provide a separate room for each sex, we recommend that it should be used for females only, and that a separate dead-house should be constructed in connection with the male division.

Detached hospital wanted.

2. The occurrences above referred to, of cases of typhoid fever of measles, and of ophthalmia, point strongly to the necessity which exists in such an asylum as this for the erection of a small detached hospital for contagious or infectious diseases.

Epileptics and night-watching.

3. The constant supervision at night of suicidal and epileptic patients is, in our opinion, a matter of primary importance. Of the latter, there were, at the end of last year, 84 males and 68 females, and the present arrangements for the prevention of accidents amongst them at night are very insufficient. We do not see any satisfactory mode of accommodating them in the present building, and unless Dr. Sherlock can suggest some other way of overcoming the difficulty, we recommend a separate ward of inexpensive character being built for each sex.

Dr. Gowan, who was deputy superintendent and assistant medical officer, having been appointed superintendent of the asylum at Toronto, has been succeeded by Mr. Cooke; and Mr. H. A. Lovett has been appointed assistant medical officer.

Yorkshire (North Riding) Asylum.

14 February 1876.

Yorkshire (North Riding) Asylum.

To-day we have inspected the patients of this asylum and their accommodation, and again we can report very favourably of the arrangements made for both sexes.

Statistics.

On the books the number of patients is 475, and we have seen 472; the other 3 are absent on leave given by the Visitors. The males are in the proportion of 234 to 241 women.

The Riding paupers are 365, of whom there is an equal number of males and females. The out-county paupers are 73, consisting of 35 men and 38 women; and of the private class there are 37 inmates, 3 less in the male than in the female division.

The vacant beds are 17 on the men's, 11 on the women's side. No change has been made in the weekly charges of maintenance for paupers since last visit.

The following table shows the admissions, discharges, and deaths since our Colleagues were here in July 1875:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions—County	26	31	57
„ Out-County	2	1	3
„ Private Patients	4	4	8
	32	36	68
Discharges—County, &c.	17	21	38

Of

Of these, 16 males and 18 females had recovered. Deaths, 15 men and 15 women, together 30 persons. Of these, 7 individuals only were above 60 years of age. With the exception of some cases of diarrhœa, which were not considered to be of an epidemic character, the general health has been good without any serious interruption. Appendix (C.) — Yorkshire (North Riding) Asylum.

The post-mortem examinations have been 10, and there has not been a single inquest, with the exception of one female, who accidentally fell downstairs, and was found upon post-mortem examination to have died of apoplexy and fracture of the skull. All the deaths were from ordinary causes. In 9 instances the assigned causes were general paralysis; in 6, other forms of brain disease; in 7, diseases of the lungs and heart; in 4 instances exhaustion, and in 3 epilepsy, cancer, and diarrhœa respectively. The woman who fell was the subject of the inquest, and the full particulars of that case were at the time communicated to our Board. The death-rate in the past year (1875) was 9·3 per cent. on the daily numbers resident. Post-mortem examinations and inquest.

We, as usual, visited every part of the building, and, the weather being adverse to their going out, saw all the patients in the wards and offices. One woman was the only noisy person, and one woman was the only patient secluded during our visit. No one of either sex was under mechanical restraint. In the infirmaries were to-day 20 men and 19 women; of the former, 2 were in bed. There was also in another ward in bed a man suffering from a recent fracture of his jaw, caused, it is believed, by a fall during the night in his bedroom, occupied by himself alone; he cannot give any explanation of the fracture. Of the women in the infirmary, 4 were in bed and 5 elsewhere; their cases do not demand special mention. On the male side of the asylum, a man was pointed out to us by Mr. Hingston with his arm fractured; he was recently admitted from his home with the limb broken, and he was in a demented condition. Whether it was broken on his way to the asylum, or when taken out of bed at home for the transfer, seems uncertain.

The epileptics under care are 19 males and 20 females. For these no continuous night supervision has been provided. The night attendants are two in each division, but at present there is a vacancy on the women's side, which the medical superintendent does not find it an easy task to fill. The pay of the female nurses (which begins at 15 *l.* per annum) appears to us scarcely sufficient for getting women of the better class; and we trust that the Committee will give to Mr. Hingston that discretion as to amount of remuneration for female nurses which they have already conceded to him in regard to male attendants. Epileptics and staff of attendants.

While upon the subject of the staff, we must notice that our attention was given to a male patient, who, in a recent struggle with an attendant and others in his ward, had sustained a broken rib and several bruises on his head and body—the result, he alleges, of kicks and blows from the attendant, whom he named and identified. We understand that the Committee are about to investigate the matter, but Violence on the part of an attendant.

Appendix (C.)

Yorkshire (North Riding) Asylum.

but we felt it also our duty to make some inquiry. We examined the patient (who is quite well himself to give reliable testimony), five other patients, two attendants, and an artisan; and we came to the conclusion that, although the evidence was conflicting, and perhaps insufficient to warrant criminal proceedings against the accused, yet sufficient to show that this man exhibited so much want of temper as to unfit him for the post he holds.

Clothing.

The general condition of the patients was satisfactory; the women's clothing was cleaner than that of the men, but the men appear to be still much employed, and the nature of their work may, to a certain extent, interfere with cleanliness.

Occupations.

Occupation is found for 133 men—a large proportion are useful on the land—and the artisans' shops employ many hands. In the wards, laundry, and kitchen women also assist in the work done, and in considerable numbers.

Divine Service and walking exercise.

The attendance at the chapel services last Sunday was, we are informed, 132 from the male, 106 from the female divisions. In reply to our inquiry how many patients are confined to the airing-courts, we are told that as many as 100 men and 86 women are so treated. We trust that an effort will be made to reduce that number by arrangements for giving the refractory cases regular walking exercise within the grounds of the asylum, but beyond the courts.

Amusements.

The means of recreation in the wards also require some improvement. Many of the books supplied are scarcely suitable to the class of persons for whom they are distributed.

The frequent associated entertainments are maintained, and comprise plays, concerts, readings, jugglery, and dances. Two patients are enrolled in the band.

Dietary and dining arrangements.

We saw dinner served in several wards, and tasted the soup put on the table, which was substantial and good; besides the soup, suet-pudding and rice were provided, and, of course, extra diet in the infirmaries. All have malt liquor at dinner.

Restraint and seclusion.

As to restraint, there is no entry of its use on either side of the asylum; but 11 men and 3 women have been secluded since the Commissioners' last visit— the men on 60, and the women on 23 occasions, usually for violence or excitement. Under medical treatment are registered 9 males and 8 females.

The wards, dormitories, single-rooms, and every part of the interior of the asylum presented an appearance of good order and cleanliness. In the dormitories and single-rooms are, however, still a large number of the box-beds, so much used formerly, and now generally abandoned as objectionable. The warming apparatus seems to do its duty everywhere, but in some single-rooms out of No. 2 female dormitory the hot-water pipe requires to be boxed. The bedding was in both divisions clean, and sufficient in quantity.

Structural changes.

The structural improvements to the asylum have, so far as we can ascertain, been, since the last visit, limited to the erection of some earth-closets, scullery, piggeries, and a boiler-house; but so soon as possible the new dining-hall will be commenced, and the provision of external hydrants is under consideration of the Committee. The supply

supply of water from the artesian well is, we are informed, adequate to all the wants of the asylum, ordinary and extraordinary. The medical staff is that which existed at the date of last visit. The condition of the asylum and the general content of the patients speak well for the management and superintendence. Appendix (C.) — Yorkshire (North Riding) Asylums.

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums.—1. Wakefield.

13 July 1876.

On the 11th and 12th insts., as well as during a part of to-day, we have been engaged in seeing the patients, and in inspecting the wards, offices, and workshops of this asylum, as well as the two detached buildings, "Ivy House" and "Field Head." At the former of these two last-mentioned houses, 40 male patients are still accommodated, and at the latter 14 females. Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. (Wakefield.)

The present total number on the books is 1,419, namely, 696 men and 723 women, a number which leaves no bed vacant. We have seen all the patients, except two women, who are absent on trial. Asylum full.

The following are the changes, by admission, discharge, and death, since the visit last year, on the 17th of April:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - - -	349	376	725
Discharges - - - - - -	252	284	536
„ of whom were recovered	181	197	—
„ „ „ relieved -	19	20	—
„ „ not improved	52	67	—
Deaths - - - - - -	111	73	184

Of the 119 discharged as "not improved," all but two were chronic cases transferred to the South Yorkshire Asylum. With the exception of a few, retained here for special reasons, no patient belonging to the unions attached to that asylum now remains here.

The mortality—10 per cent. per annum upon the average daily number resident—has been at about the rate usual in county asylums. Death-rate.

There has been no epidemic disorder, and no case of suicide. The causes of death, which in all instances were ascertained by post-mortem examination, were as follow:—

Appendix (C.)

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. (Wakefield.)

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General paralysis	28	9	37
Epilepsy	6	6	12
Other forms of brain disease, including those having ended in ordinary paralysis or apoplexy	23	20	43
Exhaustion after mania and melancholia	5	2	7
Pulmonary consumption	6	8	14
Other forms of lung disease and heart disease	13	10	23
Diseases of abdominal organs	11	8	19
Senile decay	8	5	13
Other ordinary diseases	8	4	12
Casualties	3	1	4
Total	111	73	184

Inquests.

The fatal casualties were the subjects of coroner's inquests, when the following verdicts were returned :—

1. G. R. L., a man. Suffocation, by getting on his face in bed during an epileptic fit.

2. W. D. M., a man affected with general paralysis. Choking, by food getting into the larynx.

3. J. R., a man. Epilepsy, aggravated by a piece of coal getting into the larynx.

4. S. B., a woman. Food getting into the lungs, she being at the time in a state of great exhaustion.

Inquests were also held in three other cases, where the deaths were sudden, but due to ordinary disease. The particulars of the whole of the above seven cases were, at the time, reported to our Board, and some of them formed the subject of correspondence.

Epileptics.

It appears that the present numbers of epileptics are 105 men and 95 women. Only 35 of the former and 26 of the latter are under continuous supervision at night. The extension of this means of protection against casualties by suffocation has been under the recent consideration of the Visitors, but the structural difficulties are very great. We have considered the question with Dr. Major, and are of opinion that the plan which is open to the least objection, and which could be carried out at comparatively little expense, would be to place 40 of the more tranquil of the men, and 27 of the quiet but more feeble of the women, to sleep in dormitories in 35 and 23 Wards, respectively, under the care of special attendants. This would involve, as regards the male ward, the fixing of a bath, and also the provision by communication (by means of a bell in cases of emergency) with the rooms of the assistant medical officer; and on the female side, the throwing together by archways of three dormitories now distinct. The best means of affording night supervision of the remainder of this class, especially of those who require single-rooms, would still be a matter for consideration.

The

Appendix (C.)

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. (Wakefield.)

The number of night attendants and the general regulations for the discharge of their duties are the same as before; but we think that it would be well that those having the special charge of the epileptic and suicidal cases in the female division should be furnished with tell-tale clocks, as is the case in the male division. There are no vacancies in the staff of male attendants, but there are seven in that of the female. We have no doubt, however, but that these will be filled up with as little delay as possible. The attendants in both divisions appeared to be of a very respectable class; and the personal condition of the patients, the satisfactory state in which the bedding was found, and the entire absence of all reasonable complaint against any of them, show that they discharge their duties in an efficient and kind manner.

Attendants.

Restraint and seclusion.

No male patient has been restrained or secluded; 1 female has been secluded, on 3 occasions, for 7, 4, and 9 hours respectively, on account of violence and excitement. Three have been restrained—one on 6 occasions, for surgical reasons; another from the 31st of May to the 16th of June in this year, for a like cause; and the third on two occasions, for 6 and 3 hours, in mustard-packing.

Health, employments, exercise, religious services, and amusements.

The patients under medical treatment are 28 men and 83 women. We have examined the returns as to the numbers employed, taking exercise beyond the airing-courts, attending church, and taking part in the various entertainments provided for their amusement. As heretofore, we find that they represent a good proportion of the inmates, and are slightly in excess of those given last year.

Dietary.

Some alteration has been made in the diet, which is a good one; and Australian meat, which continues to be given twice a week, is not now used on consecutive days. On two days we saw the dinner in the hall (where 352 men were assembled), as well as in some of the wards, and found it to be good and sufficient.

Clothing.

As before observed, the personal state of the patients of both sexes was very satisfactory, and their clothing was good and in excellent condition. The majority, however, of the women were still wearing winsey dresses, instead of those of print, as is usual and more suitable in summer.

The conduct of the patients on both sides was remarkably quiet and orderly, except in three of the female wards, Nos. 26, 29, and 30, all of which, however, it is right to say, were overcrowded with patients, many of whom were turbulent. The wards were clean, comfortably furnished, and properly ventilated.

Structural additions and alterations.

In No. 32, on the female side, a great improvement has been made by throwing out a conservatory, thereby adding materially to the amount of day-space, as well as to the comfort and cheerfulness of the wards. We think that analogous additions might, with much advantage, be made to Wards 2 and 18 on the other side.

The reconstruction of the laundry and washhouse—which has taken so long a time, and has added much to the anxieties and difficulties of management—has now, we are glad to say, been completed.

Ample space is provided, and though the quality of the water is still a drawback, there are hopes that this will be remedied, as we understood that the question of obtaining an independent supply will very shortly be taken into consideration by the Visitors. We

Appendix (C.)

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. (Wakefield.)

should, however, state that we think it very desirable that no women should be employed in that part of the washhouse where the men are attending to the machinery. Several other alterations and improvements have been made since the last visit :—

1. The erection of a boundary-wall and another lodge to the north-east, of a good iron fence to the north-west, both being necessary against the unauthorised intrusion of the public.

2. The fitting for use of the female general bath-room, so that now every patient has fresh water in bathing.

A new asphalte road is also in course of formation to the north, by which the means of walking exercise on the estate will be extended half a mile.

Overcrowding.

It will be seen from the foregoing report that the institution generally is maintained in a very creditable state. There is, however, one serious drawback, to which we must again direct the attention of the Visitors, namely, the great overcrowding, as regards day-space, of some of the day-rooms, more especially in the Female Wards 25, 26, 29, and 30. This matter has been commented on in the last two entries, and not only has no relief been afforded, but further overcrowding has taken place, by bringing into use the last-erected single bedrooms without adding to the already insufficient day-space. We fully appreciate the reluctance of the Visitors to refuse admission to fresh cases of insanity, and their desire not to inconvenience the Poor Law authorities. It is moreover true, that in the absence of an epidemic the congregation of excessive numbers may sometimes take place without apparently affecting the death-rate. The reasonable comfort and proper treatment of both chronic and curable cases are, however, prejudicially affected by overcrowding, such as at present exists in the day-rooms of the wards we have named. In No. 25, 47 women (nearly all suicidal, and many recently admitted) were congregated together in the single and only day-room, which has a superficial area of but 852 feet, and a cubical space of less than 200 feet per patient.

Suggestions.

An obvious remedy is available by connecting, by an archway, the adjacent dormitory to the south with the day-room. A similar alteration might be made in the other day-rooms referred to. A certain sacrifice of beds would be involved, but the improvement is urgently required, and we hope will be no longer delayed.

New superintendent.

Since the last visit the asylum has lost the valuable services of Dr. Crichton Browne, who has been appointed one of the Visitors of Chancery Lunatics. He was in April last succeeded as medical superintendent and director by Dr. Herbert Major, who for several years previously has been very favourably known here as senior assistant medical officer.

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums.—2. Wadsley.

9 February 1876.

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. (Wadsley.)

We yesterday commenced, and to-day finished, our inspection of this asylum. In the discharge of that duty we saw every patient, and visited every part of the building.

The

Appendix (C.)

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. (Wadsley.)

Statistics.

The pauper inmates have increased in number, since the visit of our Colleagues on the 14th of April last year, from 590 to 756. All are chargeable to the West Riding, or unions in that Riding, except a woman chargeable to Erpingham, in Suffolk. The private patients have been reduced in number to 3; these pay 1*l.* a week; the pauper maintenance charge is still 10*s.* 6*d.* weekly. Pontefract has been added to the unions whence patients are here received. The admissions since 14th April last have been 344, of whom 163 were in the male, 181 in the female division; and since the commencement of this year the admissions of both sexes have amounted to 56. Of the 344 admissions, 48 men and 67 women were transferred from the West Riding Asylum at Wakefield, and 1 man came from the county asylum at Lancaster.

The discharges since the 14th of April have been 105: that is to say, 45 from the male, 60 from the female side; 41 of the former, and all the latter, are reported to have been previously recovered. Death has removed 78 patients, *i.e.*, 49 men and 29 women. Of these, 8 men and 2 women were over 60 years of age, and 1 male and 7 females were over 70.

Post-mortem examinations and inquest.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 69 cases, and but one inquest was held; it was in the case of an epileptic found dead in bed. The alleged causes of death were general paralysis, 21 cases: other brain diseases, 19; epilepsy, 8; diseases of the lungs and heart, 15; diarrhœa and other abdominal diseases, 7; and exhaustion from mania and melancholia, 2 instances. There has not been any suicide or fatal accident, but 3 patients died from suffocation in epileptic fits. According to the last entry in the medical journal, 15 males and 26 females were under medical treatment; and during our visit we found in bed 12 men, and 25 women and girls. Amongst the females several were suffering from diarrhœa, which has for some time shown itself in both divisions; but it has not been confined to any particular wards, and the immediate cause of the disorder has not hitherto been discovered. Of those in bed, one of each sex was suffering from a fracture: the man has a broken rib, which is accounted for by a fall over his bedstead in a struggle with an attendant; the woman fractured the lower part of her thigh by a fall from her bed during an epileptic seizure: the former is too demented to give any explanation, and we could not ascertain that the attendant was blameworthy. The supply of low bedsteads with padded sides for the epileptic of both sexes would be a proper provision for them, and a great safeguard against such an accident as that from which the woman is suffering.

Low bedsteads for epileptics.

The weather being cold and wet, we saw the patients in their wards; 328 are men and boy, 428 are females. Great quiet prevailed; no person was turbulent, noisy, secluded, or under restraint.

Clothing.

The dress of men and women was generally satisfactory. We, however, hope that more men will be supplied with Sunday suits, and that the more general change of shirts twice a week may be made possible by an increase of the stock of male body-linen.

Dietary.

The dietary seems to be unaltered, except that on Sundays boiled mutton

Appendix (C.)

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. (Wadsley.)

Dietary.

mutton has been substituted for beef and bacon, and on Mondays soup has given place to suet-pudding. The allowance of meat is, for men, six ounces, for women five, uncooked and exclusive of bone. We saw the dinner in the hall to-day, and in several female wards yesterday. About 200 men attended in the hall, but it would accommodate a much larger number of persons; and we would suggest the empty space should be appropriated to tables for women. The service of dinner in the hall and wards was good, and the food, which we tasted, excellent of its kind: yesterday beef, bacon, and turnips, and to-day fish and potatoes, beer on both occasions.

Condition of wards, &c.

The wards, corridors, dormitories, and single-rooms were in order, and the bed-linen was everywhere clean. The interior painting of the asylum has made considerable progress, but it is not yet completed. Much good taste has been shown in the decoration of the wards, and they wear a cheerful look. There is, however, a great deficiency in lavatory accommodations and the room set apart for the men to wash their hands and faces and change their shoes before dinner in the hall is certainly in a very inconvenient position. Clocks in the day-rooms would be an advantage, and moveable screens are desirable in the bath-rooms, especially of the women. The temperature of the wards was somewhat too low yesterday, and in some of the female wards a short supply was the excuse given for the absence of many under-blankets; several beds in both divisions would be more comfortable if the canvas stretchers were tightened, and better provision should, we think, be made for putting out of the reach of patients brooms and other articles of which a dangerous use might be made by the more excitable class.

Epileptics.

Upon inquiry we learn that there are at present 63 male and 77 female epileptics in the asylum. A special night attendant now sits up in each division with the worst cases. Thirty-four females and 49 males sleep in special wards, and several of both sexes in the infirmaries. The special ward for female epileptics is too small; that for men does not admit of sufficient supervision by the attendant on duty. Pending better provision for the male epileptics, we suggest the removal of the screens between the beds, openings in the single-room doors (so that any noise in those rooms might be readily noticed), and gas-jets near the ceiling for turning on light when required in the rooms. We would further recommend the introduction into the dormitories for the epileptics of Dent's or some other tell-tale clock.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants now consists of 27 men and 25 women, exclusive of the chiefs in each division; but on the female side there were to-day two vacancies. There are at present no female nurses in the male infirmary. Against the attendants we had very few complaints, and none which were in the least reliable. We were informed, however, that two male attendants have lately been dismissed upon charges of assault sufficiently proved against them. The wages given to the female attendants begin at 15 *l.*, with a dress every six months, and they appear to us rather too low to command a proper selection.

In

In case of fire there are now hydrants and hose in various parts of the buildings, and they are kept in working condition; but we could not learn that any persons are practised in their proper use. We would suggest the formation of a fire-brigade. Fire extinction.

As to water, the Sheffield Waterworks Company have connected their main with the reservoirs of the asylum, and an unlimited supply has thus been obtained. Water-supply.

Exclusive of ward-cleaners, the patients usefully employed are—men, 99; women, 202. The former include 47 outdoor labourers and 16 artisans; 30 of the females work in the laundry. We cannot but think that very many more men might be usefully occupied on the land, and that the number of those taught to be useful as tailors and shoemakers might be considerably increased. Occupations.

As to other matters of statutory inquiry, we find that both seclusion and restraint have been sparingly resorted to. Seclusions have been limited to 10 men and 11 women—the former on 21, the latter on 23 occasions. One patient of each sex has been restrained for surgical reasons, and wet-packing has been used with 8 men and 7 women. Seclusion and restraint.

Three hundred and fifteen patients attend Divine Service in the chapel on Sundays, and about the same number go to the theatrical entertainments and weekly dances in the hall. The supply of books and periodicals has, we are told, been greatly increased, and more will, we hope, be presently added. We much regret that the men have been for a long period denied the pleasure of walking beyond the grounds of the asylum, and earnestly hope that by proper arrangements large parties of them may again be taken out regularly, with advantage to themselves, and without inconvenience to the public. Two hundred and sixty women walk outside. As many as 163 men are never allowed to go beyond their airing-courts. It would be well for a large number if the patients had the use of a boundary-walk planted with trees to form a shade, and with seats at intervals for the more excited and helpless cases. Divine Service, means of amusements, &c.

There are at present vacant beds for 30 patients of each sex, and additional wings have been commenced for 300 men and 300 women.

During our examination of the present inmates we noticed a considerable number of aged persons and cases of imbecility and dementia, both among the males and females, hardly requiring asylum treatment, or more care than ought to be afforded them in a well-managed workhouse, or, in many instances, with their relatives as single pauper patients. We think that it would be well if Dr. Mitchell, on his return, would make a report to the Visitors upon this subject. Dr. Mitchell has been away since the middle of October, but is expected back in the course of a few weeks. In his absence Dr. Merson, from the West Riding Asylum, has acted as superintendent. The appointment of a second assistant medical officer will, we think, soon become necessary. Chronic cases.

Appendix (C.)

Yorkshire (East Riding) Asylum.

18 February 1876.

Yorkshire (East Riding) Asylum.

Statistics.

To-day has been given by us to the inspection of this asylum. We have now visited every ward in each division, the hall, chapel, offices, and workshops, and (with the exception of a pauper patient absent from the female side on leave from the Visitors), we have seen all upon the books. The number of patients is 221, the males being 5 in excess of the females.

Two dormitories are vacant in the female division, and several beds for men in the other division are unoccupied. The accommodation of the asylum is estimated at 260 beds. The increase in number of patients since our Colleagues' visit in April of last year has been only 11. The private class consists of 2 men and 4 women. There are no out-county pauper patients of either sex.

The records tell us that the changes on the register of patients have been effected thus since 20th April last:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted:			
Paupers	21	29	58
Private patients	3	5	
Discharged:			
Paupers	7	9	22
Private patients	5	1	
Died:			
Paupers	13	11	26
Private patients	1	1	

Inquest.

In 8 cases general paralysis, in 8 others brain disease also, was the cause of death. Suffocation of an epileptic lad in bed was the only death upon which the coroner of the district thought fit to hold an inquiry; the particulars of that inquest were duly communicated to our Board some time ago.

Post-mortem examinations.

Post-mortem examinations took place in about half the number of the deaths.

There has been no epidemic; the mortality was, however, high in the year 1875, being 16 per cent. on the average daily number of patients in residence. A large proportion of the cases here are feeble, old, and incurable. Dr. Mercer cannot put the number of curable patients now in the asylum higher than 19 of both sexes. The epileptics are not very numerous, about 11 men and as many women.

No one patient was to-day under restraint or in seclusion; and, as at our Colleagues' visit in 1875, there was an entire absence of noisy excitement, though all the inmates were indoors when seen by us, which mode of seeing them is perhaps the most severe test of their powers of self-control.

Restraint

Restraint by means of a spencer was employed for 17 days in the case of an idiot boy, to prevent him thrusting his hand down his throat and causing vomiting. Seclusion has only been resorted to with 4 patients of each sex, on five occasions with the men, and 19 with the women; 1 woman having been secluded on 15 occasions for 14 days and 1 hour. Appendix (C.) Yorkshire (East Riding) Asylum. Restraint and seclusion.

The clothing of the patients is good, and the women were especially clean and tidy in appearance, and attention is generally given by the nurses to the proper state of the hair of even the least orderly patients on the female side. Clothing.

The diet is unchanged. We saw the dinner on table in the hall, and also in a male ward. In the hall were assembled at the meal about 140 persons, rather more men than women. The fare was a good meat soup, followed by a rice-pudding with currants; beer is given on three days of the week, and the working portion of the patients get it also in the forenoon and later in the day. Grace was said before the hall dinner; if it were sung, we think that it would be a more impressive performance. Dietary.

The staff of attendants is short, and Dr. Mercer admits great difficulty in filling up the 3 vacancies on each side. We are strongly of opinion that it is necessary for the welfare of the patients that the vacancies should be promptly filled, and we believe that the wages of both male attendants and female nurses are far too low on their entry into the service of the asylum. In view of the special duties and risks of attendants and nurses in an asylum, we would caution the Visitors not to regard exclusively, in estimating the remuneration of those persons, the wages of domestic servants in the district. Attendants.

In the infirmaries we found 25 men and 17 women, and in bed 3 men and 2 women, in various parts of the building. The epileptics are not yet brought together in each division for continuous night supervision, but the matter engages Dr. Mercer's attention. Epileptics.

The wards, dormitories, and single-rooms were all well ventilated, scrupulously clean, and in good order when we inspected them, but we should like to see less whitewash and more colouring of the walls in many dormitories and single-rooms. Another bath is required in No. 2 Ward on each side, and some floor-covering impermeable to wet would be a wise addition in the single-rooms set apart for the dirty cases. Wards and suggested improvements.

The laundry lacks sufficient drying-closets, but otherwise answers the present demands upon it; we hope that when the present provision for drying clothes is increased, it will be found possible to give two shirts in each week to every male patient.

The drying-ground is not in very good order, and the passage of men through it with the coal-carts should, if practicable, be obviated by fencing-off the roadway or otherwise. A wringing-machine in the laundry appears to be a want.

We looked into the chapel; the warming apparatus there has been improved; 46 men and 57 women attended the service last Sunday. Besides that service there is one on each Wednesday. Divine Service.

Employment of a useful kind is found for 75 males and 69 females. Of the former, 9 work in the shops, and 11 on the land; of Occupations, amusements, &c.

Appendix (C.)

Yorkshire (East Riding) Asylum.

the women, 21 were to-day in the laundry and wash house, and 5 were in the kitchen.

Dances take place weekly; these are given in the hall, and concerts in addition. The entertainments should be, we think, varied as much as possible. In some of the wards the supply of books, of a sort to interest the class of readers there, is, we think, scanty; and we would suggest more illustrated papers, bound up to preserve them better from rough treatment.

Weather has, Dr. Mercer tells us, interfered much of late with walking the patients beyond the asylum grounds; but we hope that this will be resumed speedily, and that a large number of each sex may be regularly so taken abroad.

The airing-courts are in fair order, but the plants have not flourished well since planting; and we think that in the female division a good central sunshade and the distribution of a few forest trees would be decided improvements.

Assistant medical officer.

As our Board is aware, the services of a licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries have been procured to assist Dr. Mercer in his duties, and those services have been found to be of much use.

Fire extinction.

The entire establishment is, we think, in good working order and under excellent management; the contingency of a fire should, however, be guarded against. There are no hydrants, external or internal, and, in fact, nothing upon the premises to put out fire but a small extinctor, which, we believe, would be quite useless in a grave emergency.

Birmingham Borough Asylum.

24 May 1876.

Birmingham Asylum.

We have been over every ward of this asylum to-day, and have visited the chapel, workshops, mortuary, and offices, also the farm.

Statistics.

The patients now under medical charge here are 651, of whom 615 belong to the pauper, 36 to the private class. The men and women are, respectively, 306 and 345. The admissions, since our Colleagues inspected on the 3rd June last, comprise 112 of the male, 106 of the female sex. The discharged cases have been 53 of men, and 58 of women; of these, 94 left upon recovery. The deaths of 49 males and 28 females are duly recorded. According to the medical journal, those patients at present taking medicine are 38. One man is absent on leave; a woman escaped some months ago, and has not been retaken; she was a criminal. A male patient escaped last night, and he also has not yet been retaken. The present weekly rate of maintenance is 9*s.* for paupers; the private patients (who are only received from the borough) pay from 9*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* weekly. The general health appears to be fairly good, looking to the character of the cases which fill the asylum; and there has been no smallpox, erysipelas, or other epidemic, except rheumatism, in the building since the Commissioners in Lunacy last inspected.

Death-rate.

The rate of mortality has been 11·9 per cent per annum upon the average daily number of patients in residence, and 9·1 per cent. per

per annum upon the total number under treatment. The average age at death has been, of males, 42 years; of females, 43 years. Appendix (C.) Birmingham Asylum.

Four deaths have been inquired into by the coroner; the several verdicts were, apoplexy, syncopal asphyxia, and (in two cases) suffocation by food. There have been five instances of fracture, and one dislocation, all by accident. The life of an epileptic choking was saved by tracheotomy. Inquests.

In our stay in the wards we heard little noise, and saw very little disorderly conduct; but in No. 6, on the male side, the temporary absence, from necessity, of an attendant, to wait upon a patient who fractured his arm by a fall, while we were in the asylum, showed that the staff is not adequate to any emergency, and until his return we could not satisfactorily inspect that ward. In No. 6 are 48 patients; 20 of these are indeed usefully employed, but 17 of the 48 appear to be epileptic; the attendants to care for them are three, and not very experienced. There is still no head attendant in either division; the male attendants are 20 in the wards, and there are as many nurses on the female side, including the laundresses. The changes since last visit have been 21 of men, 4 of women. In No. 8 and in No. 1 we also specially noticed the inadequacy of the male staff for the number of men to be looked after by them. In the former ward are 45, including 25 epileptic patients; in the latter are 61 male patients, including 13 epileptics; No. 8 has 3 attendants, No. 1 has 2. Attendants.

In No. 1 a patient made a charge of ill-treatment and assault, against the attendants. We heard what he had to say, what the witnesses whom he called could testify (they were two of his fellow-patients), what explanation the attendants could offer; and we also examined the body of the complainant, having him stripped before us for that purpose. We could not bring home to the attendants, by direct evidence, any ill usage; but there were bruises on the patient's buttocks, chest, and belly, which we do not think can be accounted for by those falls to which, as an epileptic, the patient is subject; and though the man is said to be quarrelsome, it was not alleged, by either attendant, that there had been any recent struggle between him and any other person. There seems to have been some attempt to button on the patient a pair of trousers far too small for him, and we cannot but suspect, besides want of judgment, some violence on the part of the attendants, or one of them, but we cannot fix guilt. The medical assistant officer (Mr. Green is away) states that these attendants have hitherto borne a good character; the witnesses against them are not individuals upon whose testimony much reliance can be placed. Charge of ill-treatment against an attendant.

The clothing of the female patients has, we think, improved, though it is still scarcely what it should be; the men's appearance was by no means satisfactory as to dress, and their demeanour generally was not so good as that of the other sex. We found 6 men and 4 women in bed. Clothing.

The furniture is better on the women's side of the asylum than in the male wards, but the beds and bedding were everywhere in excellent order, though the trough-beds are yet very numerous. We would recommend a more liberal supply of floor-covering where tiles State of wards.

Appendix (C.)

Birmingham Asylum.

have been laid down and epileptics move about. Painting has not been neglected, and some of the patients have displayed considerable talent in the decoration of the walls.

Dietary.

In a few wards we were present at dinner-time; no complaint reached us upon the subject of diet, and the dietary reads well—meat for dinner on six days of the week, save once in each month, when soup is given in its place.

Seclusion and restraint.

We observed nobody in seclusion or under restraint, and we saw every patient in residence. There is no record of restraining any person mechanically, and according to the statutory books, 8 men have been the only male patients secluded, these for 50 hours in the aggregate; and besides them, 6 women have been so treated for 38 hours, the total period. There are now in this asylum 68 male and 75 female epileptics; the general paralytics comprise 23 men and 17 women, so we are informed. The wet beds reported last night were 10 in the male, 6 in the female division, and a bed soiled on each side of the asylum.

Occupations.

The patients employed usefully are 199 men and 202 women; the former include 20 working in the tailor's and upholsterer's shops, 7 assisting the stoker, 2 the baker, 3 the engineer, 3 the shoemaker, 6 the painter, 16 making match-boxes, and 71 occupied out-of-doors. There are 31 women employed in the laundry.

Divine Service.

The average attendance at chapel is stated to be 173 patients from the male, 204 from the female division. The stairs to the gallery in the chapel would be safer if a handrail were supplied. The Roman Catholics in the asylum are returned as 60; a priest visits them occasionally, but these have not yet any general service provided for them.

Entertainments.

The associated entertainments are as heretofore, except so far as they may be affected by the loss of the attendants' band. Being so near to a large town, we trust that the Committee will diversify the amusements frequently, by the introduction of hired performers in jugglery, or other cheap and popular entertainments. We understand that there is some idea of adding to the recreation-hall at each extremity, but we doubt whether this can be done, except by affecting prejudicially both infirmaries, and darkening corridors and rooms already deficient in light.

Structural changes.

The only structural and recent improvement which we noticed was the dormitory on either side of the asylum in, the form of an attic, the plans of which we understand were duly approved.

Mortuary.

The mortuary is certainly defective in accommodation, and we would be glad to hear that the Committee were disposed to erect another, having three rooms—one for the work of post-mortem examination, the others for the deposit of the corpses of each sex, separated accordingly, The arrangements for the last offices are, we find upon inquiry, quite proper.

Fire extinction.

In case of an outbreak of fire, the means of putting it out are, we think, inadequate, but this is, it seems, a defect likely to be soon remedied.

Detached hospital wanted.

No steps have been taken to provide the hospital for contagious or infectious cases, so far as we have been informed; but we are invited this week to inspect the site for some proposed addition to the

the asylum accommodation, which may, perhaps, facilitate its provision. The numbers now under treatment here, and the recent experience of an epidemic in this building, point to the inconvenience and danger which might result from a return of such malady, in the present state of things here. Appendix (C.) Birmingham Asylum.

Bristol Borough Asylum.

3 April 1876.

There are at present the same number of patients as there were at the time of the last visit on the 10th November 1875: viz., 277, of whom 122 are men, and 155 women; of the latter sex, 1 is a private, and 5 are out-county patients The ordinary weekly rate is 12 *s.*, and for the out-county patients 14 *s.*, whilst the private patient pays 40 guineas a-year. There are 13 vacant beds in the male division, but the other is overcrowded, and in most of its dormitories the amount of cubical space proper for each patient is not afforded. The following have been the admissions, discharges, and deaths since the last visit:— Bristol Asylum. Numbers. Women's side overcrowded. Statistics of admissions, discharges, and deaths.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - - -	16	26	42
Discharges - - - - - -	9	18	27
,, (of whom recovered)	7	16	23
Deaths - - - - - - -	8	7	15

No inquest has been held, nor has there been any fatal or serious accident to any patient.

Post-mortem examinations have been made in 11 instances. Post-mortem examinations.

The assigned causes of death do not require special remark. One death, however, resulted from erysipelas; several patients have been attacked by the same disease; and one of the women, whom we found in bed, as well as a nurse, is at present suffering from it. It seems to have been confined to the Female Wards, Nos. 15 and 16, and Mr. Thompson does not attribute it to any special cause. The numbers last registered under medical treatment are 13 men and 23 women, and there were 3 men and 6 women to-day confined to their beds—none, however, suffering from any special disorder, with the exception of the above-mentioned case of erysipelas; and the health of the patients is, on the whole, at present fairly good. Erysipelas.

We regret to state that the head female attendant, whose serious illness from typhoid fever was mentioned in the last Report, died shortly after; since that time no fresh case has occurred. The outbreaks of this disease, which have taken place at particular seasons during the last three or four years, were, there was every reason to suppose, caused by the use of water from two sources, to which recourse was necessarily had, when the other supplies failed, in dry weather. Typhoid fever.

Appendix (C.)
Bristol Asylum.

Water-supply.

By an analysis of the water-supply, made in December last, it was shown that the water from these two sources was polluted, and quite unfit for drinking purposes. The Committee have now made an agreement with the Bristol Waterworks Company for a supply but the works for obtaining it have not yet been commenced. We cannot too strongly urge the necessity for there being no delay in this matter. The length of piping to be laid down is four miles, and as the ordinary supply here usually fails in June, unless this work is completed by that time, resort will again have to be made to sources which have already proved fatal. A further advantage will be gained by this arrangement with the company, for, when carried out, there will be sufficient pressure to throw water over any part of the building.

Seclusion and restraint.

We have seen all the patients, and found one woman in seclusion, and another in a state of great excitement in a room by herself, the door, however, not being locked. There is no record of mechanical restraint, and the patients who have been secluded are 3 men and 8 women—the former on 12 occasions for a total of 131 hours, and the latter on 33 for 416 hours.

Clothing.

With the exception of 2 or 3 women, all in both divisions were quiet. There seems to be an improvement in the state of their dress; but the men still change their linen only once a week, and Sunday suits are only given to those of them who work, and to a few others.

Bathing arrangements.

With an additional water-supply, we hope the practice of bathing more than one patient in the same water will be entirely abandoned.

The bedding is in very good order, and the rooms throughout were clean, well-ventilated, and cheerful in aspect—painting, papering, and decoration being well attended to.

Books and newspapers.

There is a lack of books and newspapers, but we hear that a grant of 10 *l.* has been made to increase the stock.

Divine Service.

About 60 of each sex attend the Sunday Service in the chapel, and yesterday 14 of the men and 18 women went to the parish church.

Occupations and amusements.

Sixty-eight of the men are employed, of whom 24 work on the land, and 3 as tailors, 2 as shoemakers, and 3 as mat-makers. Fourteen women work in the laundry, 2 in the kitchen, and 44 at needlework; and altogether 97 are employed in useful occupation of some kind. There is a weekly entertainment, attended by from 50 to 60 of each sex. We are glad to find that the visits of friends are allowed on any day of the week.

Walking parties.

Parties are taken out beyond the grounds once a week: about 50 men and from 30 to 40 women have this exercise, but it would be well if it could be given more frequently, at any rate in the case of the women, and that they should be taken about the grounds, as much as possible, since the airing-courts they now have to use, owing to the building operations, are too small to afford them proper means of exercise.

New works.

Considerable confusion and inconvenience attend these works, which will give additional accommodation for 60 patients of each sex. The wing for males is much more advanced than that for females,

females, and will shortly be roofed in. It is hoped that both wings will be finished in October. The provision of the necessary furniture will no doubt receive the early attention of the Visitors. Appendix (C.) Bristol Asylum.

It is obvious that, with the increased number of patients, the present dining-hall and chapel, as also the laundry, and washhouse, and workshops, will be quite inadequate. We trust that the Visitors will take advantage of the present plant being on the premises to build a detached chapel, and so enlarge the hall, and make the necessary additions to the laundry, and other buildings referred to. A considerable saving of expense would no doubt be thus effected, and much disturbance avoided. Inadequacy of dining-hall, chapel, and laundry, &c.

We have before alluded to the satisfactory state of the wards, and we have much pleasure in reporting the improvements that are being made, and our opinion of the kindness with which the patients appear to be treated.

Hull Borough Asylum.

19 February 1876.

We devoted several hours to-day to the inspection of this asylum, and to the examination of the patients placed here for care and treatment. The medical superintendent has under his charge 151 insane persons, the men being 11 in excess of the women. One of the former is absent on leave; the rest were seen by us, and to every individual we gave full opportunity of speaking to us; to a large number we ourselves spoke. Hull Borough Asylum.

The asylum is now practically full on the male side, and the female division is crowded. No patient has yet been refused for want of room, but the cases for admission are likely to increase in number, especially if, as we are told, the boundaries of the borough of Hull are to be extended. Asylum full.

The admissions since our Colleagues were here in July of last year have been 41, comprising 22 of males, 19 of females. The discharged have been 9 from the men's side, 6 from the women's department. The records inform us that 5 men and 10 women have died, and that in 3 cases phthisis, in 3 senile exhaustion, and in 4 diseases of the brain were fatal. The other deaths also resulted from causes natural and common in asylums. Statistics.

The death-rate is still high. During the year 1875 the death-rate was 20·81 per cent. on the average daily number resident, and during the past 15 years it has averaged upwards of 13 per cent.—a rate much higher than is usual in asylums. For some months diarrhœa has been endemic, 40 cases having occurred in the female division, and 4 in the male. The excess of cases amongst the women is attributed by Dr. Wallis to overcrowding, and to pollution of the atmosphere in Female Ward No. 2 and its corridors from the adjoining privies. Death-rate.

Although the drainage of the new building appears to be satisfactory, that connected with the old part of the asylum is said to be unknown, and it seems that no one can say what becomes of the sewage Drainage.

ppendix (C.)

Hull Borough Asylum.

sewage there received. We found 3 women and 2 men lying in bed; one of the former was aged, in the last stage of diarrhœa, and unlikely to survive the illness; another had recovered from diarrhœa, but she is dying of phthisis.

Post-mortem examination.

Only one post-mortem examination has been made since the last visit of members of our Board; there is, in truth, no decent room set apart in this asylum for the purpose.

Dining arrangements, clothing, and bathing.

We saw the patients in their wards, and upwards of 50 were at dinner. Both sexes were quiet and orderly in our presence, and their clothing is fairly good. A change of dress is given generally for Sundays. The lavatory arrangements are liberal, and a proper use is made of the baths. The dinner to-day consisted of beef and mutton in a pie, with potato-crust, and the quantity seemed to us to be ample. The workers and the delicate of each sex have beer, the rest drink water.

Epileptics.

The epileptics are 8 males and 7 females. These are at night in each division associated with the suicidal patients in two dormitories, where a night attendant (appointed since Dr. Wallis took office) sits when not on a round. This, of course, is not continuous supervision, but it is a great improvement on the past. There has been no very serious accident to any patient during the past year.

Attendants.

The attendants are by day 6 on the male side, and the same number for the women, but there is a vacancy among the female nurses. Changes are very frequent; the discomfort of the offices and of other domestic arrangements creates, we are informed, much discontent among the attendants and nurses, and the wages are, in our opinion, too low, when the service is entered, to attract a suitable class.

Seclusion and restraint.

No patient was to-day in seclusion, or mechanically restrained. With a male who bit off several of his fingers restraint, by means of gloves on the rest, was employed for 17 nights; and three women have been secluded on ten occasions, but this seclusion was rendered necessary only by a deficiency in the number of nurses. One female was also packed in wet sheets on several occasions for maniacal excitement, and, Dr. Wallis says, with good effect.

Occupations.

The total number of working patients in the women's division is 40; of these, 8 make themselves useful in the laundry and washhouse; 10 men work in the garden, 4 act as painters, 1 as a joiner, and 15 scrub in the wards and assist in house-work.

Divine Service.

During winter the average attendance at Divine Service in the chapel does not exceed 30 men and 15 women; but in summer, when the more feeble patients can go, the attendance is doubled.

Amusements and exercise.

To the theatrical entertainment in the asylum which took place on Friday last, 90 of both sexes went. The weekly dance is a source of amusement to many; but the weather and the state of the roads, and the difficulty of taking the patients elsewhere than into the busy thoroughfares about Hull, much limit outdoor exercise. The airing-courts are quite unsuited for such exercise, being very confined, insufficiently drained, and containing no objects whatever of interest.

In going over the asylum to-day, the faulty arrangements and unsuitable character of the old part of the building for its purpose (not

(not now for the first time commented on by members of our Board) forcibly struck us. The asylum is, indeed, inferior in many respects to a modern workhouse, and behind the age as an institution for treatment of the insane. We find that Dr. Wallis has lately brought to the notice of the Committee by a report, and very properly so, the following grave defects, viz.:—

Appendix (C.)

Hull Borough Asylum.

Unsuitability of the asylum to its purpose, and report on the subject to the Committee by the medical superintendent.

The insufficient size of the kitchen and scullery, and the want of proper cooking apparatus; the small dimensions of the meat store, its bad position, and lack of adequate ventilation; the absence of dining-room for the attendants, of proper water-closet accommodation in the female division, of a proper bath-room for the male infirmary, of sufficient drying-closets in the laundry, of proper heating apparatus in the single-rooms, and of a decent mortuary. He has mentioned the necessity for water-closets in the laundry, for better provision for washing the foul linen, for abolition of the privies on the female side, and the arrangement of the baths in both divisions, altering the supply and waste pipes and taps, and for all these defects he has suggested remedies.

The above matters are no doubt capable of amendment, though at a considerable outlay; but nothing less than the reconstruction of the old building can, we think, effectually remedy the original defects of its structure. On sanitary and other grounds we consider the present site very objectionable, and we are also strongly of opinion that no increase of the number of the patients in the asylum ought to be entertained. That the asylum will not soon be sufficient for the wants of the borough is a matter of certainty, and upon every ground we come to the conclusion that any large expenditure upon the present building would be most unwise. We strongly recommend that arrangements should even now, if possible, be effected with the East Riding Asylum, for the reception there of the borough patients, or that a suitable asylum should be erected for them some short distance of the town.

Ipswich Borough Asylum.

18 February 1876.

Ipswich Borough Asylum.

Statistics.

The present numbers on the books of this asylum are: males, 99 pauper and 3 private patients; females, 120 pauper and 8 private patients, making altogether a total of 230 persons. Of these, not more than 82 (34 men and 48 women) come from the borough of Ipswich. The remaining paupers are sent from the following places:—from King's Lynn, 28; from Yarmouth, 28; from Norwich, 29; from Bury St. Edmunds, 19; from the Suffolk County Asylum, 7; from the Essex County Asylum, 18; from the Bosmere and Claydon Union, in Suffolk, 1; and from three other unions in Essex, 14.

The weekly rate for the borough patients is 12 *s.*, and for other paupers from 15 *s.* 2 *d.* to 16 *s.* The private patients pay from 20 *s.* to 21 *s.* There are now 18 vacant beds in each division.

The rooms in the centre building, which were alluded to in the last

Appendix (C.)

Ipswich Borough Asylum.

last Report, have been fitted up, and afford sleeping accommodation for 10 males and 18 females.

Only 2, a male and a female, both of the private class, are absent on trial, and the remaining patients we have seen.

The visit here last year was on the 18th March, since which time the following have been:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted:			
Paupers	35	34	78
Private	4	5	
Discharged:			
Paupers	16	10	33
Private	2	5	
Died:			
Paupers	13	8	25
Private	4	0	

Twenty-seven recoveries are reported.

Death-rate, and post-mortem examinations.

The mortality has been rather high, namely, at the rate of 12 per cent. on the average daily number resident, but the deaths have all been from causes usual in asylums. There has been no suicide or fatal casualty, and no coroner's inquest has been held. The following are the assigned causes of death, but post-mortem examinations have been made in 9 cases only:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General paralysis	4	0	4
Other forms of brain disease, ending in ordinary paralysis and apoplexy	5	2	7
Pulmonary consumption	3	0	3
Other forms of lung disease and heart disease	4	2	6
Disease of liver	0	1	1
Senile decay	1	3	4
Total	17	8	25

Restraint and seclusion.

Ten of each sex are under medical treatment, and we found 4 men and 3 women to-day in bed. There are many cases of a very hopeless character, but the bodily health generally is satisfactory; no restraint is recorded, and the use of seclusion has been limited to 3 women, each on one occasion only, and for periods not exceeding an hour.

Dietary.

Sixty-nine men and 97 women were dining together in the hall to-day, and their conduct was perfectly orderly. We did not receive complaints of the dinner, which was of meat-pie, with potatoes

potatoes and greens and beer. The plan adopted here, of serving out the portions in the kitchen, is open to the objection, that much time is taken in the process, and that very many of the portions must become cold before they are served. Good order amongst the patients was also observable in the wards in both divisions. Appendix (C.) Ipswich Borough Asylum.

The dress of the women in No. 3 Ward was good, but in many other instances it was much worn, and more general tidiness and personal cleanliness might, we think, be secured. The condition of the men, as regards these points, was fairly good. Clothing.

There is only a small supply of books and papers, and we should be glad if dances or other associated entertainments could be given in the hall weekly; but the wards themselves are bright and clean, and all proper attention seems to be given to the bedding. Cotton flock is being by degrees substituted for woollen. Amusements.

We find no change in the number of attendants nor in the rate of wages, matters which were detailed in the last Report. There is still a night attendant for each division, whose duty it is to visit the epileptics once an hour, and other patients four times in the course of the night. Attendants.

The number of epileptics is 13 men and 18 women. Epileptics.

We have examined the returns of those usefully employed, and find that they are still few in number. No patient works as a tailor, and only two as shoemakers. If some could be instructed in these trades, it would be both for their own good, and also of service to the institution. The walk round the estate has been added to, but it has not yet been used; we hope that it soon may be, and that many of the female patients may thus have daily exercise beyond the airing-courts. Occupations.

The attendance at the afternoon service on Sunday last, in the chapel, was, of the men, 59; and of the women, 73. In some of the female wards, and especially in the Dormitory No. 4, the supply of basins for daily use is insufficient; but we understand that 10 more will be very shortly placed in this dormitory, and in Female Ward 3 another bath is being fixed in the bath-room. Divine Service.

We are glad to be able to report favourably of the general condition of this asylum and its inmates, and to recognise the continued endeavours of those under whose management it is, to add to its advantages, and to increase the comfort of the patients. Various improvements have been carried out since the last visit. Internally, new linoleum has been laid down in parts, curtains and vallances have been introduced, additions have been made to the furniture, painting and papering have been done, and an aviary has been put up in male ward No. 3. Externally, the airing-courts have been improved, additional trees have been planted on the grounds, and a new cricket-ground has been laid down. The interior of the chapel has been decorated by the head attendant; a new and convenient engineer's shop has been built to the east of the laundry block. The arrangements by which, owing to recent additions, the enclosed yard to the north-east is now given up to male artisans and patients, and which was not contemplated in the original plan of the asylum, renders necessary means for more completely separating the sexes; and we have pointed out to Mr. Long how Improvements and additions.

Appendix (C.)

Ipswich Borough Asylum.

Improvements and additions.

how this can readily be done, and at a comparatively small cost—viz., by somewhat extending, enclosing, and roofing-in a space now used for steeping foul linen, in connection with the washhouse (free ventilation being at the same time preserved), and by constructing a glazed partition on the west side of the covered way which leads from the wards to the laundry. The bell will have to be removed, so as to be used by the men in bringing clothes to and receiving them from the laundry. Doors are about to be fixed, to shut off this new engineer's yard from the drying-ground, and these will never be open except when necessary. These alterations are very necessary under existing circumstances.

Fire extinction.

The arrangements for the extinction of fire are still quite inadequate; but we learn that a larger pipe is to be laid from the public waterworks, that more external hydrants are to be fixed, and that a fire-engine is to be procured. The efficiency of these means, when provided, should be occasionally tested, by throwing a stream of water on to the highest part of the roof.

Detached hospital to be built, and an assistant medical officer to be appointed.

We have, in conclusion, much pleasure in reporting that the Committee have determined to build a small detached hospital for contagious diseases; and have also carried out another suggestion made by members of our Board, by the permanent appointment of an assistant medical officer.

Leicester Borough Asylum.

16 December 1876.

Leicester (Borough) Asylum.

Statistics.

From a return furnished to us, it appears that since our last visit, on the 26th of October 1875, 44 patients of each sex have been admitted; 31 patients of each sex have been discharged, of whom 52 were "recovered;" and 17 men and 11 women have died. The mortality has been very low, and the deaths were all from ordinary causes.

There has been no suicide or fatal casualty, and no coroner's inquest has been held.

Post-mortem examinations.

It is very satisfactory to us to be able to report that post-mortem examinations have been made in every instance, the consent of the relatives having in each case been first obtained.

Present numbers.

The numbers on the books to-day are 152 of the male and 165 of the female sex; total, 317.

Of these, 1 man and 1 woman are away on leave.

The chargeability of the inmates is as follows:—

Leicester borough; parishes and union - - -	229
Derby borough and union - - - - -	88

The charge for Leicester patients is 11*s.* 8*d.*; those from Derby pay 15*s.* 2*d.* With the above numbers there are said to be vacancies for 29 men and 9 women.

Except the 2 patients away on leave, and 2 men absent for the day, every inmate has been seen and examined by us, and we have inspected the whole asylum. We are glad to be able again to give a very favourable report of all we saw. The patients were quiet, orderly,

orderly, clean, and very well clothed; and all the wards presented a remarkably neat and comfortable appearance, the furniture being good, and the means for indoor occupation and amusement liberally distributed. The dinner to-day consisted of meat-pies, which we tasted, and found very good.

Occupations.

From the return made to us, it appears that about 20 men work on the land; 16 at various trades; 10 in the kitchen, washhouse, and domestic offices; and 18 at other employments; total, 64.

Of the women, there are usually 25 in the laundry department, 11 in the kitchen, and 44 do needle and other work; total, 80.

Divine Service, &c.

We regret to notice that the attendance at Divine Service, and also at the associated entertainments, has declined since the last visit; the number at the former last Sunday having been 161, and at the latter only 46.

There were 5 men and 7 women in bed to-day, and 5 of the former and 6 of the latter are under medical treatment. The general health is satisfactory.

Patient with black-eyes.

During our round we noticed in the airing-court a female patient, belonging to No. 3 Ward, who had two black-eyes. This woman, named E. S., was an epileptic of a violent and excitable disposition. She stated that she had a few days ago been assaulted by the under-nurse of her ward, named M.W. We accordingly investigated the charge, but could obtain no direct corroboration of the patient's statement. It appeared, however, that the patient had in the first instance struck the nurse, who admitted that she had then, without calling for assistance (as by the rules she should have done), endeavoured forcibly to place her in her seat; that a struggle ensued, and the bruises were thus occasioned.

We are of opinion that, under the provocation given, the nurse lost her temper, and in these circumstances we recommend that, if she be retained in the service, her conduct should for a time be carefully watched. It is right to state that this matter had been duly reported to Dr. Finch, who had already inquired into the circumstances.

Restraint and seclusion.

There was no one restrained or secluded to-day, and according to the medical journal, neither restraint nor seclusion have been used since our last visit.

Additions, provision for night-watching of epileptics, &c.

Various additions, alterations, and improvements have taken place since we were last here, the most important of which has been the establishment of a system of night supervision of the epileptics, and the engagement of an additional attendant of each sex for that special purpose. On the male side, the building formerly the workshop block has been converted into a dormitory for 29 patients, with a lavatory and water-closet, adjoining, all on the ground-floor. This arrangement seems suitable and convenient. On the female side three dormitories have been set aside for a similar purpose, but the supervision here is necessarily imperfect. In looking through the adjacent rooms with Dr. Finch, we came to the opinion that one large dormitory of sufficient size might be constructed by the removal of two walls enclosing a lavatory, the roof being supported by beams of proper strength. We recommend this plan for consideration. It is also needful, we think, that a tell-tale clock, with

Appendix (C.)

Leicester (Borough) Asylums.

with two recording stations, should be provided for each of these dormitories, in order to test the wakefulness of the night attendants.

With the view to provide for the displaced workshops, a large shed has been divided and fitted up for the purpose, affording fair accommodation, though somewhat limited as to space. A good croquet-lawn has been laid out, and about an acre of land has been purchased. A cottage has also been taken, on a seven years' lease, which will be used for convalescent patients.

Hospital for contagious diseases, &c.

Plans have been approved for a hospital for contagious diseases, and also for an enlargement of the laundry and washhouse; but the works have not yet been let. In Wards 5 and 8 on the male, and 1 and 4 on the female side, the sculleries and lavatories have been found too small. A remedy for this has been suggested by Dr. Finch, which he has explained to us, and of which we entirely approve, and hope it may be carried out. It consists of the formation of water-closets in a projection on each floor, and the removal of those at present existing.

The condition of the asylum is very creditable, especially as Dr. Finch is still without any assistant medical officer.

City of London Asylum.

2 May 1876.

City of London Asylum.

Five months only have elapsed since our Colleagues last inspected this asylum, which to-day we visited.

As usual, we saw every patient in residence, and gave to each individual full opportunity of stating his or her grievance, if any; making inquiry also into the management of the institution, and the treatment of those who fill its wards.

Statistics, and weekly charge.

The admissions have been 50 since the 23rd November 1875; these include 17 men and 33 women. Of the latter, 25 were not chargeable to the City of London; but, beds being empty, they were received by arrangement from the Holborn Union. There are no private patients in this asylum. The weekly charge to City unions for maintenance is 14 *s.* per patient, and the same rate is accepted from other unions.

The vacant accommodation is now 1 bed only in the male division, and 15 beds on the female side. The patients were to-day thus lodged: 31 males in the working-men's block, 22 women at the laundry; the rest of both sexes in the main building. There have been but 11 discharges; they comprise 7 recoveries; 3 men and 2 women are now absent on trial. The number of patients on the books is 368; the females, being 215, are in the majority.

Health, causes of death, &c.

During the interval under our consideration, the general health has been good. There has been no illness of an unusual character, and there have been only 7 deaths; 4 were in the male, and 3 were in the female division. A post-mortem was made in every instance, and the causes of death were found to be, in two cases, general paralysis; in three, cancers of various organs; in one instance, pleurisy;

pleurisy; and in the remaining case disease of the arteries, occurring in an aged person. We find that the practice elsewhere adopted, of employing female attendants for performing the last offices after post-mortem examination has been made of a patient of their own sex, has not been adopted here; we recommend its early adoption. No coroner's inquest has been held. The present health of the patients is fairly good. We found to-day 3 men and 5 women only in bed. Appendix (C.) — City of London Asylum.

No person was under restraint or in seclusion. According to the medical journal, there has been since the last visit no resort to the former mode of treatment; whilst seclusion has only been employed for one patient of each sex, both epileptics, and during excitement after their fits. The man was secluded 8 times, for a total duration of 88 hours; the woman twice, and for 10 hours altogether. The patients registered as under medical treatment last week have been 8 in each division. Restraint and seclusion.

To facilitate our inspection of the patients, they were kept in their wards. We were satisfied with their general behaviour; a few, but very few, were inclined to excitement. Excluding those complaints which were the manifest result of insanity, the appeals made to us were confined to alleged improper detention; and these, so far as we could judge, were made by persons unfit for immediate discharge. Chronic cases largely prevail in each division; the male epileptics are 13; the women suffering from that malady are 27.

The personal appearance of the patients reflects credit on those who have to see to the neatness of their attire; but Sunday suits for the men are, it seems, wanted to 30 patients in No. 6, and 15 in No. 4. More such suits should, we think, be given out, and we would recommend better quality and more variety of colour for the women's dress. Clothing.

The attendance at Divine Service on Sunday last is stated to us to have been 146 persons, of whom 105 were women. There are some Roman Catholic patients, but for these no service has yet been provided. Individuals see a priest when specially sent for. Divine Service.

The last associated entertainments brought together 138 patients, nearly double the number of women to men. During the winter there is a dance on every Thursday evening, and dramatic performances are frequent; picnics take place in summer, but it seems that recreation does not, as it ought, receive as much encouragement in fine weather as in the winter; we commend this matter to the attention of the authorities here. About 80 patients walk in the country once a week, but those who are restricted to the airing-courts are as many as 282, consisting of 123 men and 159 women. Amusements and recreation.

The returns inform us that 88 men and 133 women are usefully employed. Occupations.

We were present at dinner-time in the hall, where 86 men and 67 women met for that meal. It was soup-day; we tasted the soup and could find no fault with it, and the patients were generally contented with its quality. We afterwards tasted the bread, butter, and cheese given in the dietary, which is good; also the tea, and found them all to be quite satisfactory. Dietary.

The existing staff of attendants by day consists, in the male divi- Attendants.

Appendix (C.)

City of London Asylum.

sion (where there is one vacancy), of 1 head attendant and 10 subordinates, and 1 artisan assistant; on the female side, of 1 chief and 14 ordinary nurses, and 3 laundrymaids, who act also as attendants.

Night-watching of epileptics.

The night staff is one attendant only in each division. No arrangement has yet been made for securing continuous supervision at night of the epileptic and suicidal patients; 19 epileptic women are, it is true, brought together in a dormitory and 3 adjacent single-rooms, and the night-nurse remains near them, except when on her rounds. We have had some conversation with Dr. Jepson on this subject, and think that the continuous supervision so important in such cases could here be obtained, with very slight structural alteration, if a special attendant in each division having no other duty were employed. For checking the vigilance of the night attendants, Dent's tell-tale clocks would be found useful.

We found the wards throughout exceedingly clean and well-ventilated. The means of heating the new female infirmary continue to be very efficient, and the cost in fuel is comparatively small.

Beds and bedding.

The beds and bedding are of good quality, and properly attended to. An iron bedstead, with canvas sacking capable of being readily tightened by rack-work, and which has recently been introduced here, seems very comfortable, and suited for patients. There has, since the last visit, been little or no structural alteration in the asylum, but the usual spring renovation is required in some wards.

Proposed detached hospital.

We are glad to learn that the erection of a detached cottage hospital for patients, when affected by contagious or infectious disorders, is under the consideration of the Committee. Such a building will be a valuable addition to the asylum, and we hope that the plans will shortly be submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State. The most suitable site would appear to be near the north-east corner of the cricket-field, to the north of the asylum.

Sewage irrigation.

On our arrival a north-east wind was blowing, and the offensive odour from the sewage, which was passing on to the grass-field, was very perceptible inside the asylum. It appears that, as the whole of the sewage must be got rid of by irrigation or percolation, continuous pumping is necessary, and great difficulty has been experienced in the disposal and distribution. It would be a great advantage if the sewage-tank could be reduced in size and the delivery-power increased, so that the liquid would be necessarily passed on to the land in a fresh state, and before the evolution of fœtid gases could take place. The matter, however, is of such importance that, on sanitary as well as on financial grounds, we recommend the Committee to take advice from a sanitary engineer practically acquainted with the subject. The medical records are well kept, and the condition of the asylum continues to be creditable to the authorities, and those more immediately engaged in the care and treatment of the patients.

Appendix (C.)

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Borough Asylum.

20 July 1876.

The names of 233 patients are on the books of this asylum, and include 103 men and 130 women. Two hundred and six are chargeable to Newcastle union and borough, 16 are from out-counties and boroughs, and 11 (3 males and 8 females) are private patients. There are 30 vacant beds for men, and 50 for women. Three men and 4 women are absent on trial, with the exception of whom we have seen all. Newcastle-upon-Tyne Asylum.

The present weekly charges are: for the Newcastle patients, 12 *s.*; for the out-county, 14 *s.*; for the private, from 16 *s.* to 21 *s.* Weekly charge

Since the last visit, which was on the 30th July 1875, the following numbers have been admitted and discharged, and have died:— Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - - -	30	23	53
Discharged and removed - -	34	16	50
Died - - - - - -	11	6	17

Of those removed, 19 were sent to the Durham County Asylum, and amongst the discharged were 24 who had recovered.

The mortality has been below the rate usual in county and borough asylums, and has not exceeded 7·50 per cent. per annum, calculated on the average daily number resident. Death-rate.

No suicide and no fatal casualty has occurred, and no coroner's inquest has been held.

The deaths, with two exceptions, have been from causes ordinarily prevailing in asylums. The exceptions referred to were both cases of erysipelas, terminating fatally, in patients affected respectively with general paralysis and senile decay. Erysipelas.

It appears that erysipelas made its appearance in the month of October last, since which time there have been 12 cases among the men, and 4 among the women. No fresh case has occurred since the 21st of April last. The origin of the disorder has not been traced to any special sanitary defect, but, as the result of our inquiries today, we recommend that early attention be paid to the better ventilation of the soil-pipes of the water-closets, and also to the ventilation of the drains externally to the building. We learn that the question of altogether excluding the waste-steam from the drains is already under the consideration of the Committee.

In other respects the present bodily health appears to be fairly good. There were today 4 of the male and 5 of the female sex in bed. The numbers under medical treatment last week were 13 men and 15 women. Health.

Most of the men have Sunday suits, and their linen is changed twice a week. Their dress, on the whole, was in a satisfactory state, Clothing.

Appendix (C.)

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Asylum.

and the same may be said as to that of the women, except in Ward 2.

Excited patients.

In this ward the majority of the worst, most troublesome, and excitable patients are placed together, and we found several wearing special dresses. There was great excitement and unruly conduct. In consequence of this it was necessary to remove three or four from the ward into the airing-court. One attacked the head-nurse, seizing her by the hair. Mr. Wickham accounted for this unusual display of excitement by the fact of the simultaneous relapse of several patients, who suffer from periodical attacks of mania. Whatever may be the cause, we are strongly of opinion that, for the number of patients in the condition in which those of this ward now are, the staff of attendants is inadequate. It is desirable to avoid, as far as possible, the too great concentration of unfavourable cases in the same ward; but in this there are 23 patients, most of a very refractory character, and only two attendants. We think that there should be one other, at least, and that it is unfair and dangerous to those in charge to employ a less number. Benefit would also be derived if the ward were made more attractive by further decoration, and the introduction of objects by which the patients might be interested or amused. Some destruction of such objects there would probably be, but this in a great measure would be prevented by the better supervision insured by the employment of more attendants. With the exception of this ward, the patients were generally free from excitement, though two men who were sitting side by side at dinner in the infirmary attacked each other, and one had to be removed.

Some papering is required in parts of the asylum, but we can, altogether, report satisfactorily of the state of the wards, and of the condition of the bedding.

Dietary.

Sixty-seven men and 69 women were dining today in the dining-hall. The dinner was pie made of Australian-meat, with potatoes. The patients did not complain of the diet, but the potatoes, which we saw being prepared in the kitchen, were of last year's growth, and were very bad.

Broken ribs sustained by a patient in a struggle with an attendant.

We did not either hear any reasonable complaint against the attendants, but we inquired into the circumstances of a recent severe assault by one patient upon another, and of a struggle which ensued between the charge-attendant of the ward and one of these patients, when the latter (J.B.), who is affected with general paralysis, sustained fractures of two ribs. The matter was fully investigated at the time by the medical superintendent, and was brought under the notice of the Visitors, and, as the result, notice of dismissal has been given to the attendant. We heard his explanation, and also examined the man, J. B., and three patients who saw the struggle. The statements made by the patients to-day were not, it seems, so strong as when they were examined by Mr. Wickham, immediately after the occurrence, and certainly there would not be sufficient evidence to give any chance of a conviction upon a prosecution. We have therefore no reason to be dissatisfied with the course already determined upon by the Visitors. The patient whose ribs were fractured is going on satisfactorily.

The

The night attendance is the same as before.

There are but few epileptics here, and no special arrangements are made for their continuous supervision at night.

Epileptics.

In the staff of female attendants there are two vacancies. We desire to repeat the suggestion made by our Colleagues last year, for the use of tell-tale clocks.

Occupations, Divine Service, and amusements.

From the records furnished us, we find that the numbers employed are, on the average, about the same as last year, and that there is a slight increase in the number of those attending Divine Service, and joining in the associated entertainments.

Restraint.

One patient (a female) was to-day restrained by a bed-sheet, for surgical reasons. A considerable amount of restraint continues to be used in various ways. Since the last visit 3 men and 2 women have worn locked gloves, on a great number of occasions, to prevent self injury. Three men and 2 women have also been similarly restrained (two of them for lengthened periods), for surgical reasons. One man has been restrained, by the camisole, for an hour and a half; and one woman, by the "polka," for 217 hours, both for violence and excitement. One man has recently been packed in the wet sheet for four hours.

Seclusion.

We are glad to report a great diminution in the records of seclusion, as compared with the last visit. Five men and 4 women only have been secluded for excitement or violence, for a total duration of 36 hours, and two other patients of each sex for other reasons, for, altogether, 17½ hours.

Trees in airing-courts.

In the principal male airing-court some trees have been planted, but it would be a great improvement if flower-beds were laid out both here and in the female courts, to which nothing has at present been done, and which are still in the same bare and unattractive condition.

Water-supply.

The water-supply, which was formerly deficient, is now obtained in adequate quantity, an arrangement having been come to with the company, by which payment is made for the actual amount consumed, instead of by a fixed annual sum.

We hope that the recommendations we have made may be adopted by the Committee, and that the progressive improvement of the asylum mentioned in the last Report may continue to be maintained.

Infirmary Asylum for the Borough of Norwich.

13 July 1876.

Norwich Infirmary Asylum.

The patients on the books of this asylum are 109 in number, viz., 51 of the male, and 58 of the female sex. One of the men is away on trial. All the rest have been personally examined by us this day, and we have made full inquiry as to their treatment. We are glad to report favourably of the condition in which we found the patients, all of whom were clean and neatly dressed, and whose conduct was very orderly, no one being restrained or in seclusion. The patients spoke well of their treatment, and no complaints were

Appendix (C.)

Norwich Infirmary Asylum.

made of harshness or illusage on the part of the attendants and nurses.

Attendants.

The staff consists of one head attendant, four ordinary attendants, and a gardener, who assists. For the women there are one head and five ordinary nurses, with a laundrymaid, who helps when necessary. The wages are all paid weekly, a system which we do not think well calculated to retain the services of the best class of persons, and which must sometimes prove inconvenient.

The head male attendant gets 15 *s* a week, and the ordinary attendants 9 *s*. The head nurse gets 6 *s*. 6 *d*., and the ordinary nurses 5 *s*. a week. All these sums are raised by 1 *s*. a week after the first year, and there is further increase for length of service. The wages do not include uniforms.

Occupations.

We find from the register that 27 of the men are regularly employed, and we are told that fully two-thirds of the women are usefully occupied; but no labour register is kept on the female side, an omission which we think should be remedied.

Divine Service.

From time to time several patients go from both sides of the house to places of worship in the city, and the chapel services on Sunday and Wednesday are attended by nearly all the inmates.

Amusements.

Once a month an associated entertainment is given in the dining-room, at which nearly every patient is present, and some of the better cases are taken to places of public amusement in the city. In the wards we found a good stock of books, papers, and games.

To-morrow 10 of the men and 30 women will be taken for a picnic to Ringland Hills, and next week a similar trip will take place, for men only. The attention given to matters of this sort tends, no doubt, to produce the contented disposition, as shown by the patients to-day.

We inspected all the rooms and offices, which were very clean and in good order.

Structural changes.

With regard to structural matters, a variety of improvements are reported, and we noticed with pleasure the pleasing change made by the painting, papering, and colouring of many of the rooms.

New bath-room and dressing-room.

A new bath-room for male patients has been provided, with a dressing-room adjoining. This last room will, we think, be found to want further means for ventilation. A space outside this dressing-room has been enclosed, and will form a mortuary-room. It is not such a place as we could wish to see used for the purpose, but it is a great improvement on the provision previously made.

The women's bath-room has also been much improved. The privies which are placed over cesspools have been ventilated.

Water-supply.

A very important matter has lately been under consideration, viz., the quality of the water supplied by the pumps on the premises, which, on the women's side, have hitherto been the only means afforded for their use. By direction of one of the Committee, an analysis of the water (pump) was made last week, the result of which showed that it was very impure, and highly charged with animal matter. Upon this it has been determined to give up the use of the pumps for drinking purposes, and a one-inch iron pipe is being laid from the public water-main.

It

Appendix (C.)

Norwich Infirmary Asylum.

It will, of course, be necessary to chain up the pump in the airing-court, or the patients will continue to use it for drinking.

The following are the changes since our Colleagues were here a year ago:—

Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	21	30	51
Discharged - - - - -	11	18	29
Died - - - - - -	6	8	14

Of the patients discharged 18 were recovered.

We noticed a few patients who were, if not convalescent, improved in mind; but there are difficulties in the way of their discharge, as they are without homes, or friends who would take charge of them. One woman admitted two days ago would appear not to have been insane at all, but only labouring under an attack of delirium tremens.

Restraint and seclusion.

The only means of restraint employed has been packing in a wet sheet. This has been applied to one man on two occasions, and three women each on one occasion. Seclusion has only been adopted in the cases of two men, who were each secluded on two occasions for very short periods.

The yards and gardens are very well kept, and full of flowers.

Dietary.

The dietary has been improved, and the dinners to-day—meat, pudding, and potatoes—were very good. Except 6 patients in each division, all the inmates were present.

We have made all statutory inquiries and signed the books, which are properly entered up.

It will be seen from the above report that we have derived a favourable impression of the management. The good condition of the place is no doubt mainly due to the care and attention bestowed on it by Dr. Harris, and we trust the Committee will afford him all reasonable means for keeping it in its present state of efficiency until the new asylum is opened.

Appendix (D.)

Appendix (D.)

Northampton County Asylum, Berry Wood.

12 June 1876.

Northampton Asylum (Berry Wood).

We this day visited the new county asylum at Berry Wood, near Northampton, and, accompanied by Mr. Markham, Mr. Millson, the recently appointed superintendent, Mr. Smith, the contractor, and Mr. Lovett, the clerk of the works, we went over the whole building.

The contract with the Northampton Hospital, where there are 120 pauper patients, expires on the 30th instant, and the directors positively refuse to keep them beyond that period. There are also 120 patients at the Macclesfield Asylum, and it is proposed to remove 40 of these on the 30th of July. The patients from Northampton Hospital are probably of a quiet working class, and such as may be not only of use in getting the asylum and grounds into order, but will be able to adapt themselves with tolerable readiness to the present unfinished state of the building: for patients, however, who are at all troublesome or excited there is certainly no proper provision at present, and unless much more energy and activity is exercised than has hitherto been the case, there is little chance of the building being in a fit state to receive the patients from Macclesfield at the time proposed.

The building was commenced four years since, and the male division alone is finished. The female wards are only roofed in, and will be at least 18 months before they are fit for occupation. Both sexes are, for the present, to be placed in the male division—the men in No. 2 block, and the women in No. 1. The former block is being cleaned out, but the latter is in a much less forward state, and in both, at present, the basins are not fixed in the lavatories; there are no locks on many of the doors, or gas-fittings anywhere. The superintendent's house is not furnished; there are no airing-courts fit for use; the kitchen is in a most unfinished state, as are also the washhouse and laundry; and although the pumps are being fixed in the well, it will be at least a fortnight before the boiler (which is stated to be on its way) can be fixed so as to work the engine and pumps.

Bedsteads, bedding, chairs, tables, linen, earthenware, and all other requisites have been ordered, and are expected to be delivered in time for receiving the patients; and a sufficient staff of attendants and nurses, an assistant medical officer, head attendants, and house servants have been engaged, and will shortly enter upon their duties.

Two hundred and seventy-five bedsteads have been ordered. A few (25) have elastic-wire sackings, and the remainder ordinary sackings on rods. For the dormitories and for quiet patients this description of bedstead is suitable, but not at all well adapted for the refractory class, for whom a safe description of wooden bedstead should be provided. For epileptics, also, low bedsteads, some having padded head-boards and sides, will be required.

Generally the arrangements of the building are good, and the work

Appendix (D.)

Northampton Asylum (Berry Wood).

work appears to be well executed. The floors are of pitch-pine, and are excellent. The dining-hall will hold 318 patients, and is fit for occupation. The chapel is for 400, but at present is not roofed in. Since the original plans were passed two mess-rooms for attendants have been constructed and duly approved by the Secretary of State.

In connection with the washhouse and laundry, we find that no provision has been made for the separate washing of the linen of the officers, an omission to which we beg to direct the attention of the Committee. The mangles, also, we think should be worked by steam-power.

The well has been sunk to a depth of 108 feet, and the supply of water is estimated at from 600 to 700 gallons per hour. Large sidings have been constructed, but the adequacy of the water-supply from this source cannot at present be determined. Should it prove insufficient, there is reason for believing that it may be supplemented by sinking a well in the field. It is proposed to take the sewage into tanks, using the overflow for irrigating the land. The drains have been completed, and the position of the tanks decided upon; but at present they have not been constructed, and some temporary arrangement will have to be made for the disposal and deodorisation of the sewage. We think that there should be no delay in constructing the tanks, and that arrangements should be made with the tenants of the land (the leases of which do not expire until September 1878) for the immediate possession of a portion, if not of the whole, of the 121 acres they now occupy, and that a good system of sewage irrigation should be applied to it. The estate consists of about 193 acres, 72 of which are at present in the hands of the Committee.

No provision has, as yet, been made for extinguishing fire, and we recommend that a competent engineer should be consulted at once upon the best arrangement of hydrants, both internal and external, and that this should be carried out immediately.

In the present unfinished state of the asylum we were unable to form any very accurate opinion as to many matters of detail. We thought the baths both too large and unnecessarily high; that the general description of shutters supplied in the single-rooms would be unsafe for violent or excited patients; and the sliding shutters, which are well adapted for such patients, are not placed in the ward which will probably be occupied by them. The single-rooms in the ward intended for night use by the epileptics are not provided with gas, and we suggested that open cast-iron work should be substituted for glass in the panels of the doors, and that the latter should be opened from the outside by an ordinary spring-lock and handle. Some alteration also struck us as being desirable in the position of the tap regulating the supply of gas in the dormitories.

The gasworks are completed, and the fittings are expected in a few days.

The lodge is built, but not finished, and the road up to the asylum is being made, but at present is in a very rough state. We pointed out to Mr. Millson the importance of getting an airing-court for each sex laid out and finished at the earliest period.

Appendix (E.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE,

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.	WHERE SITUATE.	Provisions (including Malt Liquor in Ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries: (*e. g.*) Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged to Maintenance	
								Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.
		s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	Arlesey, Baldock	3 11½	– 7½	2 10¾	1 1¼	– ⅞	– 2¾	– 5½	2 11
Berks (Reading, and Newbury)	Moulsford, Wallingford	4 8¾	– 6	2 5¾	1 6¾	– 2	– 1		– 11
Bucks	Stone, Aylesbury	6 6	– 8½	2 5½	1 3⅞	– ¾	– ⅛	– 1⅜	– ⅛
Cambridge and Isle of Ely	Fulbourn	4 6	– 5¾	2 9	1 3½	– 1	– 2¼	– 5	– 11½
Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.	Carmarthen	5 1¼	– 6	2 5¼	– 8½	– ¾	– 1	– 2	– 2
Chester	Chester	3 9¼	– 9½	2 2⅛	– 9¼	– ⅝	– ⅜	– 9⅝	– 3⅜
,,	Parkside, Macclesfield	4 5	1 2⅜	2 4	1 1⅜	– ⅜	– 1¾	– 10	– 7
Cornwall	Bodmin	5 8½	– 11½	2 –¾	– 11½	– 1¼	– 1	– 10½	– 5¾
Cumberland and Westmoreland	Carlisle	4 8½	– 8⅝	2 4⅝	1 –⅝	– 1¼	– 1⅞	– 8⅛	– 7⅞
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	Denbigh	4 3	– 10	1 8½	– 8½	– –¾	– –¾	– 3½	– 11¾
Derby	Mickleover, Derby	4 10½	– 9½	2 5½	1 2¼	– 1	– 2½	– 7¼	– 6¾
Devon	Exminster	4 1⅞	– 11⅜	1 10⅜	1 –¼	– –⅝	– 1	– 9½	– 7⅜
Dorset	Dorchester	4 –½	– 4¾	1 9¾	– 11¼	– –¾	– –½	– 3½	–
Durham	Sedgefield, Ferry Hill	4 8	– 10⅞	1 11⅞	1 5	– –¾	– –⅞	– 4⅛	– 11¼
Essex	Brentwood	5 6½	– 9¾	2 –¼	1 1⅜	– –¼	– 1	– 4¾	–
Glamorgan	Bridgend	5 1	– 11	1 7¼	– 8	– –⅝	– 3	– 6½	– 2¼
Gloucester	Gloucester	4 10	– 10⅜	1 10¾	1 3⅜	– 1¼	– 1⅝	– 2½	– 5⅝
Hants	Knowle, Fareham	4 6½	– 5¼	2 1¾	– 11	– –¾	– 2¼	– 4	– 10
Hereford (County and City)	Hereford	4 –¾	1 –	2 3	– 10¼	– –½ (*c*)	With Surgery and Dispensary.	– 6¼	– 11⅛
Kent	Barming Heath, Maidstone	4 10½	1 1⅛	2 –½	1 2	– –⅝	– 1	– 9	– 4½
,,	Chartham, Canterbury	5 3⅝	– 9½	3 2⅛	1 7⅛	– –¾	– 1⅛	– 6¾	1 1⅜
Lancaster	Lancaster Moor	4 5¼	– 9	1 8⅜	– 8¼	– –½	– –⅜	– 6⅛	– 2⅜
,,	Rainhill, Prescot	4 9⅛ (*d*)	1 1	2 1¼	– 7⅞	– –⅞	– 1¾	– 10¾	With Provisions.
,,	Prestwich, Manchester	4 6⅛ (*d*)	– 10	1 10¼	– 11	– 1	– 1	1 –⅜	With Provisions.
,,	Whittingham, Preston	5 1¼	– 10¼	1 10⅞	1 1⅝	– –¼	– –¼	– 7	– 5
Leicester and Rutland	Leicester	4 9⅞	– 9⅞	2 3¾	– 10⅝	– 1	– –⅝	–	–
Lincoln	Bracebridge, Lincoln	5 –¼	– 9¼	2 1	1 1¼	– 2½	– 1¼	– 3¼	– 9½
Middlesex	Colney Hatch	4 2½	– 9½	2 6½	– 9½	– –¾	– 2¼	– 3¼	– 5¾
,,	Hanwell	4 5½	– 8¼	2 8	– 9¾	– –⅞	– 1⅛	– 3¾	– 4

(*a*) Average.

(*b*) Deducted under the respective heads of expenditure.

Appendix (E.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, during the Year 1876.

Account. Miscellaneous.	Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce Sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	* Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients are carried.	COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*			
– 8	3 9¼	9 1½	9 1½ (*a*)	14 –	– –	Ordinary Repairs	– – – – – –	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
– 8	– 2	10 11¼	11 –	14 –	– –	Maintenance	– – – – – –	Berks, &c.
– 3⅝	– 9½	10 8⅜	10 7¾ (*a*)	16 –	14/ to 21/	Building and Repairs	Building and Repairs	Bucks.
– 5¾	– 5	10 9¼	12 3	14 –	– –	Building	– – – – – –	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
– 3⅜	– 1⅜	9 4¾	9 4	14 –	14/ to 20/	Building and Repairs	Building and Repairs	Carmarthen, &c.
– 2½	– 1½	8 9½	8 2	11/11 and 14/	– –	Building	– – – – – –	Chester.
– 6⅛	– 4¼	10 9½	9 11	12/ to 14/	15/ to 20/	Maintenance	Maintenance	„ (Parkside).
– 2⅝	– 1¼	11 4	10 11¼	14 5¼	17/6 to 42/	Repairs, and Improvements	Repairs, Fittings and Furniture	Cornwall.
– 4⅝	– 6¼	10 4	10 6	14 –	15 2	Maintenance	Excess to Maintenance	Cumberland and Westmoreland.
– 6¼	– 5¾	8 11¼	8 9	12 10	12/6 to 63/	Building and Repairs	Establishment	Denbigh, &c.
– 4½	– 2	10 11½	11 –	14 –	16 –	Maintenance	Maintenance	Derby.
– 4⅞	– 4⅜	9 6½	9 4½	12 10½	– –	Building and Repairs	– – – – – –	Devon.
– 6⅜	– –	8 1⅜	8 2	14 –	10/ to 14/	Building and Furnishing	Excess to Building and Furnishing.	Dorset.
– 2¾	– 6⅞	10 –⅝	10 4½	14 0	12/ to 42/	Maintenance	Maintenance	Durham.
– 2½	– (*b*)	10 2½	10 6	14 0	– –	ditto	– – – – – –	Essex.
– 3	– 1½	9 5⅜	9 4½ (*a*)	14 0	– –	ditto	– – – – – –	Glamorgan.
– 2⅞	– 1⅜	9 11	10 –	12/ to 14/	12/ to 16/	Building	Maintenance and Building	Gloucester.
– 10¼	– –½	10 3½	9 11	12 11	14 –	ditto	Excess to Building	Hants.
– 3⅛	– 6⅛	9 4⅞	9 6	13/ and 13/6	14 –	ditto	Maintenance. Excess to Building.	Hereford (County and City).
– 3⅝	– 2⅝	10 6¼	10 6	14 –	– –	Building and Repairs	– – – – – –	Kent.
– 5½	– –¼	13 1⅜	10 6	14 –	– –	ditto	– – – – – –	Kent (Chartham, Canterbury).
– 1⅝	– 1	8 5⅛	7 7	14 –	– –	Maintenance	– – – – – –	Lancaster (Lancaster Moor).
– 2⅞	– (*b*)	9 11½	9 11	14 –	– –	ditto	– – – – – –	„ (Rainhill, Prescot).
– 2	– (*b*)	9 5¾	8 9	14 –	– –	Building	– – – – – –	„ (Prestwich, Manchester).
– 3	– 4	9 11½	10 6	14 –	– –	Maintenance	– – – – – –	„ (Whittingham, Preston.)
– 1⅝ (*e*)	– 6⅝	8 6¾	9 6	14 –	– –	ditto	– – – – – –	Leicester and Rutland.
– 2¼	– 9¼	9 9¼	10 –	15 –	– –	ditto	– – – – – –	Lincoln.
– 6½	– –¾	9 9½	9 7½	14 –	– –	Ordinary Funds	– – – – – –	Middlesex (Colney Hatch).
– 4½	– –½	9 9¼	9 11	14 –	– –	Maintenance	– – – – – –	„ (Hanwell).

(*c*) Including wines, spirits, and porter.

(*d*) Including garden and farm expenses.

(*e*) Not charged to maintenance account.

Appendix (E.)—County and Borough Asylums—*continued.*

Average Weekly Cost of Maintenance, Medicine,

Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.	Where situate.	Provisions (including Malt Liquor in Ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries: (*e. g.*) Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged to Maintenance	
								Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.
		s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor	Abergavenny	4 3¾	1 –	1 11¾	– 10⅞	– 1⅛ (*a*)	With Surgery and Dispensary.	– 6¼	– 9⅜
Norfolk	Thorpe, Norwich	5 9¼ (*b*)	– 10½	1 7¼	1 –	– –⅜	– 1	– 3¾	With Provisions.
Northumberland	Cottingwood, Morpeth	5 1⅜	1 3	2 6½	1 1⅝	– –½	– 1½	– 11⅞	– 3⅛
Notts	Nottingham	4 9¾	– 6¾	2 1⅜	– 9⅜	– –⅞	– –½	– 6⅜	– 4¾
Oxford (Abingdon, Oxford City, and Windsor).	Littlemore, Oxford	5 –⅜	– 11⅛	1 9¼	1 2	– –¼	– –⅛	– 7⅛	– 4⅞
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock).	Bicton, Shrewsbury	4 9⅝	– 9⅞	1 8⅜	1 1	– –½	– –½	– 6⅛	– 2
Somerset	Wells	4 5¼	– 8¼	1 9¼	– 11¾	– –¾	– 1	– 8¼	– 7½
Stafford	Stafford	4 9½ (*b*)	– 7	2 –¼	1 –½	– –¼	– 1	– 7¼	With Provisions.
„	Burntwood, Lichfield	4 –¼	– 8¾	2 –½	1 –¼	– –⅜	– 1¾	– 4¾	– 11
Suffolk	Melton, Woodbridge	5 3½	1 1½	1 5⅞	– 9	– –⅜	– 1⅛	– 8⅛	– 1½
Surrey	Tooting	4 4½	– 8	2 2⅝	– 11⅝	– –⅜	– 2½	– 6⅜	1 1
„	Brookwood, Woking	4 1⅝	– 11½	2 1½	1 1½	– 1¼	– 2⅜	– 4½	– 8
Sussex	Hayward's Heath	2 6⅛	– 6¼	2 2⅝	1 7⅛	– –½	– 1⅝	– 4⅝	2 2⅞
Warwick	Hatton, Warwick	4 7¼	– 6⅞	2 –⅞	1 3⅝	– –¾	– –⅜	– 5½	– 6¾
Wilts	Devizes	4 2¾	– 6	1 11¼	1 1¾	– –½	– –¼	– 5½	– 5½
Worcester	Powick, Worcester	3 10¾	– 7½	1 10	1 –⅜	– 2¼	– 5	– 2¼	– 7⅜
York, N. Riding	Clifton, York	4 6½	– 11½	2 3½	1 –⅜	– –¼	– 2¾	– 6½	1 8½
„ W. Riding	Wakefield	5 2	1 4½ (*e*)	1 10⅛	– 10⅜	– 1¼	– 1⅞	– 2 (*f*)	– 5⅜
„ „	Wadsley, Sheffield	4 2⅜	1 1¾	1 9⅜	1 –⅜	– –⅜	– –⅜	– 7⅛	– 5½
„ E. Riding	Beverley	4 –¼	– 10	2 4¼	1 6½	– 1¼	– 1	– 10	1 –¾
Boroughs.									
Birmingham	Birmingham	4 11	1 –	1 4½	1 –⅜	– –¼ (*a*)	With Surgery and Dispensary.	– 7¼	- -
Bristol	Stapleton, Bristol	5 9¾	– 8½	2 5¾	1 2	– –⅞	– 1⅜	– 3⅜	– 3½
Hull	Hull	5 9	1 9	3 5	1 6	– 2½	– 3	– 9¼	– 3⅜
Ipswich	Ipswich	4 9¼	1 1⅜	2 9⅛	1 6⅜	– 1¼	– 1⅜	– 7½	– 3½
Leicester	Humberstone	5 1⅞	1 –	2 2⅜	– 11½	– 1	– –¼	1 5¾	1 1⅜
London (City of)	Stone, Dartford	5 7	– 8¼	2 10½	2 6¼	– –⅜	– 3¾	– 6¼	– 2¼
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Coxlodge	4 3⅜	1 –⅛	2 8⅞	1 3⅛	– –⅛	– 1	– 6¼	– 8¼

(*a*) Including wine, spirits, and porter. (*b*) Including garden and farm expenses. (*c*) Deducted under the respective heads of expenditure.

Appendix (E.)—County and Borough Asylums—*continued.*

Clothing, and Care of Patients, during the Year 1876—*continued.*

Account. Miscellaneous.	Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce Sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	* Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients are carried.	COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*			
– 6⅝	– 2⅝	9 10⅝	10 6	14 –	– –	Maintenance	–	Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor.
– 3¼	– –¾	9 11	10 6	– –	– –	–	–	Norfolk.
– 4½	– 2	11 7⅝	12 3	14 –	15/ to 21/	Maintenance	Maintenance	Northumberland.
– 1½	– –⅜	9 4⅝	10 –	14 –	– –	General fund	–	Notts.
– 2⅛	– –⅞	10 2	10 –¾	14 –	– –	Maintenance	–	Oxford, &c.
– 3¾	– –⅜	9 5⅜	9 11	14 –	– –	Repairs	–	Salop, &c.
– 2¼	– 1¾	9 4¾	9 11	13/1½ and 16/4	12/10 to 15/2	Building and Repairs	Building and Repairs	Somerset.
– 2¼	– – (*e*)	9 4	9 4	14 –	– –	Lunacy Rate	–	Stafford.
– 1½	– 1¾	9 3½	9 3½	14 –	14 –	– ditto	Lunacy rate	„ (Burntwood).
– 3⅛	– –⅞	9 9½	9 9	– –	– –	–	–	Suffolk.
– 3¾	– 3⅞	10 1⅜	10 –	14 –	– –	Maintenance	–	Surrey.
– 4	– 1	9 11½	10 6	14 –	– –	– ditto	–	„ (Brookwood).
– –⅞	– –	9 8⅝	9 6	14 –	16 –	– ditto	Maintenance	Sussex.
– 3⅛	– 2⅜	9 8¾	9 8¾ (*d*)	14 –	12/10 and 14/	Building	Excess to Building	Warwick.
– 9	– 2	9 4½	9 6½ (*d*)	{ 12 6½ (*d*) / 13 6½ (*d*) }	– –	First Cost	–	Wilts.
– 4½	– 5¾	8 9	8 7½ (*d*)	14 –	8/6 to 15/	Repairs	Maintenance	Worcester.
– 3¾	– 8½	10 11½	9 11	14/ to 15/9	15/9 to 31/6	Additions, and Maintenance	Additions, and Maintenance	York, N. Riding.
– 3	– 6¼	9 10¼	10 –	14 –	– –	Next account	–	„ W. Riding.
– 2⅝	– 10⅛	8 9⅝	10 6	14 –	20 –	Maintenance	Maintenance	„ „ (Wadsley).
– 3	– 3¼	10 10¼	11 1	15/ and 18/	18/ to 25/	Establishment	Establishment	„ E. Riding.
– 3½	– 7¼	8 7¾	9 –	15 9	9/6 to 21/	General Fund	General Fund	Birmingham.
1 –¼	– –⅞	11 10½	12 –	14 –	16 1⅜	Maintenance	Maintenance	Bristol.
1 3½	– 1	15 2	13 –	15 –	– –	Loss account	–	Hull.
– 7¾	– –	11 11½	12 6	15/2 to 16/	20/ and 21/	Repayment of original outlay	Repayment of original outlay	Ipswich.
– 7⅛	1 1½	11 5¾	11 8	15 2	– –	Maintenance	–	Leicester.
– 1	– 1½	12 9	14 –	14 –	– –	–	–	London (City of).
– 4⅞	– – (*e*)	11 –¾	11 –	14 –	16/ to 21/	Maintenance	Maintenance	Newcastle-on-Tyne.

(*d*) Average. (*e*) Including bedding. (*f*) Bedding included in clothing.

Appendix (F.)

Entries by Commissioners at Hospitals.

Manchester Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.

27 September 1876.

Manchester Hospital. Statistics.

We have this day inspected the several buildings comprising the hospital accommodation for the patients in residence. These are now 166 in number, consisting of 62 males and 104 females. The absent on leave are 6 gentlemen and 14 ladies; the gentlemen are at Penmaenmawr, except 2. One of them is in the care of his friends, but the consent to his removal hence is clearly irregular, being made pursuant to the 17th section of the Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 105, and not specifying the place of his removal; the leave granted for the other gentleman is a renewal, which is not producible, as it should be to us. The ladies absent are one at Penmaenmawr, and 5 at Chartley (the first is a Chancery patient; she had the permission of members of the Committee to go to Chartley, and was removed thence to Penmaenmawr by the sole authority of the Committee of the person; the other four have regular permission to be absent). Three ladies are also absent in the care of their friends, but the consents for their absence are irregular, specifying no place of absence; one is at Styall on leave, and the leave of absence for two is not producible. Besides these, a female criminal is away, and has been for a considerable period, with the sanction of the Secretary of State; but we understand he has declined to permit the removal of her name from the hospital books. Every patient in residence we have seen; also 9 boarders, viz: 5 females and 4 males. No patient was under restraint to-day, but one lady, a general paralytic, was in seclusion, and had been so for some hours. Generally those under care and treatment were, during our stay in the building, free from excitement, and no complaint was made to us by any of ill-treatment.

Clothing.

The dress of both sexes, with some few exceptions in the second class, was satisfactory.

Epileptic and suicidal cases.

The epileptic cases are very few. The suicidally-disposed are now brought together in a small dormitory on each side, where an attendant sits up throughout the night.

Attendants.

The staff of female nurses now consists of 20 persons, and there are 15 male attendants. The servants are very numerous, and include 27 employed indoors. There are now three lady-companions. The post of second assistant medical officer is at present vacant, but we hear that it will be very soon filled up. The aged female patient, and a lady who suffers from heart disease and now shows symptoms of pleurisy, and another lady in a very weak bodily condition, were the only individuals in bed to-day. In the hall we saw a party of

24 patients at dinner; their conduct was orderly, and their fare liberal. Appendix (F.)

Manchester. Hospital.

Prayers are daily read here, we are informed, and well attended by the patients, and about 30 patients of each sex go to the chapel in the grounds on Sundays. The chaplain visits the wards. Divine Service.

Exercise, and amusements.

The carriage exercise is kept up, to the extent of giving in turn, to all who are not too infirm for drives, or too noisy to be taken out, that enjoyment; theatrical and other entertainments dispel monotony indoors. As we approached the hospital, we met several ladies taking walking exercise; we are told that many patients are amused by an occasional sight of coursing. We can report well of the main building and cottages which we inspected; the bedding was clean everywhere, but the canvas stretchers of several beds require tightening; where blankets were missing, the explanation given was that they had been removed for the day only. There are no tell-tale clocks; these, we think, should be provided, as a check against want of vigilance on the part of the night attendants. One or two of the back-rooms were not quite so tidy as they should be. No. 2 Ward on the ladies' side is in the hands of the workmen, for renovation by fresh paint and new papering, and No. 2 Ward for the gentlemen is just restored. In several parts of the interior of the main building some renovation will soon be necessary.

New buildings.

The new buildings in progress at the date of our Colleagues' visit are far advanced, and Mr. Mould tells us that he hopes to have them ready for occupation within three months. The objectionable single-rooms in the basement will then, we are assured, be disused for sleeping purposes, and converted into offices.

Restraint and seclusion.

According to the records, 9 gentlemen and 5 ladies are registered as having been secluded since last visit, the former on 45 and the latter on 19 occasions, generally for the whole day. Three ladies have occasionally worn locked-gloves, to prevent self-injury, or in consequence of their destructive propensities.

Admissions, discharges, and deaths.

The admissions have been 72, viz., 33 in the male division, and 39 on the female side. The discharged cases have been 42, of which 23 were gentlemen, 19 were ladies; of these, 31 are reported to have recovered. The deaths have been 11, all due to natural causes, except that of a gentleman who died while at dinner from apoplexy and choking; such was the verdict of a coroner's jury.

Wonford House, Exeter.

16 June 1876.

Wonford House. Statistics.

Since our colleagues were here, on the 15th of May last year, 15 males and 18 females have been admitted, 13 males and 16 females have been discharged, and there have been 4 deaths in the male and 4 in the female division. There are now the names of 98 patients on the books, 47 of the male and 51 of the female sex, but 2 of the former are away on leave. The resident patients have all been seen by us to-day, and we have spoken to, and inquired into the

Appendix (F.)

the cases of all. With one lady we had a separate interview, and have alluded to her by name in the patients' book.

Wonford House.

Clothing, &c.

The condition of the inmates on both sides was very satisfactory; they were clean in person, and their clothing properly attended to and suitable. In conduct they were free from excitement, and we had no complaint of rough or harsh treatment.

On our arrival, the greater number of the patients were walking in the front grounds, and the gentlemen were there spoken to; but we saw them afterwards, as well as the ladies, in the galleries. There are not many patients in either division whose cases call for special notice, but several are greatly improved. Of the 29 patients who have been discharged, 13 were reported as recovered.

Occupations, amusements, and Divine Service.

The means provided for occupation and amusement seem to be liberally supplied in the wards occupied by the better class of patients; but the lower wards on each side might perhaps be better furnished in this respect, though it must be admitted that the inmates there are of a very unpromising class. We are informed that about 20 patients of each sex are present at the associated entertainments, and somewhat larger numbers attend chapel. At present only one lady goes to church; and it appears that of late, owing to the back airing-courts being rendered useless during the building of the chapel, it has not been found practicable to send the usual number of patients beyond the premises, inasmuch as the whole of the inmates are now exercised in the front grounds, necessitating, of course, the presence of more attendants, and thus not leaving any to go for distant walks with patients.

Renovations necessary.

The furniture is good and comfortable, but most of the rooms require, more or less, painting, papering, or re-colouring. These matters, we learn, have been delayed in consequence of serious expense in the building of the chapel, but will ere long be attended to.

New chapel.

The chapel is now roofed and partly floored, and the gallery leading to it is finished. The grounds are very well kept, very agreeable, and are entirely given up to the inmates.

The general health is satisfactory; two or three of the ladies were in bed, being old and feeble, but not otherwise ill. Four of each sex are under medical treatment.

Seclusion and restraint.

No one was secluded, but since the last visit 3 patients of each sex have been so treated—the gentlemen on 14 occasions, for a total duration of 135 hours; the ladies on 8 occasions, and for a total period of 71 hours.

Night-watch.

Inquiring as to the arrangements made here for the watching of patients during the night, we find that there is one night-attendant on each side, and that it is a rule that a nurse or attendant should sleep in each associated dormitory. In some of the small three-bedded rooms this is not found to be practicable, and is not thought to be essential. The ladies go to bed at 9 o'clock, but the attendants do not retire until 10, nor does the night-attendant come on duty before that time. The patients are therefore left without protection for one hour, and we have suggested that some arrangement should be adopted to prevent this. We are glad to learn that tell-tale clocks will shortly be fixed, to check the vigilance of the night-attendants.

The

The improvement of the drainage, which was in progress at the date of the last visit, has proved satisfactory. No other cases of erysipelas have occurred. We have signed the various books, and examined the certificates relating to the new patients. Appendix (F.) Wonford House. Drainage.

It will be seen, from the above entry, that we consider this hospital to be in a very creditable state.

Barnwood House, Gloucester.

22 November 1876.

We have made to-day our periodical inspection of this asylum. We are glad to find that its finances are prosperous, and of the medical superintendent and his wife we have heard nothing but what is favourable here and during our circuit in this neighbourhood. The patients are 50 of each sex, and many are received for less than they cost; the highest charge is six guineas weekly. No one is absent on leave, and we have seen all. Seven are registered as taking medicine; two ladies were the only persons in bed, one simply restless, the other suffering from an attack of quinsy. We began our inspection early in the day, and therefore found the majority indoors; but some ladies were preparing for a walk, and a few of the least favourable cases were in their airing-court, which we are glad to hear is about to be doubled in size. Barnwood House.

The supply of amusements is liberal; two or three gentlemen have been induced to take an active interest in gardening operations; several draw, and pianos are provided for each sex.

The conduct of the patients in both divisions was, without exception, free from any exhibition of turbulence, and several conversed with us; there is, however, a large proportion of chronic demented cases; a few others show signs of approaching convalescence.

No one was restrained or secluded while we were in the asylum, and again we have to report that no recourse has been had to the former mode of treatment. Four patients only have been secluded since May 1875, and these for an aggregate of 8 occasions. Restraint and seclusion.

The average attendance in church, outside, is 10 patients, and about 60 go to the chapel of the establishment. Attendants.

The staff of the attendants consists of 13 males and 14 females, and we are well pleased to hear that changes among them (so prejudicial generally to patients) have not been frequent. Besides the attendants, there are several bed-makers and pantry-maids.

The admissions have been 24 on the male, 15 on the female side, and 17 gentlemen and 13 ladies have been discharged. Of both sexes, 17 were discharged on recovery. Death has taken away 13 patients, viz., 10 males and 3 females; all died from natural causes. In a case where a gentleman died of heart disease the coroner held an inquest. Statistics.

We inspected every part of the building; the interior is greatly improved, by renovation throughout, at considerable cost. The new wing is in progress; the works have far advanced, and paint, papering, and a new heating apparatus, have made the accommodation

Appendix (F.)

Barnwood House.

modation of the patients exceedingly comfortable; much new furniture has also been introduced in many directions, and the state of the bedding is good; horsehair will be gradually introduced where flock and feather are now in use. The grounds of the asylum are well kept, and 16 additional acres of land have been bought; but all, or nearly all, the patients go beyond the grounds. Two carriages are still kept for those who are unable to walk any distance.

Liverpool Lunatic Hospital.

18 March 1876.

Liverpool Hospital.

The patients in this hospital are 36 in number, 15 of the male, and 21 of the female sex. There are also on the books the names of two other patients who are away on leave, and whose names we have entered in the patients' book.

We have a good report to make of the inmates, who at the time of our visit were quiet, and no one restrained.

Seclusion.

There was a lady, however, who was in bed in her room, the door of which was locked. She had been much excited in the morning and was secluded in consequence. There is record of seclusion in four other cases on the female side, the patients having been secluded altogether on five occasions, and 3 males have been secluded on eight occasions. No restraint is reported.

The general health is satisfactory, but one patient of each sex was in bed owing to bodily illness, and 3 males and 3 females are under medical treatment. Two deaths have occurred on each side, all from ordinary causes. The other changes have been rather numerous. Thirteen males and 15 females have been admitted, and the same number of each sex have been discharged, or transferred to other asylums. Of the whole number, 13 are stated to have been "recovered."

The names of 3 patients will be found in the patients' book, as to whose cases we have made special inquiry. Two of these inquiries had relation to petitions for discharges, and the third had reference to alleged ill-treatment by a male attendant. It is proper to say that the evidence brought forward by the patient quite broke down, and his allegations were denied both by patients and attendants.

We have nothing new to report upon matters of statutory inquiry. The chaplain still reads the Church Service three times a week, and there are daily prayers in the house.

About the same numbers go beyond the hospital precincts, and the stock of books and indoor amusements seems to be sufficient.

There have been improvements in the wards, many of the single-rooms, &c. having been painted and papered. We found everything clean and in good order to-day, and the ventilation seemed good throughout.

The various books have been examined and signed.

Appendix (F.)

Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster.

27 March 1876.

We have seen all the patients in this asylum, except one boy, who is on leave with his friends. The numbers on the books comprise 174 males and 80 females; 15 of the former and 13 of the latter belong to the pauper class. The payments for inmates of this description are regulated by the weekly charge for lunatics at the county asylum. Private patients pay from 200 to 25 guineas a-year, and, including presentation cases, 124 boys and 53 girls are maintained gratuitously. There have been very few changes since our last visit—only 6 admissions, 1 discharge, and 2 deaths having occurred. The sanitary condition of the asylum is satisfactory, and but 2 boys and 1 girl were in bed this morning, and 5 boys and 3 girls under medical treatment. Royal Albert Asylum.

The clothing and general personal condition of the patients was quite satisfactory, and the cheerful and contented appearance of all showed that the necessary discipline was maintained by kindness. Good reports are made to us of the improvement effected in many of the cases, both mentally and physically, and a good deal of useful work is now done by the inmates. Of the boys, 18 work on the farm and garden, and 28 at such trades as tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, mat and brush-making, coir-plaiting, &c.; 24 are employed in the training-shops, and others do domestic work. In all the branches some of the work done by the boys is very good.

Thirty-six of the girls occupy themselves in laundry, kitchen, and household work, and 12 are undergoing industrial training. There are prayers night and morning, and a special service on Sunday, about 175 inmates being usually present; but as many as 40 boys and 12 girls are also taken to a neighbouring church on that day. Amusements seem to be well attended to, and, besides games and play, we are glad to find that associated entertainments have been given, and that 150 of both sexes were taken to a pantomime performed in Lancaster a short time ago. Occupations, Divine Service, and amusements.

We were present in the hall during dinner, where 122 boys and 65 girls were assembled, who all behaved very well, and seemed to enjoy their food, which was good, and neatly served.

The wards were all clean and well ventilated. Some of them still require painting and colouring, but progress is being made, and this and other matters will be completed as time and funds permit. The bedding continues to be well attended to, and was in good condition throughout. The number of wet and dirty cases amongst the younger patients is large. No seclusion or restraint has been employed in any case. Of the boys who work on the land, 7 sleep at the farm-buildings adjoining the lodge, where they take breakfast and supper, but they dine in the hall.

The staff appears to be adequate, the numbers, including all officers and attendants, amounting to 55.

It will be seen from the above remarks that we entertain a very favourable opinion of the condition and management of this establishment, which, it is needless to say, owes much of its efficiency

Appendix (F.)
Royal Albert Asylum.

to the exertions of Dr. Shuttleworth. We think, however, that the number of patients has now reached the limits which can be adequately attended to by him without an assistant, and we venture to bring the subject under the consideration of the Committee.

Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.

28 February 1876.

Lincoln Hospital.

There are 61 patients now on the books, viz., 30 males and 31 females, all of whom we have seen, with the exception of one of the former, who is out walking. Since the last visit, which was on the 27th of March, 7 gentlemen and 4 ladies have been admitted, 4 gentlemen and 3 ladies (one of each sex having recovered) have been discharged, and 3 gentlemen and 4 ladies have died. There is nothing particular to remark upon in the causes of death, but 4 of the cases were of patients of advanced age.

One gentleman and 3 ladies are under medical treatment, but the health of the patients generally seems to be good; and though one of the gentlemen became somewhat excited in talk, all were otherwise very quiet and well-conducted. We saw most of them walking about in the grounds; 2 gentlemen are on parole, and from 6 to 7 gentlemen and about 10 ladies walk out beyond the grounds.

Divine Service.

The Sunday services are performed as heretofore by the chaplain, and the fortnightly parties, at which some of each sex meet of an evening, are still given. There is no record of the use of either seclusion or restraint.

The papering of the newly-plastered walls on the female side has not yet been done, nor have the corresponding walls on the other side been plastered, or the high windows cut down; but some of the carpets in this division have been renewed, though much still requires to be done to place it on a level with the accommodation provided for the ladies.

The rules of the hospital have been revised, and will, we understand, shortly be submitted to the Secretary of State.

We learn that the hospital is about shortly to lose the services of Mr. Walsh, who has resigned, after having held the post of medical superintendent for 29 years; and, from the feelings which the patients seem to entertain for him, it is evident that in him they will lose a kind and sympathetic friend.

St. Luke's Hospital.

11 October 1876.

St. Luke's Hospital.

To-day we visited this hospital. There are now on its books 194 patients. Of these, 62 are of the male, 132 of the female sex; 2 of the former and 8 of the latter are absent on leave. The rest we have seen, except a lady out for the day; with many we have conversed, and to all full opportunity of complaint to us has been given.

Dr.

Dr. Mickley accompanied us through the hospital, and in the wards we met Dr. Wood and one of the clinical students, of whom there are now 2. Appendix (F.) St. Luke's Hospital.

The free cases are 27. Eighteen patients are received at 7 *s.* per week, 49 at 14 *s.*, 74 at 21 *s.*, 15 at 30 *s.*, and there is besides 1 "Whitbread" patient, a gentleman. The records inform us that 30 males and 63 females have been admitted since our Colleagues' visit on the 28th September 1875, for care and treatment: that same number of males and 62 female cases have been discharged. Recovery of 11 men and 24 women is registered, and 7 of each sex have died. No death was the subject of a coroner's inquest. As we passed through the wards, we found one patient only in bed, a gentleman; another was secluded in the padded room, to prevent self-injury. Patients and weekly charge.

The entries of seclusion since last visit apply to 6 male and 15 female patients. The seclusion among the men was on 54 occasions; the women were secluded on 65. In every case this treatment was for a short time, if we except a gentleman who was so dealt with for 3 weeks, and another who was secluded for 18 days, 14 of which were in succession; the last referred to was the patient whom we to-day visited in the padded room. There does not appear to have been any instance of resort to mechanical restraint. The general health seems to be good. The patients were, without exception, free from excitement when we saw them. The weather being rainy, all were indoors. Seclusion and restraint.

In the principal wards the means of amusement seem to be liberally supplied. Not so in the wings; there, especially, the furniture and the internal decorations also require attention. We would recommend the introduction of bright colours, the supply of plants, and the covering of the floors with linoleum of a cheerful pattern; vallances to the windows would also give an air of comfort to the wings. So long as the massive barred windows exist in this hospital, there must be a constant reminder to the patients of imprisonment; but, at least, they should be kept clean, and we think that the use of a garden or fire-engine in the precincts of the building would effect this object. Amusements and recommendations.

The beds and bedding are in good order, and we hope that the substitution of other bedsteads for the old wooden-box beds will soon be accomplished throughout the building. Beds and bedding.

We did not visit the laundry, but we are told by Dr. Mickley that the recommendations made at last visit in regard to that department have been attended to. Laundry.

We were present at dinner in two or three rooms; the meat upon the table was roast-beef, and with it the patients had potatoes, dumpling, and beer. Some few had fish, and there was tapioca-pudding for several cases by the doctor's order. As usual in asylums, some complained of the Australian meat, which is given once a week. Dietary.

Carriage exercise is given twice or thrice a week, 3 patients going out on each occasion with an attendant. We think that it would be feasible and proper to extend this privilege to more, by using a vehicle capable of carrying, say, 10 or 12 persons. Dr. Mickley now Carriage exercise.

Appendix (F.)

St. Luke's Hospital.

now permits a larger number of the patients to go beyond the airing-courts—not less than 60 at the present time, and this fact we report with great pleasure.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants is the same as last year, numerically; there is still no head attendant, and 4 of the male attendants and 1 female nurse have been on duty here less than 12 months. No complaint was, however, made against the attendants to us by any of the patients of either sex.

Clothing.

They appear to give attention to the patients' dress, but some few of the gentlemen are in need of better clothes. On the whole, the patients are under kind and judicious treatment.

Bethel Hospital, Norwich.

15 July 1876.

Bethel Hospital.

Since the last visit, a year ago, 8 patients have been admitted, 7 of whom were of the male sex, 3 males have been discharged, and 5 have died. There has been no death in the female division. The general health is good. Only 2 of each sex are under medical treatment, and no one was in bed owing to bodily illness. The male patient alluded to in the last entry, who had thrust his head into the furnace of a boiler and received terrible injuries, although not well, has progressed very favourably, and, after very severe suffering, is now about as usual. He has quite recovered his sight.

Except one female patient, who is away on leave, we have seen and spoken to each of the inmates, and have a very good report to make of their condition. They were generally free from excitement, and the state of their clothing was very creditable. Some complaints of undue detention were made, but none had reference to harsh or rough treatment.

Amusements.

All the arrangements for indoor amusements and exercise here and beyond the premises remain as before, and we have pleasure in reporting that the institution continues to be maintained in a very creditable state, and that the patients are well and kindly treated.

We visited all parts of the building, and found the rooms and corridors clean, and the bedding properly attended to.

Restraint and seclusion.

As regards the use of instrumental restraint, it appears, from entries in the medical journal, that since the last visit one gentleman (he who was burnt) was, for surgical reasons only, fastened in bed up to the third week in March, since when restraint has not been necessary. Another male patient has also been forcibly kept in bed to prevent him from falling out, and a third has been fastened in a chair for a few hours daily, on account of violence and maniacal excitement, since the 16th of May.

Of the females, one lady wore a strait-jacket for nearly a month, and also on two other occasions for short periods; and another female was once placed in the jacket.

The patients are now 76 in number, 26 of the male and 50 of the female sex.

We

We have heard with much regret of the death of Mrs. Dodd, who for so many years, in the conscientious discharge of her duty, contributed very largely to the comfort and welfare of the patients. Appendix (F.) Bethel Hospital.

Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

25 February 1876.

During portions of yesterday and to-day we have been occupied in seeing the patients at this asylum, and in inspecting its different departments. Northampton Hospital.

The numbers on the books at present are:— Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Private - - - - -	130	134	264
Pauper - - - - -	74	55	129

Of the above, 3 are absent on trial.

There is, in addition, one boarder of each sex. Fifteen private patients are received here, either gratuitously, or for weekly payments of less than 10*s*. The following table shows the payments made by the remaining private patients per week:—At 10*s*., 9; from 10*s*. to 15*s*., 55; from 15*s*. to 21*s*., 91; from 21*s*. to 31*s*. 6*d*., 48; from 31*s*. 6*d*. to 42*s*., 25; from 42*s*. to 63*s*., 13; from 63*s*. to 84*s*., 6; above 84*s*., 1.

The pauper patients will not be retained after June next, and alterations, to which we shall subsequently refer, have been made and are in progress for adapting some of the wards they have occupied for the accommodation of private patients. Male Ward No. 3 is in the workmen's hands for this purpose, and there are other parts of the same division requiring renovation, which they will no doubt receive in due course. These changes unsettle the ordinary arrangements, and probably account for the dress of the paupers being in a less satisfactory condition than on former occasions, though we understood that all are provided with Sunday suits. The women were tidily dressed, and the arrangements of the wards afford them much comfort. One male patient exhibited some excitement, but otherwise there was great quiet and good order.

The bedding in both divisions is good, and is satisfactorily attended to by the attendants.

Since the last visit, which was on the 21st September, the following have been—

Appendix (F.)

Northampton Hospital.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted:			
Private	23	32	55
Pauper	2	2	4
Discharged:			
Private	18	16	34
Pauper	2	5	7
Died:			
Private	7	7	14
Pauper	1	1	2

The recovery of 23 private and of 6 pauper patients is reported.

The mortality, though the interval has included the most severe of the winter months, has not been high, and the causes of death have been those usual among the insane.

No coroner's inquest has been held.

The health of the patients generally, during the above period, has been fairly good.

Typhoid fever.

The typhoid fever which prevailed both previously to and at the time of the last visit disappeared at the end of September. Although 30 cases occurred (including patients and attendants, or servants), many of them severe in character, none were fatal. The cause of the fever was, at the request of the Committee, carefully investigated by Dr. Buchanan, of the medical department of the Local Government Board, who formed the opinion that it was due to defects in the old drains which run under some of the wards. That these drains are defective has since been actually ascertained. Such temporary remedy as was possible was immediately provided; but we are glad to learn that the Committee have decided that a new set of drains shall be constructed externally to the building, and instructions have been given for the works to be carried out under the direction of a competent sanitary engineer.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants has been increased, and seems to be sufficient on both sides. The night-watching is still done by one attendant in the male division, but by two in the female. Dent's clocks are used as a check on them, and attendants now sleep in every large dormitory.

All but 3 of the male pauper patients are usefully employed, and 8 of the private work in the garden or on the farm. More than one-half of the females are engaged in work of some kind.

The returns show a fair average attendance of both sexes at the chapel services on Sundays.

Nine of the gentlemen are on parole, and 2 of the ladies; 11 gentlemen are allowed to walk in the grounds unattended.

Eleven male and 16 female patients are under medical treatment, and we found 6 of the former sex and 7 of the latter in bed.

Seclusion and Restraint.

Two ladies were yesterday in seclusion, and this has been resorted to, since the last visit, in the cases of 7 males on 23, and of 11 females on 33 occasions. One female has been restrained for 3 days, for surgical reasons.

Both

Both yesterday and to-day we saw the dinners for several of the wards, and we inquired as to the dietary of the different classes. From the information given us, and from our own observation, we think that the diet is very good and judiciously varied, to which, indeed, the absence of complaints bore satisfactory evidence. Appendix (F.) Northampton Hospital. Diet.

Among the improvements recently effected are the adaptation of Female Ward No. 4 to accommodate 20 first-class patients; the completion of the general dining-hall for second-class female patients; the improvement of two female airing-courts; and the formation of a wide gravel-path round the asylum grounds, with shrubs and lime-trees planted beside it. The last-named work will be a valuable addition to the means for suitable outdoor exercise. Improvements.

The proximity of the asylum to the town renders it necessary to limit the number of patients taking exercise beyond the estate, and it is therefore very desirable that the present extent of land (50 acres) should, when opportunity offers, be increased.

There are several important works in progress, to which, however, we do not think it necessary to refer in detail on the present occasion. The structural alterations and improvements which have been made here of late years have been very judicious, and the manner in which the institution has been gradually adapted and rendered available for the reception of private patients is most creditable to Mr. Bayley, the superintendent, and the Committee of Management.

There can be no doubt that on the removal of the paupers, now soon to take place, this hospital will very largely meet a great public want, by providing, at a moderate cost, excellent accommodation and liberal treatment for all classes of private patients.

Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.

22 July 1876.

We have this day inspected the hospital, and seen all the patients, except 1 of the male sex, who is away on trial. There are on the books the names of 31 gentlemen and 33 ladies. The changes among the inmates since the last visit comprise the admission of 13 patients of each sex, the discharge of 5 males and 11 females (of whom 9 were recovered), and the deaths of 6 males and 3 females. During the time of our visit no one was at all excited. Most of the gentlemen were in the garden; the ladies were in their wards. We spoke to every patient on both sides, and in no case were complaints made to us, except on the ground of undue detention; but the cases approaching convalescence were not many, and we have alluded to them in the patients' book. No one seems to be fit for discharge at present. Nottingham Hospital.

As regards personal cleanliness and clothing, the patients were, as usual, very well attended to; and all the rooms and the bedding were in the best order. Clothing, &c.

Some additional matters of furniture and carpeting have been obtained, New furniture and carpets.

Appendix (F.).

Nottingham Hospital.

obtained, and a new piano has been supplied for the ladies. Their old one, which is still in good order, has been given to the gentlemen.

New greenhouse.

The greenhouse recommended at our last visit has also been constructed in the garden, and a supply of plants in the wards during the winter months may now be looked for.

Health.

The general health is good, but some of the inmates are very feeble, and one old gentleman is in a very precarious state.

Nine males and 5 females are taking medicine.

We have had before us the certificates upon which the new patients have been received, and we have examined and signed the various books and registers, which are properly made up.

Dr. Tate was, unfortunately, absent to-day, having started for his usual holiday on the 15th instant. Mr. Cornbill, who will be resident whilst Dr. Tate is away, has given us all necessary assistance.

Warneford Hospital, near Oxford.

10 May 1876.

Warneford Hospital.

During our official inspection of this hospital, to-day, we have seen all the patients and visited all the wards.

The numbers on the books comprise 27 males and 29 females. They were all quite free from excitement, and no one was under restraint or in seclusion. We are assured that no case of either has occurred since the last visit in December 1875; but there is no certified or written assurance of this, because the medical journal has been neglected, and no entry made therein since March last. We trust that the very important duty of making the statutory entries in this book will in future be strictly attended to. We learn, from Dr. Ward's private notes, that 2 male and 6 female patients are now under medical treatment, the general health being satisfactory. There was only one patient in bed.

Two patients have died since the last visit, both females; 2 gentlemen have been discharged, and 2 ladies have been admitted, whose certificates have been shown to us.

We have a good report to make of the condition of the establishment, although some little confusion existed in consequence of the upper male gallery being in the hands of the whitewashers. The rooms were very clean, and the bedding well attended to, though we should be glad if horsehair or feathers were substituted for the flock now in use on many of the beds.

Clothing.

The patients spoke favourably of their treatment. Their clothing was clean and, on the whole, good; as usual, neater on the female than on the male side. In some cases there is neglect on the part of the patients' relatives to furnish a sufficient supply. The arrangements for outdoor exercise and the ordinary and associated entertainments of the inmates are the same as before. There is an excellent billiard-table for the gentlemen, but the room is inadequate in size, and it should, if possible, be enlarged. We are glad to learn that

that the proposed new buildings will be commenced during the present season. Appendix (F.)

The actual weekly cost of the patients per head is about 25 *s.* The payments are as follow, viz.:—18 patients pay from 5 *s.* to 10 *s.*, 21 from 10 *s.* to 15 *s.*, 7 from 15 *s.* to 20 *s.*, and 9 from 20 *s.* to 25 *s.* There are 2 other patients above these rates, one of whom pays 3 *l.* and the other 2 *l.* 10 *s.* weekly. It will thus be seen that the benefits of the hospital are extended to a very large number of persons in needy circumstances. Warneford Hospital.

We have signed and examined the books, making an entry in the patients' book, and have made all statutory inquiries.

Coton Hill Institution, Stafford.

12 December 1876.

We find on the books of this hospital the names of 140 patients, of whom 62 are males and 78 females. Of these, 3 of the male and 6 of the female sex are away on probation; their names will be found in the patients' book. With the above numbers the ladies' wards may be said to be full, but there are 10 vacant beds in the male division. Coton Hill Institution.

The changes since we were here in October last year are as follow:— Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	13	18	31
Discharged - - - - -	11	6	17
Died - - - - - -	6	5	11

Of the discharged patients, 9 were recovered.

The deaths were from the following causes, viz.:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Apoplexy - - - - -	1	2	3
Epilepsy - - - - -	1	—	1
Disease of the Lungs - - -	2	2	4
Senile Decay, with other causes combined - - - -	2	1	3

Notice of death was in every case sent to the coroner, but no inquest was held. At the present moment the bodily health of the inmates is satisfactory. We found only two ladies in bed. There are, however, 15 males and 16 females under medical treatment.

As to the behaviour of the patients in both divisions we can report favourably. One lady, who is very subject to fits of excite-

Appendix (F.)

Coton Hill Institution.

ment, was secluded in a bedroom; but this was the only case, and the seclusion had only been for a few hours' duration.

Seclusion and restraint.

An examination of the records in the medical journal shows that only 2 males and 4 females have been secluded since the last visit, for a total of 15 occasions, and altogether for 76 hours.

Under the head of restraint, "dry packing" appears to be the means which has been employed on every occasion. The process is to wrap the patient in blankets which are secured with sheets outside. By this means the arms and legs are effectually controlled. The duration in the cases recorded has been from 2 to 14 hours in the cases of 10 gentlemen, and from 2 to 12 hours with ladies. Of the ladies, 1 was packed 5 times, 1 four times, 2 twice, and the other 2 each on one occasion. This dry packing is used almost exclusively with a view of controlling maniacal excitement, and is considered by Dr. Hewson preferable to other modes of coercion. The restraint is, however, of so very complete a description, that we think it ought not to be employed for very long periods. We are assured that a patient in these circumstances is never left alone whilst undergoing the process.

Rooms needing renovation.

The personal condition of the patients in both divisions was good, and the wards and various rooms well attended to. We must, however, again draw attention to the smoking-room on the male side, and the corresponding apartment in the female division, which should both be painted and papered, and rendered as cheerful as possible by the addition of pictures and other means of decoration. We have suggested that stoves or fireplaces should be placed in those bath-rooms where they do not now exist.

Dining arrangements.

We saw very good dinners provided in several wards, and they were neatly served; but we think that greater precautions should be adopted with regard to the collection of the knives after the meals, and boxes provided with spring locks, into which they should be counted before removal from the room.

Attendants.

The present staff of attendants consists of 1 head, 12 ordinary, and 1 night attendant; and there are 15 ordinary nurses, 1 companion, and 1 night-nurse for the ladies. The wages of the men commence at 26 *l.* and rise to 32 *l.*, and the women commence at 13 *l.* and go up to 20 *l.* These sums seem to us insufficient to secure and retain the services, more especially as regards the men's, of properly qualified and suitable persons.

The night-attendants on both sides are deemed to be attentive to their duties, but, according to our experience, the only absolute security for the due performance of their rounds is the establishment of tell-tale clocks. A new head-attendant has been appointed to the male side, who seems well qualified. He states that it is his duty to be present when the patients are bathed, and also whenever restraint is applied; but there are no written rules and regulations requiring this, and we think they should be drawn up. We are of opinion, also, that the ladies' companion should have similar duties.

Divine Service.

The services in the chapel are given by the chaplain on Sunday, and also on Tuesday and Friday; and prayers are read in the galleries on the other days of the week.

During this visit, which has occupied the whole day, we have made

made all statutory inquiries, seen and spoken to every resident patient, and afforded to each the opportunity of proffering any complaints. Appendix (F.) Coton Hill Institution.

We have alluded to one complaining patient in the patients' book, but in no case were we of opinion that good grounds existed for the particular statements made to us.

Bethleuem Hospital.

13 October 1876.

This hospital, and its branch establishment at Witley, now have 295 patients on the books. Of these, 106 are men, and 189 are women. To-day 23 of the latter and 8 of the former are at Witley. The rest we have seen, excepting 8 male and 13 female patients, absent on leave. The cases in charge comprise many general paralytics, and 55 of the patients are on the incurable list. Since last visit of the Commissioners, which took place on the 3rd March 1875, 416 of both sexes have been admitted, of whom 173 were received on the male, 243 on the female side; 171 men and 211 women have been during that period discharged, and 18 males and 14 females have died. The recoveries have amounted to 79 male and 116 female cases. Bethlehem Hospital. Statistics.

Fourteen deaths appear to have resulted from general paralysis; exhaustion produced fatal consequences in 7 cases; 9 deaths are attributed to diseases of the heart or lungs; and 2 suicides have occurred, both by strangulation at night—one of a woman in an associated dormitory, the other of a man in a single-room. The particulars of the first-mentioned suicide were long since communicated to our Board; the other has been matter of inquiry on our part. It took place a few days ago only, and has been the subject of the second coroner's inquest which has been held since last visit. It does not appear that the man was supposed to be suicidal, though he was known to be dangerous to others, and that was the reason he was placed in a single-room. He does not seem to have been visited between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m., when he was found dead; but, even if he had been visited, the suicide might not have been earlier discovered, as he had covered himself up with the sheets. A piece of a sheet torn off was the means he employed for self-strangulation. Suicides.

Twenty-six post-mortem examinations have been held. Post-mortem examinations.

The general health is fair, and we have not to report the occurrence of any epidemic. An old gentleman, bedridden, and another prostrate from debility, and in a sinking condition, were to-day the only cases in bed. Eleven male and 15 female patients are registered as taking medicine. No person was turbulent in either division, nor was any individual under restraint or in seclusion.

There has not been a single instance of restraint, but the records show that seclusion has been employed in the cases of 5 males and 15 females, with the former on 11, and with the latter on 96 occasions, usually for the whole day, and in some few instances for several Restraint and seclusion.

Appendix (F.)

several days in succession. Two females were secluded, on 57 out of the 96 occasions.

Bethlehem Hospital.

Many male patients were seen by us in their airing-courts, as well as indoors. The weather was not favourable for the ladies being out, and these we visited in the wards, where the means of amusement seem to be liberally supplied.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants is well selected. They consist of 15 men (including the head-attendant) and 32 nurses, 6 of whom are chiefs of wards. We are glad to report that in this hospital there has been next to no change in the individuals who discharge the duties of attendants, a fact which must highly conduce to the comfort and welfare of the patients. On the female side there has been no vacancy created save by marriage, and only 2 male attendants have left. There has been no rise in the attendants' pay, but it is liberal.

Night-watch.

The night-watch consists of 1 man in the male division, and 2 nurses on the other side.

Divine Service.

About 98 of the patients attend the chapel Sunday services. The chaplain visits the wards, holds a singing-class for both sexes on Tuesdays, and a Bible-class on Fridays. He also reads prayers in the evenings, in Wards 3 and 4 on the women's side.

Clothing and dietary.

With some exceptions the dress of the patients was satisfactory. The dietary is unchanged. The dinners we saw met our approval, and no complaint was made to us on this head, solely on the subject of detention, and by persons unfit for discharge.

Recommendations.

We, as usual, inspected every ward. The ventilation was generally excellent; but in Ward No. 1, in the men's division, there was an offensive urinous smell in some of the single-rooms, which we think can be rectified by attention to walls and floor. In a double-seated water-closet there we think it would be well to abolish one seat. No. 1 Ward on the female side has been enlivened by decoration and fresh papering, and with it No. 1 in the male division now contrasts very unfavourably. A little more colour should, we think, be introduced into the single-rooms throughout the building. We nowhere found any want of cleanliness or order, and many of the wards are most comfortable.

It cannot be doubted that this hospital, and the convalescent branch in connection with it at Witley, are charities of incalculable value to the classes from which they draw patients, and that Dr. Williams deserves all credit for his successful management.

Earlswood Idiot Asylum.

27 October 1876.

Earlswood Asylum.

We yesterday made an official visit to this asylum, in the course of which we inspected all the wards, workshops, and offices, and saw each of the patients. The numbers now on the books are 390 males and 210 females, of whom 3 males are away on leave.

Statistics.

The population is nearly the same as at our last visit in June 1875, but numerous changes have taken place since that date: 62 males and 32 females have been admitted, 42 males and 16 females

females have been discharged, and there have been 39 deaths, 29 in the male and 10 in the female division. Appendix (F.)

Earlswood Asylum.

The causes of death call for no special remark, except as regards the case of a little girl upon whose body an inquest was held, when the jury, without consultation, returned a verdict of "Death from burning," without imputing blame to anyone. It appears that, in the absence of the nurse, the child, standing on a chair, managed to light a piece of paper at the gas-pendant, with which she set fire to her hair, which was in curl-papers. The flame was soon extinguished, and the burns were not very severe, but death ensued in a few days. In order to prevent the possibility of such an accident in future, sunlight-burners near the ceiling have been substituted for the pendants in these dormitories. These burners have the double advantage of safety, and of materially aiding the ventilation of the rooms. There has been no kind of epidemic, but one little girl was attacked with smallpox. She was at once removed to a cottage with a nurse, who also took the disease; but both recovered, and no other case occurred. The ordinary deaths were attributed to the following causes: epilepsy, 12; various diseases of the heart and lungs, 15; brain disease, 4; diarrhœa, &c., &c. Mortality.

At present the general health is very satisfactory. Only 2 of each sex were in bed yesterday, and but 8 altogether are under medical treatment. The total number of epileptics is 140, 95 in the male, and 45 in the female division. We have again a very good report to make of the condition and management of the institution. Health.

The state of the patients, as regards clothing and personal cleanliness, was most creditable, and their cheerful and contented aspect showed that they were very kindly treated.

The staff of nurses and attendants is about the same as before, the numbers being ample. We were glad to find that the employment of married couples on the male side is continued, there being now 6 of them. We think that this number might be still further increased with advantage. Staff.

There were 370 patients assembled at dinner in the hall, all of whom behaved with the greatest propriety. The grace before and after the meal was very well sung, and the food (consisting of meat, vegetables, and pudding) was excellent.

In the workshops a large number of the males were busily employed in various ways, and all seemed to take great interest in their work. The skill shown by some of them is remarkable, especially as carpenters, tailors, and shoemakers. One of the young men having shown a great talent for drawing, stones and a lithographic press have been procured, and he has already executed several very creditable drawings, which have been printed. A fretwork-machine has been purchased, and a variety of useful and ornamental objects are now made with it. Employment and training.

The total number of patients employed is 343, viz., 239 males and 104 females—a very good proportion, considering how many are absolute idiots or mere children.

The arrangements for scholastic training remain as before, and prayers are read twice a day. The amusements are as usual.

Appendix (F.)

Earlswood Asylum.

All the wards were very clean and well attended to, and there were no bad odours anywhere. The 6th Class-rooms have been painted in cheerful tints, and greatly improved in appearance. The girls' school also has been painted, and similar work done in other places.

A necessary enlargement of the laundry has taken place. Steam mangles have been provided, and a new drying-closet has been constructed. Six new cottages have been built for the use of workmen, and works for sewage irrigation have been carried out. These are the principal structural changes since the last visit.

New hospital.

We are glad to learn that plans are now being prepared for the detached hospital, the erection of which we have long recommended.

It will be seen, from the above report, that the asylum continues to be maintained in a highly efficient and creditable state.

York Lunatic Hospital.

16 February 1876.

York Hospital.

This hospital, which admits, besides private patients, the paupers of the city of York who require asylum treatment, was this day visited by us. As far as we can learn, it has no regulations in conformity with the Lunacy Laws; the hospital is, therefore, without that guarantee for its proper management which the Legislature has expressly required. This matter has been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Committee in previous entries in this book without any satisfactory result, and we think that the attention of the Secretary of State should now be drawn to the subject.

The present number of patients in the hospital is 175, of whom 124 are of the private class, and 51 are paupers; the former consist of 73 gentlemen and 51 ladies, the latter include 20 men and 31 women. We have seen all, no one of either sex being absent on leave.

Of the private class, 7 males and 2 females have been admitted since our Colleagues were here in July last, and 7 paupers, of whom 4 were men. Only 1 pauper has been discharged during that interval (she was a woman), but 7 males and 4 females have been admitted of the private class. Four private patients of each sex have died, also a female pauper. Only one person was in bed on the male side, he is very ill; on the other side, in bed is an aged and infirm woman. Many of the patients are old and feeble cases; a very few epileptics are in the hospital, but several general paralytics. Much content prevailed in both divisions. We talked more or less to all the more intelligent of those under treatment, and listened to the few complaints which were made; but we need not notice them further than by stating that the quality of the tea, coffee, and beer is unsatisfactory to several patients—with some reason, we think, as to the last-named, which only we had the opportunity of tasting. The dinner was otherwise good, and it appeared to be generally approved. We were present when 90 persons, or thereabouts, of each

Appendix (F.)

York Hospital.

each sex dined together in the hall. We were also in No. 6 male ward when dinner was there put on table, and the food was the same.

Seclusion and restraint.

No person was in seclusion or under restraint during our visit, neither did any one conduct himself or herself otherwise than orderly. Three patients of each sex have been secluded, the males for 17 days, and the females for 5 days and 2 hours. There has not been a single instance of the employment of restraint.

Suicide.

A gentleman, lately admitted, and not previously thought by Mr. Gill to be disposed to suicide, attempted his life last night, by hanging himself, with his braces, from his bed-post, but was fortunately prevented from carrying out his object by a visit of the night-attendant. On looking at the entry in the case-book relative to this gentleman, we read that the medical certificate on which he was admitted states that "the patient has frequent feelings of a desire to destroy himself, which he can hardly control." He is now to occupy a bed in an associated dormitory, and we have cautioned the superintendent against leaving him alone, or without an attendant, until he is much better. While on this subject we would recommend the removal from all the single-rooms, as a general rule, of all such nails from the walls and doors as would afford to suicidally-inclined patients a ready mode of hanging themselves.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants consists of 14 men and 14 women, exclusive of a head-attendant of each sex; these numbers include a night-attendant in each division, but exclude two special attendants employed at night, one after the other, in watching a lady most dangerous to herself. We were told that changes on the staff were frequent, and we think that this should be obviated as far as possible. The wages on entering the service of the hospital are, we observe, for a good class of attendants, somewhat low, both for men and women.

In our passage through the building, we noticed some renovation of the interior, especially new carpets, painting, and papering, in No. 1 on the gentlemen's, and No. 2 on the ladies' side; but elsewhere there are many carpets much worn, and there is much need of fresh paint and re-papering. The hall particularly requires paint, and suitable decoration. There are also still, in both divisions, many of the old box-beds, which are both inconvenient and otherwise objectionable.

The means of amusement we find no fault with, and outdoor exercise appears to be freely given.

An advertisement has, we are told, been issued for tenders to build the new wings in place of No. 5 in each division, and an extension of the laundry department.

We abstain from any comment upon the state of the wards No. 5, since they will be shortly pulled down.

Mr. Gill appears to be popular with the patients, whose welfare he much considers.

The Retreat, York.

17 February 1876.

The Retreat, York.

We have passed the forenoon of this day and part of the afternoon in visiting this establishment, which has now on its books 135 patients, of whom 54 are in the male, and 81 in the female division. The average cost of maintenance is 23 *s.* 1 *d.* weekly. A large proportion of the cases are chronic, and many of the patients are far advanced in years, and suffering from bodily infirmity. According to the last registry, 10 males and 9 females are taking medicine. Two men were in bed to-day, and nine women.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants and nurses consists of 8 males and 11 females employed in charge of particular patients, and of them only, 10 men and 12 women (exclusive of domestics) for general service, and a night attendant of each sex.

We saw all those under care and treatment here, with the exception of two gentlemen and four ladies absent on leave: and even the more excitable were tranquil during our stay in the wards. The clothing of all was generally satisfactory, and complaints were limited to the subject of detention. No case, however, calls for our interference on this point.

We saw dinner served in several rooms; the fare was good, and the service proper.

Restraint and seclusion.

No patient was under restraint or in seclusion; the former mode of treatment has not been resorted to since last visit, and only one patient (a lady) has been secluded, and for two hours only.

The house was inspected by us throughout, and as we discharged that duty, we spoke to every patient in residence; with several of each sex we had separate interviews. The rooms were perfectly clean and well-ventilated, and there was much substantial comfort in the general arrangements of the interior, that portion of the building occupied by the more intelligent cases being of course better furnished than the rest.

Amusements.

The provision for reading and in-door daily amusement is, however, we think, not sufficiently liberal in some of the wards occupied by those least inclined to employ themselves in any proper way. Associated entertainments are given weekly; they include concerts, lectures, and dances.

Improvements.

Adverting to structural improvements, we may mention that the new building, on the site of "The Lodge," is far advanced towards completion; the entire refitting of the general kitchen is also in progress.

Since our Colleagues were here, in April last, the admissions have been 8 of men, 12 of women; 2 men have been discharged, and 5 women; and the deaths of 5 men and 9 women are registered. The only cause of death which it is necessary for us to mention is the

Suicide.

suicide of a gentleman; the sudden death of another, from heart disease,

case, was also the subject of a coroner's inquest. Both these events were, at the time, communicated to our Board. The gentleman who destroyed himself (by hanging) was not then believed to have a suicidal inclination. In conclusion of our report, we should state that this establishment has now upon its books 72 cases for whom less is paid than their cost of maintenance; and 22 cases are received for 8 *s.* weekly per head, paid on their behalf by the special meetings to which they, as Friends, belong.

Appendix (F.) The Retreat York. Suicide.

Appendix (G.)

HOSPITALS.

STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE and Average Weekly Cost

Note.—These Accounts do not include Charges

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.	Furniture and Bedding.
CHESHIRE:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	1,757 6 7	1,698 7 -	6,795 4 1	1,279 5 7	73 13 9	1,149 12 6	989 5 9
DEVONSHIRE:							
Wonford House, Exeter -	862 10 -	1,181 5 4	3,822 2 4½	498 3 9	51 19 6	612 - 1	746 7 7
GLOUCESTERSHIRE:							
Barnwood House, Gloucester.	918 - -	1,096 12 6	2,833 16 4	667 - 8	60 7 3	547 12 5	833 16 2

Appendix (G.)

HOSPITALS.

per Head during the Year ending 31st December 1876.

for Building, Repairs, Rent, Rates, or Taxes.

Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Hospital).	Total.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Number of Patients Resident during the Year.			Average Weekly Cost per Head.
					Private.	Pauper.	Total.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.				£. s. d.
4,271 6 1	61 5 11	17,952 15 5	Laundry department (cost of labour included).	526 - 1	170	-	170	2 - 7
			Clothing - { Patients' - - - -	1,614 15 11				
			{ Attendants' - - -	118 12 8				
			Garden and farm (cost of labour included)	491 8 -				
			Carriage of goods and travelling - -	364 10 11				
			Stationery, postage, and printing - -	66 18 3				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.) - - - - -	974 12 4				
			Sundries - - - - - - -	111 7 11				
			Total - - £.	4,271 6 1				
1,139 12 6	77 5 5½	8,336 15 7½	Clothing - { Patients' - - - -	35 7 6	98	-	98	1 12 8½
			{ Attendants' - - -	107 5 4				
			Garden and farm (not including cost of labour).	54 6 10				
			Stationery, postage, and printing - -	} 136 1 7				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.).					
			Water - - - - - - - -	40 - -				
			Fire insurance - - - - -	17 3 -				
			Interest - - - - - - -	706 11 9				
			Incidental - - - - - - -	42 16 6				
			Total - - £.	1,139 12 6				
2,499 14 1	102 2 4	9,354 17 1	Laundry department (including cost of labour).	491 19 5	101	-	101	1 15 7½
			Clothing of patients - - - -	636 13 8				
			Garden and farm (including cost of labour).	303 16 7				
			Carriage of goods and travelling - -	75 7 5				
			Stationery, postage, and printing - -	95 12 -				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.) - - - - -	616 5 9				
			Water - - - - - - -	82 1 10				
			Sundries - - - - - - -	197 17 5				
			Total - - £.	2,499 14 1				

Appendix (G.)—Hospitals.—Statement of Expenditure, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.	Furniture and Bedding.
Lancashire:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Liverpool Royal Lunatic Hospital.	260 - -	280 12 -	1,474 5 11	181 1 -	10 6 -	277 - -	200 2 10
Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster. (*a*)	1,237 17 5	2,059 12 2	4,259 18 5	108 11 8	31 8 9	735 7 6	- - -
Lincolnshire:							
Lincoln Lunatic Hospital -	363 6 -	624 11 -	1,803 7 10	343 2 7	23 7 8	276 13 6	513 12 2
Middlesex:							
St. Luke's Hospital, Old-street, London.	1,271 - -	1,523 1 10 (*b*)	4,197 1 3	996 16 6	83 12 3	784 9 8	341 17 2

(*a*) *See* note, page 362. (*b*) Including gratuities and pensions.

during the Year ending 31st December 1876—*continued.*

Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Hospital).	Total.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Number of Patients Resident during the Year.			Average Weekly Cost per Head.
					Private.	Pauper.	Total.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.				£. s. d.
429 3 –	– – –	3,112 10 9	Laundry department (including cost of labour).	125 7 6	39	–	39	1 10 9
			Clothing of attendants	25 18 –				
			Garden (including cost of labour)	90 6 4				
			Stationery, postage, and printing	14 7 11				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	33 10 –				
			Insurance from fire	9 5 –				
			Water rent	9 8 3				
			Incidentals	109 –				
			Soap for house	12 –				
			Total £.	429 3 –				
3,393 18 11	365 – 2	11,461 14 8	Clothing { Patients' / Attendants'	687 17 4	240	32	272	– 16 2½
			Garden and farm (not including cost of labour).	473 7 8				
			Carriage of goods and travelling	50 5 8				
			Stationery, postage, and printing	368 19 3				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	9 8 3				
			Water	112 6 2				
			Workshops	260 9 6				
			Crockery, &c.	37 4 4				
			Necessaries (including laundry stores)	102 18 –				
			Office salaries and wages	740 3 –				
			Advertisements	272 13 9				
			Sundries	269 6 –				
			Total £.	3,393 18 11				
1,095 2 3	– – –	5,043 3 –	Laundry department (not including cost of labour).	45 2 7	66	–	66	1 9 5
			Clothing of patients	806 3 8				
			Garden seeds	16 2 –				
			Stationery, postage, and printing	85 12 4				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	24 7 –				
			Mops, brooms, and brushes	44 19 2				
			Straw	1 5 –				
			Water	8 11 9				
			Sundries	62 18 9				
			Total £.	1,095 2 3				
688 12 5	– – –	9,796 11 1	Garden and farm (including cost of labour)	39 7 4	185	–	185	1 – 4¼
			Stationery, postage, and printing	154 15 –				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	67 8 6				
			Gratuities to attendants (Sike's Fund)	39 – –				
			Oilmen's sundries	118 – 2				
			Soap	89 – –				
			Crockery and glass	44 8 8				
			Brooms and brushes	42 18 6				
			Miscellaneous	93 14 3				
			Total £.	688 12 5				

Appendix (G.)—Hospitals.—Statement of Expenditure, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.	Furniture and Bedding.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
NORFOLK:							
Bethel Hospital, Norwich.	392 - -	265 15 -	1,515 - 5	205 14 6	- - -	149 14 9	61 19 1
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE:							
General Lunatic Asylum, Northampton.	2,262 19 10	2,713 - 10	8,066 3 6	1,634 12 -	53 14 11	1,286 17 4	1,740 13 9
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE:							
The Coppice, Nottingham.	580 - -	631 16 ½	2,144 16 9½	272 - -	64 12 10	338 11 1	309 16 9

during the Year ending 31st December 1876—*continued.*

Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Hospital).	Total.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Number of Patients Resident during the Year. Private.	Pauper.	Total.	Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.				£. s. d.
285 10 4	- - -	2,875 14 1	Laundry department (including cost of labour).	51 13 1	72	3	75	- 14 9
			Garden and courts (including cost of labour).	65 14 6				
			Stationery, postage, and printing - -	10 5 2				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.) - - - - -	12 10 2				
			Helps in the House - - - -	30 - -				
			Baking and shaving - - - -	39 11 11				
			Earthenware, tinware, brushes, &c. -	35 15 2				
			Mats, table-linen, and papering - -	32 4 2				
			Sundries - - - - - - - -	7 16 2				
			Total - - £.	285 10 4				
3,181 13 4	- - -	20,939 15 6	Laundry department (not including cost of labour).	198 4 [illegible]	265	67	332	1 4 4
			Clothing - { Patients' - - - -	1,090 9 4				
			Clothing - { Attendants' - - -	141 10 8				
			Garden and farm (shrubs, &c.) (not including cost of labour).	15 13 9				
			Carriage of goods and travelling - -	489 7 11				
			Stationery, postage, and printing -	255 17 10				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.) - - - - -	269 - -				
			Pensions - - - - - - -	108 8 -				
			Water - - - - - - - -	146 18 8				
			Returns of board - - - - -	138 8 6				
			Infirmary subscription - - - -	[illegible] 6 -				
			Law expenses - - - - - -	20 - 6				
			Tour to seaside - - - - -	301 8 5				
			Total - - £.	3,181 13 4				
684 18 9½	99 13 7	4,926 19 2½	Laundry department (not including cost of labour).	96 1 -	64	-	64	1 9 7½
			Clothing of attendants - - - -	27 14 -				
			Garden and farm (including cost of labour).	383 3 10				
			Carriage of goods and travelling - -	34 15 4				
			Stationery, postage, and printing - -	38 15 8				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.). - - - - -	66 - -				
			Sundries - - - - - - - -	38 8 11½				
			Total - - £.	684 18 9½				

Appendix (G.)—Hospitals.—Statement of Expenditure, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.	Furniture and Bedding.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
OXFORDSHIRE:							
Warneford Asylum, near Oxford.	360 - -	414 10 4	1,397 8 11	265 10 -	15 14 5	301 4 1	241 6 2
STAFFORDSHIRE:							
Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, near Stafford.	967 14 -	1,546 13 5	3,953 19 2	1,243 19 6	54 15 3	1,046 14 11	627 5 4
SURREY:							
Bethlehem Royal Hospital, Lambeth.	2,880 17 8	2,057 10 6	5,134 14 2 (*a*)	1,086 - 3	263 14 7	1 662 15 2	1,979 15 10

(*a*) Including carriage of goods.

during the Year ending 31st December 1876—*continued.*

Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Hospital).	Total.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Number of Patients Resident during the Year. Private.	Pauper.	Total.	Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.				£. s. d.
676 5 2	54 - 1	3,650 19 -	Laundry department (including cost of labour).	77 17 1	57	-	57	1 4 7¾
			Garden and farm (partially including cost of labour).	323 16 1				
			Carriage of goods and travelling - -	5 2 2				
			Stationery, postage, and printing - -	61 9 7				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.) - - - - -	40 7 6				
			Annuity - - - - - - -	50 - -				
			Subscriptions - - - - - -	10 10 -				
			Insurance - - - - - -	7 13 -				
			Consultation fees - - - - -	8 8 -				
			Legal expenses - - - - -	31 16 6				
			Chapel - - - - - - -	20 - -				
			Miscellaneous - - - - - -	39 5 3				
			Total - - £.	676 5 2				
3,892 16 5	568 11 2	12,765 6 10	Clothing of Patients, amusements for patients, carriage exercise, excursions, &c. - - - - - - - -	1,454 4 11	140	1	141	1 14 10
			Clothing of Attendants - - - -	73 2 6				
			Garden and farm (including cost of labour).	1,871 19 4				
			Stationery, postage, printing, books, newspapers, &c.	144 7 7				
			Insurance - - - - - -	19 10 -				
			Mops, brooms, &c. - - - - -	27 14 4				
			Incidentals - - - - - -	103 10 5				
			Interest - - - - - - -	197 18 4				
			Total - - £.	3,892 16 5				
4,010 6 6	98 - -	19,577 14 8	Laundry department (including cost of labour).	1,417 14 -	270	-	270	1 7 10½
			Clothing and bedding - - -	1,345 17 11				
			Garden and farm (including cost of labour).	478 4 11				
			Stationery, postage, and printing - -	363 5 3				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, travelling, &c.) - - -	380 8 3				
			Steward's incidental expenses - -	24 16 2				
			Total - - £.	4,010 6 6				

Appendix (G.)—Hospitals.—Statement of Expenditure, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.	Furniture and Bedding.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Surrey (*continued*).							
Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, near Reigate. (*a*)	1,777 1 4	2,687 2 2	10,966 17 -	734 13 6	76 8 11	1,819 14 9	1,403 14 5
Yorkshire :							
York Lunatic Hospital -	661 - -	896 5 -	4,083 12 3	501 5 -	33 16 3	474 16 8	357 10 -
The Friend's Retreat, York	1,045 - -	1,489 3 6	4,437 9 10	- - -	71 1 8	627 16 3	536 17 8

(*a*) *See* note, page 362.

during the Year ending 31st December 1876—*continued.*

Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Hospital).	Total.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Number of Patients Resident during the Year. Private.	Pauper.	Total.	Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.				£. s. d.
8,536 6 4	133 14 4	27,868 4 1	Laundry department (including cost of labour).	1,048 10 4	599	–	599	– 17 10½
			Clothing of patients and attendants -	3,794 4 11				
			Carriage of goods and travelling - -	192 12 7				
			Stationery, postage, and printing - -	756 – 5				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.) - - - - -	77 1 5				
			Office salaries and wages - - -	1,522 8 9				
			Fees, visiting medical officers - - -	105 – –				
			Sundries - - - - - - -	208 5 5				
			Advertisements - - - - -	232 2 6				
			Total - - £.	8,536 6 4				
2,182 19 5	370 13 8	8,820 9 11	Laundry department (including cost of labour).	125 – –	124	50	174	– 19 6
			Clothing of patients - - - -	1,386 6 3				
			Garden and farm (including cost of labour).	438 – –				
			Stationery, postage, and printing - -	66 10 3				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.) - - - -	167 2 11				
			Total - - £.	2,182 19 5				
362 12 7	- - -	8,570 1 6	Printing, stationery, &c. - -	64 17 7	129	–	129	1 5 6
			Incidentals - - - - - - -	33 5 –				
			Use of pair of horses and carriage - -	200 – –				
			Soap, 10s. each - - - - -	64 10 –				
			Total - - £.	362 12 7				

Note. (Royal Albert Asylum, p. 354 ; Earlswood Asylum, p. 360.)

The following Note, which we have been requested to insert, applies to the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster, and to the Earlswood Idiot Asylum, near Reigate :—"It is important, in instituting a comparison between this Asylum and Hospitals for the Insane, to observe that its purposes and machinery are greatly different to them—a difference which necessarily entails increased cost. The inmates are for the most part children who require a large proportion of attendants on account of their age and frequent helplessness, and who are unable to render the service which is obtained from adult lunatics. The arrangements include a large staff of teachers for the educational part, and artizans to instruct in various trades. Moreover, there is superadded to the Charity, accommodation for patients of the higher classes, who require the increased attention which their payment justifies. The total expenses are necessarily increased by the dependence of the Asylum on charitable contributions, for the collection of which a special organisation is required."

Appendix (H.)

State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor.

6 October 1876.

State Criminal Asylum.

We, the undersigned Commissioners in Lunacy, report the result of our statutory inspection of the Broadmoor Criminal Asylum, in which we were engaged on the 5th and 6th of the present month. We visited all the wards and offices, saw and examined every patient, and made careful inquiry as to their treatment and the general management of the institution.

The patients resident, on the 6th, were 498 in number—394 of the male, and 104 of the female sex. The following Table shows the changes which have occurred among the patients since our visit on the 23rd October last year, a period of 349 days:—

	Certified to be Insane whilst awaiting Trial.			Found Insane on Arraignment.			Acquitted on the Ground of Insanity.			Reprieved on the Ground of Insanity.			Certified to be Insane whilst undergoing Sentences of Penal Servitude.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In the asylum, 23 October 1875	30	7	37	69	24	93	192	52	244	6	1	7	94	26	120	391	110	501
Since admitted, first time	6	1	7	9	–	9	14	5	19	–	1	1	8	1	9	37	8	45
Re-admitted	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	
Total under treatment	36	8	44	78	24	102	206	57	263	6	2	8	102	27	129	428	118	546
Recovered: And discharged, conditionally, to the care of friends	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	5	6
Recovered: And returned to prison to complete their sentences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	6	5	1	6
Recovered: And returned to prison for trial	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Not recovered, and removed to other asylums on completion of their sentences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	2	19	17	2	19
Died	1	1	2	2	–	2	6	2	8	–	1	1	1	2	3	10	6	16
Total discharged, removed, and died	2	1	3	2	1	3	7	4	11	–	1	1	23	7	30	34	14	48
Remaining under treatment, 6 Oct. 1876	34	7	41	76	23	99	199	53	252	6	1	7	79	20	99	394	104	498

	M.	F.	T.
Daily average number resident	392	108	00
Rate of mortality per cent. per annum on average number resident during the interval of 349 days	2·66	5·80	3·34
Proportion per cent. of discharges on recovery to the admissions, including those removed to prisons	18·91	75·00	28·88

Appendix (H.)

State Criminal lum.

Of the 54 patients admitted, 7 males were removed from Fisherton House, in consequence of a recommendation contained in our last report. It will be observed, also, that 8 of the men and 1 woman were of the convict class; but the rule prohibiting the long detention of male convicts remains in force, and with the very best results as regards the good order of the asylum and the comfort of the other patients.

We append a Table, in which the crimes of the 13 patients who have been discharged, or removed on recovery, are classified:—

Crimes.	Recovered					
	And Discharged.			And removed to Prisons.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Murder - - - -	–	*2	2	–	–	–
Wounding - - -	1	1	2	–	–	–
Larceny - - -	–	2	2	6	1	7
Totals - - -	1	5	6	6	1	7

* H. M. R., tried at Chester, in March 1871, for the murder of her child, and acquitted on the ground of insanity – discharged, conditionally, to the care of friends.

* M. A. B., tried at Oxford, in March 1876, for the murder of her child, and acquitted on the ground of insanity—discharged, conditionally, to the care of her relations.

Mortality.

The death-rate has again been very low, the number of deaths, calculated upon the average number of patients resident, being 2·66 per cent. in the male division, and 5·80 among the women—a mortality slightly below the average on the male side, but higher in the female wards. The number of the women is comparatively small, and the fluctuation in the annual rate of mortality is therefore greater than among the men, who are four times as numerous.

The asylum has been entirely free from epidemic diseases, and the general health of the inmates is at present satisfactory. As we passed through the wards, 22 men and 16 women were in bed, in consequence of bodily disease, and we saw every indication of their most careful medical treatment. It is the practice to make post-mortem examinations in every case, and the coroner always holds an inquest.

The following are the causes of death, as found by the juries:—

Date of Death	Initials.	Verdict of Jury.
15 January -	J O'B.	Died from consumption.
2 February -	F. R.	Died from tubercle and inflammation of lungs.
14 „ -	J. G.	Died from bronchitis and pneumonia.
17 „ -	H. R.	Died from pneumonia.
23 March -	G. W.	Died from epilepsy and hæmorrhage into the brain.
5 April - -	J. P.	Died from bronchitis.
16 „ - -	C. D.	Died from consumption of lungs.
19 „ - -	M. C.	Died from dropsy and heart disease.
3 May - -	C. W.	Died from paralysis.
7 „ - -	J. S.	Died from general paralysis.
16 June - -	H. W.	Died from consumption.
*5 July - -	J. H.	That deceased was accidentally suffocated on the 5th instant during an epileptic fit.
26 August -	D. R.	Died from epilepsy.
31 „ -	E. L.	Died from consumption.
15 September -	W. B.	Died from consumption.
17 „ -	E. S.	Died from disease of brain.

* The case of J. H., who died from asphyxia in an epileptic fit, on 5th July, was fully reported to the Commissioners in Lunacy, by letter dated 8th of July.

We have a very good report to make regarding the condition of the patients of both sexes, whose persons were clean, and their clothing excellent.

Even in the wards occupied by the most unfavourable classes, there was little or no excitement, and very few complaints were made to us, except by patients who were "in seclusion;" of whom there were 22 in the male, and 4 in the female division, many of these having been so treated for considerable periods of time. Of the whole number, 9 men and 1 woman were secluded on account of dangerous violence, and to prevent injury to others.

Seclusion.

It is proper to state that the term "seclusion" is applied to all cases in which a patient occupies alone any single-room or dormitory, or any portion of a ward with the door leading thereto locked during any portion of the 14 hours between 6 a.m. and 8 p.m., for any cause whatever. This seclusion is classed under three heads, viz.:—

1. Those secluded to ensure safe custody, and prevent injury to others.
2. Those in bed under medical treatment.
3. Those who occupy their rooms during a portion of the day, and have their doors locked to prevent the intrusion of others.

In all cases, every hour during which a patient, for any cause, is placed in seclusion is carefully recorded; and the following is a summary of the instances of seclusion occurring between the 24th of October 1875 to the 6th of October 1876, but applicable only to cases of seclusion under the first head:—

	Number of Individuals.	Number of Instances.	Number of Hours.
MALES:			
Sentenced to penal servitude -	20	1,208	11,196
Not sentenced to penal servitude -	43	2,352	20,698
	63	3,560	31,894
FEMALES:			
Sentenced to penal servitude -	5	242	1,101
Not sentenced - - - -	5	16	137
	10	258	1,238

As regards some few of the patients thus secluded, we find that they pass nearly the whole of their time alone in their rooms (some of which are darkened), except during exercise in the airing-courts, for periods of from one to three hours daily.

It is unnecessary on this occasion to repeat the objections we have often expressed regarding the employment of such frequent and prolonged seclusion, alleged to be indispensable in dealing with insane patients of the convict class; but we may here point to the fact, that of the 63 men who have been secluded since our last visit, only 20 had been sentenced.

Restraint.

No patient has been placed under mechanical restraint since our last visit.

Improvements have been effected in some of the strong-rooms, by which additional light is admitted; but, in our opinion, the ventilation is still insufficient in many of them, especially such as are used for prolonged seclusion.

The wards were clean and free from offensive odours, and many of them have been improved in various ways. No. 2 male block has been painted entirely by the patients themselves, aided by attendants, and No. 6 is in progress. The advantages to be derived by the employment of the patients in useful labour cannot be too strongly insisted on, and we trust all work safely within their capacity will be entrusted to them, instead of employing paid workmen.

Employment.

With a view to encourage industry among the inmates, an arrangement has been lately introduced which appears to be very judicious, and which we are glad to hear promises to be successful, and likely to tend to an increase of the numbers usefully occupied. Previously the workers were allowed a definite quantity of beer, but now this allowance has been withdrawn, and a scheme introduced by which the amount of work done by each patient is, as nearly as practicable, appraised at its actual value, and a proportion (varying from a twelfth to a sixth) is assigned to the patient, to be expended by him in obtaining such small and harmless luxuries as he may desire. Each working patient has a book of forms, in which his requisitions are made. The result has been a considerable increase in the amount of work done, and, notwithstanding the sums

of

of money given to patients, the total cost has diminished. The saving in the quantity of beer issued amounts to the value of 165 *l.* per annum. Appendix (H.) State Criminal Asylum.

We append a Table showing the numbers usefully employed, and how, during the month of August:—

Occupations.	Number Employed.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Making clothes for patients and attendants.	9	26	35
Shoemaking - - - - -	11	–	11
Making and repairing bedding -	6	16	22
Repairing linen - - - -	15	5	20
Making and repairing furniture -	6	–	6
Painters - - - - -	8	–	8
Whitesmith - - - - -	1	–	1
Printer - - - - - -	1	–	1
Winding and repairing clocks -	1	–	1
In the garden, and on the terraces and farm.	27	–	27
In the kitchen, bakehouse, and stores	7	2	9
In the laundry - - - -	–	17	17
In cleaning the wards - - -	56	30	86
Coaling - - - - -	6	–	6

In addition to the foregoing, a large number are employed in reading, writing, drawing, music, and other pursuits, and patients from both divisions are collected in the hall, occasionally, to witness amateur theatricals and conjuring. This has been the case on four occasions since the last visit, the average attendance being about 135 of both sexes. Other amusements are provided, but at which the sexes are not mixed; and the asylum band, which is a very good one, plays once a week in each division. Amusements.

The arrangements for Divine Service remain as before, and the numbers attending in the chapel continue to be very low, the average congregation not exceeding 71 men and 26 women. There are, however, 19 Roman Catholics, 15 Wesleyans, and 4 Jews, for whom special services are given by their respective ministers. Divine Service.

From a return made to us, it appears that the actual number of attendants and nurses, of different ranks, employed on the 6th of October, was 76 in the male, and 22 in the female wards, of whom 9 males and 3 females were on duty by night, and 10 males and 3 females were away on leave. The arrangements for leave of absence are as follows:—Attendants of both sexes are allowed to be away one day in every ten, and all are allowed an annual holiday of seven days. The wages are liberal, and every effort is made to secure and retain the services of efficient persons. Attendants.

The large number of attendants employed in night-duty has, amongst other good results, the effect of greatly reducing the quantity of soiled and wetted beds. During the week ending the 6th of October, only 6 beds required changing in the male, and 13 in the female division.

There

Appendix (H.)

State Criminal Asylum.

There is no special organisation of attendants for the constant supervision of epileptic and suicidal cases during the night.* The total number of epileptics is at present 23, 22 of whom are of the male sex.

In our report last year allusion was made to the provision of means for the extinction of fire, and a recommendation was made that the working of the fire-engine should be frequently tested, and an organised staff be regularly exercised in its use. This recommendation was fully concurred in by the Council of Supervision, but, on attempting to carry it into effect, it was found that the engine was not within the control of the medical superintendent, but of the "Office of Works," so that no regulations or orders could be made in the matter—affording a very strong instance indeed of the inefficiency of the present arrangements in a matter of great importance. Some changes in the system are, we believe, under consideration, and we have little doubt that further inquiry would show many other disadvantages to be incident to the existence of a dual authority in an institution of this description.

The following returns relative to the cost of the establishment afford valuable information, and it is satisfactory to find that during the past year the annual charge per patient has been sensibly reduced. We recommend increased attention to the organisation of patients' labour, as the best means of further diminishing the cost of their maintenance:—

Cost.

The annual Appropriation Accounts show that, during the last five years, the net cost incurred, after deducting the sums realised and paid into the Exchequer on account of sales and rent, was as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Year ending 31st March 1872 -	29,408	10	3
" " 1873 -	29,245	6	10
" " 1874 -	30,407	18	–
" " 1875 -	30,488	9	10
" " 1876 -	29,106	13	2

If these amounts are divided by the average daily number of patients resident during those years, the net cost per annum of each patient appears as follows:—

During the Year ending	Average Number of Patients during the several Years.	Net Cost per Annum of each Patient.		
		£.	s.	d.
31st March 1872 - - -	491	59	17	10
" 1873 - - -	506	57	16	–
" 1874 - - -	511	59	10	1
" 1875 - - -	511	59	13	3
" 1876 - - -	503	57	17	3

* Memorandum. The words "in single rooms" should have been inserted by the Visiting Commissioners before the words "during the night." In fact, a system of continuous watching of these patients in associated dormitories has existed for some time at Broadmoor.

It

It will be observed that these figures show a slight although sensible diminution during the last year, notwithstanding that fuel and meat are both considerably dearer than they were five years ago.

The following schedule gives the details of the expenditure for the year ending on the 31st March 1876, arranged under the several sub-heads, as shown in the Appropriation Account, with the cost per patient under each head of service:—

Head of Service.				Expenditure.			Rate per Head for 503 Patients.		
				£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Salaries and wages				9,819	6	9	19	10	5
Rations for attendants				3,175	19	–	6	6	3
Uniform for attendants				644	8	5	1	5	7
Allowance in lieu of quarters				77	17	5	–	3	1
Victualling of patients				7,638	13	4	15	3	9
Tobacco				190	4	3	–	7	7
Clothing for patients				2,094	17	9	4	3	4
Bedding				519	4	11	1	–	8
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.				147	7	8	–	5	10
Gratuities to patients				5	10	–	–	–	3
Furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.				859	19	–	1	14	2
Fuel and light				2,895	18	10	5	15	2
Soap and cleaning articles				397	–	–	–	15	9
Rates and taxes				—			—		
Escort and conveyance of patients				133	7	3	–	5	4
Incidental expenses				503	15	1	1	–	–
Ordinary repairs of roads and fences				249	19	9	–	9	11
				29,353	9	5	58	7	1
Less receipts:—									
	£.	*s.*	*d.*						
Rent of cottages	86	15	8						
Sale of old stores	106	19	2						
Farm:—									
Excess of receipts over expenditure	53	1	5						
				246	16	3	–	9	10
Net expenditure and cost per patient £.				29,106	13	2	57	17	3

In conclusion, we have again the satisfaction of recording our opinion that the management of this important institution continues to reflect much credit on the resident medical superintendent and the officers acting under him.

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (I.)

Hospital for Lunatic Soldiers, Netley.

19 October 1876.

Netley Hospital.

We, the undersigned Commissioners in Lunacy, have to-day visited the Royal Military Lunatic Hospital at Netley. We have seen the patients, and have inspected the rooms they occupy, as well as the building generally.

Statistics.

The present number of patients here (15) is exceptionally small, but the arrivals from India which are shortly expected will no doubt considerably increase it.

The returns furnished to us show that since our Colleagues' last visit, on the 9th of February 1875, 293 patients have been admitted, 307 have been discharged, and 2 have died.

There were many who at the time of admission were in a weak and exhausted state, but we learn with satisfaction that the majority derived substantial benefit from the treatment here. As a means of testing the physical condition of a patient, a register of his weight at certain intervals is, no doubt, valuable; and we would suggest that a weighing-machine should be placed in the hospital, in order that such a register may be kept.

Of those discharged, 171 returned to their homes, 16 to duty, 19 were sent to Union authorities, and 101 to the Grove Hall Asylum.

Mortality.

The 2 deaths were from ordinary causes, and we are happy to be able to report that no serious accident has happened; and it speaks well for those who have care of the patients that such is the case, as we find that as many as 71 suicidal and 15 homicidal patients have been under treatment since the last visit.

Dietary.

We saw the patients both out in the airing-courts and at dinner. They were quiet and orderly in their conduct, and tidy in personal appearance. The dietary is a good one; but we observe that they have to drink their porter out of quart-basins, and we beg to recommend that pint-mugs should be substituted.

A few alterations with regard to the storage and the issuing of clothes seem to be needed. At present the men's kits are all kept at the Victoria Hospital, whereas much inconvenience would be saved if a good store-room for them were provided in this hospital. We noticed in the airing-court that one patient, recently admitted from Bedford Gaol, was dressed in the hospital clothes, but with only a pair of slippers on his feet. He was a man who might have been usefully employed in the garden or elsewhere, had he been provided with boots; but these articles must be bought by the patients themselves, and he, having come from prison, and being without money or credit, was unable to obtain any. He was thus debarred from occupation which would have been beneficial to himself as well as useful to the institution. We would suggest that a certain supply of

of boots should be kept in store in this hospital, and issued to such as are unable to provide themselves with them. Appendix (I).

Netley Hospital.

The rooms both for day and night use were clean and in good order, but the want of a day-room for violent patients continues to cause much inconvenience at times. This is a matter which was commented on in our reports for the years 1874 and 1875. We desire again to call attention to it, and to repeat the observations then made. Want of day-space.

We were surprised to find that the narrow barrack-bedsteads, only 26 inches wide, were still in use, for in May 1875 a communication from the War Office informed our Board a new pattern for them had been "sealed" at the end of the preceding January. Dilatory administration.

There is no commissioned officer here now, but the quarters provided for them are excellent. It seems that the necessity of going through a part of the building to which the ordinary patients have access, in order to pass to and fro, is strongly objected to by officers; and if this could be obviated, as it would seem that it could be without much difficulty, we think it would be a most advantageous alteration. Neither seclusion nor restraint has been resorted to since the last visit.

The following works have been completed:—

New Works.

1. The central bath-room, containing 6 baths. There are, however, defects relating to this which urgently require to be remedied. The floor is of stone, and there are no means of heating the room, which is, in consequence, so cold that men who have just returned from a tropical climate cannot be taken to it, except in warm weather. We therefore strongly recommend that a fireplace should be made, or a large stove, properly guarded, should be placed in it. The water-supply is also inadequate; the cistern only contains sufficient for 6 baths. Externally, the pipes, which carry off the water from the roof, empty themselves on to the ground, reducing it in heavy rain to a very swampy state. We would recommend that they should be connected with the adjoining drains.

2. The 3 water-tanks, which we thought might be dangerous for suicidal patients, have been covered in.

3. An increased flushing power for the water-closets has been provided, but the pipes that carry the water to the urinals, outside them, should be enclosed.

4. A pump has been put up in the North Court, by which the accumulated water from a rain-tank is pumped into the drains, and its influx into the furnace-room, as mentioned last year, is prevented.

5. The grounds on the east side have been much improved, and those on the south side are to be so likewise. A liberal supply of manure has been sanctioned; but, in order to get and keep them in a good state, grass-seed, bedding plants, &c. are of course needed. And if a small sum, of say 10 *l.*, were placed at the disposal of the medical officer, such necessaries might be obtained, as and when they are wanted, much more readily than they can be at present.

Divine Service.

There is a regular performance of Divine Service by the Church of England and Roman Catholic chaplains.

Appendix (I.)

Netley Hospital.

Every attention seems to be given to providing suitable amusement for the patients, both indoors and out-of-doors; and we have much pleasure in reporting our opinion of the judicious care and kindness with which they are treated by those in whose immediate charge they are placed.

We regret to learn that, under the regulations of the service, Sergeant-Major Gould is about to retire. He has for 20 years, with invariable kindness and good judgment, very ably discharged the duties of chief attendant of the lunatic hospitals here and at Fort Pitt, and we trust he may receive a pension that will be a substantial recognition of these long and meritorious services.

Appendix (J.)

Royal Naval Lunatic Hospital, Yarmouth.

17 July 1876.

In the course of a careful inspection of the Royal Naval Hospital made by us this day, we have seen each of the patients, and visited all the wards and offices. Yarmouth Hospital.

As on previous occasions, we have a very favourable report to make of the whole establishment, in which all needful appliances for the medical and moral treatment of the patients are liberally supplied.

The large airy sitting-rooms and dormitories, as well as the officers' cabins, and the single sleeping and strong rooms, are in the best order, and suitably furnished and decorated. The building continues to be kept in excellent repair. One of the wards is at the present time being cleaned and painted, and the patients who usually occupy it have been temporarily removed to some vacant rooms, where they are well accommodated.

No important structural changes or additions have been made since the last visit, nor, indeed, have been required, but the following list shows what has been done in respect of minor matters:—

1. The passages in A house, above and below, have been lined with wood and varnished. Structural Changes.

2. A door has been opened from bath-room into passage of E house, and the passage and hall warmed with hot water.

3. Porcelain (composite) sinks have been placed in A, B, and C houses for the sculleries.

4. Strong window-shutters have been fixed in four back-cabins in E house.

5. The day-ward in H house has been lined with cement.

6. The sculleries in H house have been floored with ornamental tiles.

7. Four water-taps have been fixed in the quadrangle for supply of water to wash the colonnade, &c.

We are glad to report that something has at length been done towards levelling and laying out the large piece of land to the east of the building, which has hitherto been of no use whatever to the hospital or its inmates. At the request of Dr. Macleod, a horse has been granted for the work; and for a considerable time past 8 of the patients, with one attendant, have been daily employed in levelling and removing the sand. They have already made fair progress, and it is to be hoped that the necessary funds will now be found for making plantations, and sowing the land with grass-seed. The soil is nearly all sand, and very poor, but might, no doubt, be greatly improved were the hospital sewage, which now runs to waste, to be employed in fertilising it.

Appendix (J.)

Yarmouth Hospital.

The patients now in hospital are 214 in number—viz., 43 officers and 171 seamen, &c.

Since our last visit, on the 20th of March 1875, 13 officers and 56 men have been admitted, 5 officers and 19 men have been discharged cured, and as many as 5 officers and 36 men have died, showing a mortality considerably higher than last year. As will be seen from the subjoined list, no epidemic or infectious disorders have prevailed: and this high death-rate must, as in former years, be principally accounted for by the large number of general paralytics constantly resident, amounting to 50 at the present time, of whom 17 are in bed.

The certified causes of death in the 41 cases above alluded to were:

Phthisis pulmonalis	11
General paralysis	24
Ordinary paralysis	1
Epilepsy	2
Debility	2
Suicide	1

Suicide.

The suicide was the result of gross neglect of orders by an attendant, who, although the patient had been given into his special charge by the superintendent, with precise directions that he was never to be left alone for a moment, absented himself without even giving notice to the other attendant in the ward. The patient at once found his way into the padded room, where stood a small ladder used for opening the window-shutters, and, closing the door, hung himself from the top round.

The attendant was dismissed, but not prosecuted, as so grave a dereliction of duty would seem to have deserved.

In consequence of the disobedience thus shown to the verbal and written orders given, the following standing order was printed, and every attendant in the building is served with a copy, for which he signs:—

"NOTICE.

"*To all Attendants and Others having Charge of Patients.*

"Attendants in charge of a ward where patients are present will never leave them without being relieved, and the patients handed over each one distinctly to 'the relief;' and attendants and all other persons having patients in their charge, either in any part of the building, or outside, must not lose sight of the patients until they hand them over, each one personally, to another attendant.

"*William Macleod,*
"Inspector General in charge of the Hospital."

Prosecutions for Assault.

In two cases prosecutions have been ordered against attendants for striking patients; but as the hospital does not come within the Lunacy Acts, they could only be tried for a common assault. In the first case a conviction was obtained, and a fine imposed, with costs; but the second attendant absconded, and got away to America.

We

We are glad to learn that the Admiralty are determined to prosecute in every case of this description.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants is as follows :—

Chief attendant	1
Head attendant	1
Ordinary attendants	27
Female attendants	2

Eighteen of these attendants have passed civil service examinations, and qualified for pensions.

The night-watch consists of three attendants—one in the officers' sick ward, and two in the seamen's ward, who go on duty at 8 p.m., and are relieved at 7 a.m. They go their rounds every two hours. At the 10-o'clock round the chief attendant accompanies them. Fleet Surgeon Dr. Whicher attends in the hospital at 10.30, and the Inspector General also makes night-visits at uncertain hours. A considerable quantity of food (37 pints) is provided every night for patients in the sick ward, which is given to the sick and wakeful, and found to subdue excitement and induce sleep, especially among the general paralytics. Milk and bread-and-milk are also largely distributed, and found very beneficial.

Amusements.

The arrangements for occupation and recreation have been before described, and remain as usual—lawn-tennis having, however, been lately introduced. There have been boating and fishing parties, &c.; and both officers and seamen, besides the associated entertainments given in the hospital, go to places of public amusement in the town. Parties of from 10 to 20 have thus been outside, on 31 different occasions.

Altogether 81 patients are usefully employed. If some more could be induced to work at the levelling of the eastern enclosure, it would, we think, be advantageous; but, owing to the number of general paralytics here, and also other feeble cases, it is, we are aware, not easy to increase the number of active workers.

About 80 patients attend Divine Service in the chapel.

We have derived much pleasure from our visit. The condition and management of this important hospital continues to reflect just credit upon Inspector-General Dr. Macleod, who accompanied us during our inspection, and gave us every information.

Dr. Whicher was absent on leave.

Appendix (K.)

Appendix (K)

Royal India Asylum, Ealing.

17 November 1876.

Royal India Asylum.

We, the undersigned Commissioners in Lunacy, have to-day visited this asylum, and have seen all the patients, and have inspected the different departments of the institution.

Statistics.

We have to report the following changes amongst the patients since our Colleagues' visit last year, on the 3rd of July:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted:			
Officers - - - - -	2	0	3
Private soldiers - - -	1	0	
Discharged;			
Officer - - - - -	1	0	1
Died:			
Officers - - - - -	2	0	9
Private soldiers - - -	7	0	

The officer discharged had recovered, and the deaths were the result of ordinary causes.

The numbers now here are: officers, 26; private soldiers, 69; and women, 15, one of the latter being a patient of the first class. We saw the majority of the male patients walking about in the grounds, and spoke to such as were willing to enter into conversation. They were, without exception, entirely free from excitement. No one complained of harsh treatment, and several expressed their content with the arrangements made for their care. These appear to be the same is before reported.

Parties, of such as are able to do so, walk out regularly. A theatrical performance is in preparation for Christmas, and such entertainments, as well as dances and concerts, are given periodically; in addition to which, on several evenings in the week, members of Dr. Christie's family associate with the officers.

Divine service.

We were informed that 4 officers regularly attend the parish church on Sunday; and for those who are not able to do so, there is, as before, a service in the house, by a clergyman, on the afternoon of that day.

The bodily health of the patients is good, the last return as to medical treatment giving 9 men and 1 woman as taking medicine.

Clothing.

In the tailors' and shoemakers' shops, respectively, there were 4 patients at work. The boots and clothes for the patients of both classes,

classes, as well as the uniforms for the attendants, are made on the premises. Appendix (J.)

Royal India Asylum.

The working-men are provided with suits of fustian for ordinary wear, but they have also tweed suits for Sundays, or when not at work. The dress, as well as the personal state of the patients of both classes, were, as regards neatness and cleanliness, quite satisfactory.

All the women, with one exception, are usefully employed. The rooms occupied by the patients are in excellent order, and the bedding clean and in good condition.

A small scullery has been added to the kitchen, by enclosing a portion of an adjoining yard; otherwise there has been no structural alteration, but the usual necessary repairs and renovation, by painting, papering, &c., have been carried out.

The diet allowed appears to be on a very liberal scale, and judiciously varied. We saw the dinners served to-day for both classes; it was well-cooked, excellent in quality, and appeared to give general satisfaction. Diet.

The suggestion in the last Report, that a military uniform should be given to the private soldiers, has not been followed, but that for providing the attendants with a dress distinguishing them from the patients has been adopted.

We have again the pleasure of expressing our opinion of the excellent condition and good management of this asylum, and of the benefit conferred on many, whose pecuniary means would not otherwise enable them to obtain the comforts and treatment, suitable to their social position, which are here provided for them.

Appendix (L.)

List of Workhouses visited by the Commissioners in Lunacy during the Year ending 31st December 1876.

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Berkshire	Abingdon	3	5	8
	Wallingford	6	3	9
Buckingham	Wycombe	7	8	15
Cambridge	Ely	4	5	9
	North Witchford	6	8	14
	Wisbeach	2	7	9
Cheshire	Altrincham	6	12	18
	Birkenhead	11	9	20
	Macclesfield	24	30	54
	Northwich	3	4	7
	Runcorn	2	10	12
	Stockport	56	68	124
	Wirral	1	1	2
Cornwall	St. German's	2	1	3
	Launceston	1	1	2
	Redruth	8	5	13
	Stratton	2	1	3
Cumberland	Cockermouth	9	9	18
Derby	Ashbourne	2	8	10
	Bakewell	6	5	11
	Belper	8	6	14
	Chapel-en-le-Frith	4	12	16
	Chesterfield	14	22	36
	Derby	11	9	20
	Hayfield	4	1	5
	Shardlow	3	1	4
Devonshire	Barnstaple	2	8	10
	Bideford	2	4	6
	Exeter	19	27	46
	Holsworthy	1	4	5

Appendix (L.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Devonshire—*continued.*	Honiton	1	5	6
	Okehampton	4	1	5
	Plymouth	35	45	80
	South Molton	4	2	6
	Stoke Damerel (Devonport)	14	30	44
	Tavistock	1	7	8
	Torrington	2	6	8
Dorset	Beaminster	–	5	5
	Bridport	3	2	5
	Cerne	–	–	–
	Dorchester	–	2	2
	Poole	13	11	24
	Sherborne	1	1	2
	Weymouth	13	10	23
Durham	Auckland	5	1	6
	Darlington	4	5	9
	Durham	3	5	8
	Sedgefield	1	3	4
	Stockton	8	10	18
	Sunderland	52	63	115
	Teesdale	5	11	16
Essex	Colchester	14	16	30
	Maldon	1	2	3
	Tendring	3	–	3
	West Ham	26	29	55
	Witham	1	1	2
Gloucester	Bristol	53	114	167
	Cheltenham	4	20	24
	Cirencester	12	11	23
	Clifton	59	108	167
	Dursley	8	6	14
	Gloucester	5	5	10
	Newent	6	5	11
	Stroud	16	19	35
	Tewkesbury	5	3	8
	Westbury-on-Severn	1	2	3
	Wheatenhurst	7	11	18
Hereford	Ledbury	2	2	4
Hunts	St. Neot's	3	6	9
Kent	Ashford, East	5	4	9
	„ West	8	5	13

Appendix (L.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Kent—*continued.*	Blean	1	1	2
	Bridge	2	5	7
	Canterbury	4	7	11
	Dover	10	9	19
	Eastry	5	18	23
	Elham	5	8	13
	Faversham	6	–	6
	Gravesend and Milton	9	7	16
	Greenwich	–	3	3
	Hollingbourn	3	4	7
	Hoo	1	–	1
	Lewisham	–	–	–
	Maidstone	29	24	53
	Malling	5	7	12
	Medway	11	33	44
	Milton	2	5	7
	North Aylesford	4	10	14
	Romney Marsh	1	–	1
	Sevenoaks	1	3	4
	Sheppey	4	2	6
	Isle of Thanet	6	27	33
	Tonbridge	5	5	10
	Woolwich	–	–	–
Lancashire	Ashton-under-Lyne	66	79	145
	Barton-upon-Irwell	9	13	22
	Blackburn	64	66	130
	Bolton	87	109	196
	Bury	71	100	171
	Chorlton	122	113	235
	Haslingden	33	36	69
	Liverpool, Dingle Mount	–	83	83
	„ Brownlow Hill	17	3	20
	Manchester, Old	7	2	9
	„ New	163	199	362
	Oldham	66	79	145
	Prescot	36	45	81
	Preston, Ribchester	55	–	55
	„ Fulwood	–	62	62
	Prestwich	7	18	25
	Rochdale, Marland	17	28	45
	„ Spotland	8	14	22
	Salford	45	83	128
	Toxteth Park	33	36	69
	Warrington	19	23	42
	West Derby	78	67	145
	Wigan	33	46	79

Appendix (L.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Leicester	Ashby-de-la-Zouche	2	2	4
	Barrow-on-Soar	4	7	11
	Billesdon	7	2	9
	Blaby	–	2	2
	Leicester	48	41	89
	Loughborough	5	6	11
	Lutterworth	4	1	5
	Market Harborough	10	4	14
Lincoln	Boston	10	21	31
	Bourn	7	4	11
	Grantham	1	7	8
	Holbeach	3	2	5
	Horncastle	4	7	11
	Louth	4	10	14
	Sleaford	6	4	10
	Spalding	7	10	17
	Spilsby	3	6	9
	Stamford	7	6	13
Middlesex	Bethnal Green	21	33	54
	Brentford	2	5	7
	Chelsea	2	11	13
	Edmonton	11	15	26
	Fulham	3	2	5
	St. George-in-the-East	5	18	23
	St. George's, Mount-st.	2	–	2
	„ Little Chelsea	1	6	7
	„ Wright's-lane	15	32	47
	St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury.	2	3	5
	Hackney	–	2	2
	Hampstead	1	1	2
	Hendon	3	1	4
	Holborn, Gray's Inn-lane	6	3	9
	„ City-road	–	25	25
	Islington, St. Mary	54	75	129
	Kensington	6	8	14
	London, City of	5	8	13
	Marylebone, St.	1	3	4
	Mile End Old Town	–	3	3
	Paddington	5	2	7
	St. Pancras	27	26	53
	Poplar	2	6	8
	Shoreditch, St. Leonard	3	5	8
	Staines	3	2	5
	Stepney	–	12	12

Appendix (L.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Middlesex—*continued.*	Uxbridge	18	7	25
	Westminster	4	3	7
	Whitechapel	3	11	14
Norfolk	Depwade	1	4	5
	Docking	3	1	4
	Downham	2	5	7
	Freebridge Lynn	1	4	5
	Guiltcross	1	3	4
	King's Lynn	1	8	9
	Norwich	31	38	69
	Swaffham	5	6	11
	Thetford	1	6	7
	Great Yarmouth	25	26	51
Northampton	Daventry	5	9	14
	Potterspury	4	6	10
	Towcester	1	3	4
Northumberland	Bellingham	–	1	1
	Berwick-on-Tweed	10	21	31
	Haltwhistle	1	4	5
	Hexham	4	6	10
	Newcastle-on-Tyne	34	37	71
Nottingham	Basford	18	16	34
	Nottingham	53	59	112
Oxford	Banbury	13	16	29
	Bicester	4	8	12
	Chipping Norton	–	1	1
	Headington	3	2	5
	Oxford City	6	9	15
	Thame	3	6	9
	Witney	4	13	17
	Woodstock	5	7	12
Rutland	Oakham	2	1	3
	Uppingham	2	2	4
Somerset	Axbridge	6	9	15
	Bath	53	46	99
	Bridgewater	5	9	14
	Chard	3	6	9
	Frome	12	25	37
	Langport	4	2	6
	Yeovil	9	10	19

Appendix (L.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Southampton	Alresford	1	–	1
	Alton	10	14	24
	Alverstoke	14	8	22
	Andover	3	9	12
	Basingstoke	6	6	12
	Hartley Wintney	3	7	10
	Hursley	3	–	3
	Petersfield	2	2	4
	Portsea Island	60	89	149
	Southampton	32	29	61
	Stockbridge	–	2	2
	Whitchurch	2	2	4
	Isle of Wight	16	20	36
	Winchester, New	3	6	9
Stafford	Burton-on-Trent	2	4	6
	Walsall	3	3	6
	West Bromwich	34	53	87
	Wolverhampton	55	59	114
Suffolk	Blything	9	2	11
	Hoxne	3	4	7
	Ipswich	8	14	22
	Plomesgate	3	2	5
	Wangford	1	2	3
Surrey	Camberwell, St. Giles	3	–	3
	Croydon	3	8	11
	Epsom	11	7	18
	Lambeth	11	13	24
	St. Olave's, Russell-street	1	11	12
	„ Parish-street	–	–	–
	„ Lower-road, Deptford.	–	–	–
	St. Saviour's, Mint-street	–	–	–
	„ Marlboro'-street.	2	2	4
	„ Walworth	–	6	6
	Wandsworth and Clapham	3	1	4
Sussex	Brighton	43	59	102
	Midhurst	1	2	3
	Petworth	1	2	3
	„ Kirdford	–	2	2
	„ Wisboro' Green	1	2	3
	Preston, East	2	9	11
	Thakeham	3	2	5
	Westbourne	2	5	7

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Warwick	Alcester	3	3	6
	Aston	18	23	41
	Atherstone	–	8	8
	Birmingham	106	129	235
	Coventry	3	16	19
	Foleshill	4	5	9
	Meriden	–	3	3
	Nuneaton	4	5	9
	Rugby	7	–	7
	Solihull	2	–	2
	Southam	5	6	11
	Stratford-on Avon	3	3	6
	Warwick	3	8	11
Worcester	Bromsgrove	1	7	8
	Droitwich	3	8	11
	Dudley	41	55	96
	Evesham	3	2	5
	Kidderminster	1	11	12
	Martley	5	7	12
	Pershore	–	7	7
	Shipton-on-Stour	5	3	8
	Stourbridge	14	19	33
	Upton-on-Severn	3	8	11
	Worcester	2	3	5
York, E. Riding	Bridlington	1	4	5
	Driffield	4	7	11
	Howden	4	3	7
	Kingston-upon Hull	14	16	30
	York	40	67	107
York, N. Riding	Guisboro'	3	5	8
	Helmsley Blackmoor	2	1	3
	Kirby Moorside	–	2	2
	Malton	4	2	6
	Pickering	2	3	5
	Scarboro'	4	12	16
	Whitby	2	4	6
York, W. Riding	Barnsley	9	14	23
	Bierley, North	17	33	50
	Bradford	46	64	110
	Bramley	7	10	17
	Dewsbury	4	7	11
	Doncaster	5	11	16
	Ecclesall Bierlow	13	7	20
	Goole	4	8	12

Appendix (L.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
York, W. Riding—*continued.*	Halifax	42	48	90
	Hemsworth	6	8	14
	Holbeck	9	6	15
	Huddersfield, Crossland Moor.	19	16	35
	" Deanhouse	10	19	29
	Hunslet	3	2	5
	Keighley	21	19	40
	Leeds	53	55	108
	Penistone	8	11	19
	Pontefract	2	6	8
	Rotherham	7	11	18
	Saddleworth	8	8	16
	Selby	1	6	7
	Sheffield	44	42	86
	Thorne	—	3	3
	Wakefield	7	7	14
	Wharfedale	10	5	15
	Wortley	4	11	15
WALES:				
Pembroke	Narberth	1	5	6
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS.*				
Herts	Leavesden	885	1,242	2,127
Middlesex	Clapton	195	137	332
Surrey	Caterham	827	1,082	1,909
	TOTAL	5,392	7,111	12,503

Number of Workhouses visited during the Year - 309.

* Workhouses within the meaning of the Act.

Appendix (M.)

Appendix (M.)

1. Metropolitan District Asylum, Leavesden.

Leavesden District Asylum.

15 November 1876.

We, the undersigned Commissioners in Lunacy, have made the annual visit to this asylum, and during the course of yesterday and to-day have seen the patients, and have inspected the wards, workshops, and other departments.

We find the numbers now here to be: men, 885; women, 1,242; total, 2,127.

Statistics.

The last visit paid by the Commissioners was on the 30th October 1875, since which time there have been the following admissions, discharges, and deaths:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	286	279	565
Discharged - - - -	42	24	66
Died - - - - -	91	77	168

Of those admitted, the county asylums have sent 85; the metropolitan district asylums, 304; and different unions and parishes, 176.

The discharged include 24 removed to county asylums, 12 who had recovered, 9 removed to the care of their friends, and 4 who were found not to be insane.

The rate of mortality, 8·99 per cent. upon the daily average numbers resident, has again been comparatively small, and somewhat lower than the favourable rate of the previous year.

The following were the assigned causes of death:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General paralysis - - - -	17	9	26
Epilepsy, and exhaustion consequent thereon.	7	9	16
Other forms of brain disease, including those having ended in ordinary paralysis and apoplexy.	31	27	58
Pulmonary consumption - -	15	9	24
Bronchitis and pneumonia - -	7	7	14
Heart diseases - - - -	1	8	9
Diseases of abdominal organs -	10	6	16
Other ordinary causes - - -	1	2	3
Casualties - - - - -	2	0	2
Total - -	91	77	168

Post-

Appendix (M.)

Leavesden District Asylum.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 74 of the cases.

The casualties which ended fatally were both from scalding. In the one case the man, a harmless working patient, who assisted at the farm-buildings, accidentally slipped into a copper of boiling-water. In the other case the patient was a general paralytic, who during the temporary absence, on a bathing-day, of the attendant from one of the infirmary bath-rooms, got into the bath and turned on the hot-water, scalding himself so extensively that he died in consequence. Coroner's inquests were held in the two above-mentioned, but in no other cases.

Casualties.

The asylum has been free from every form of contagious or epidemic disorder, and the health of the inmates generally is at present as good as can be expected, considering that as many of both sexes as 412 are epileptic, and 36 are suffering from general paralysis. During our visit only 9 men and 11 women were in bed, all being well accommodated and attended to in the excellent infirmaries.

Health.

Four feeble restless female patients were loosely tied by sheets in their chairs, to prevent their falling, and a few of both sexes wore soft canvas gloves, to prevent the habit of picking the skin, and as treatment for chilblains. No other form of restraint has been used. No one was in seclusion during our visit, but during the interval since our Colleagues were here last year, 23 men and 11 women have been secluded—the former on 73 occasions, and for a total duration of 696 hours; and the latter on 44 occasions, and for an aggregate of 228 hours. As a rule, this seclusion was employed where the patients were restless and apt to wander, as during the partial unconsciousness following epilepsy. Seclusion for violence is quite exceptional, patients requiring such treatment being immediately removed to the county asylums. Fifty men and 54 women were under medical treatment last week, and 230 men and 550 women were upon extra diet.

Restraint and seclusion.

The ordinary diet remains substantially the same as at the last visit, with the exception that the Committee have recently ordered the fish-dinner, given once a week, to be discontinued for a time substituting a dinner of boiled pork, with suet-pudding and potatoes.

Diet.

The returns given to us show that there are now 15 vacant beds in the male division, but that there are nearly 200 women in excess of the number for whom proper accommodation is provided. This, no doubt, is for the time unavoidable, owing to the sudden and unexpected removal here of many patients (chiefly women) from the district asylum at Hampstead, in order to admit of the reception there of patients suffering from smallpox. The result is, of course, great overcrowding and much discomfort, together with increased difficulties in securing proper management and order; and we cannot doubt that, should this state of things continue, the health of the patients would be prejudicially affected. We therefore think it most important that, as soon as the new asylum for Middlesex is opened, the patients here should be reduced to the number for which this asylum can adequately provide. We should, however, state that, notwithstanding this crowded condition, the patients in the female

Overcrowding.

Appendix (M.)

Leavesden District Asylum.

female division, as well as those in the male, were extremely orderly and quiet in their conduct.

Attendants.

One female attendant has been added to the staff, and two others, we were informed, are engaged, but we do not think that even these additions will be found sufficient to meet the requirements arising from so greatly increased a number of patients.

Whilst referring to the admission of patients from the Hampstead Asylum, we must not omit to mention that they have been removed here on no further authority than the order and medical certificate on which they were received there, and it seems, at least, a matter of doubt whether this is a legal and proper mode of procedure.

The wards were throughout very clean and well-ventilated, and the bedding was likewise clean and in good condition. Three blankets are allowed for each bed. Where a mackintosh is used, we found in some of the male wards that the arrangement was not universal, as it should have been, of placing a blanket between the sheet and the mackintosh.

On the male side, Blocks 8, 10, and 12, and on the female, Blocks 7, 9, and 11, have recently been warmed by hot-water apparatus, and in several wards in each division the walls have been painted and decorated in a cheerful but inexpensive manner.

The comfort of the patients would be further materially increased if more chairs, instead of the benches without backs, were provided.

Epileptics.

The arrangements for the special night supervision of the epileptics remain substantially the same as at the last visit, with, however, the adoption of the improvement there suggested, that the attendant on each of the four floors should remain on duty in the dormitory, and not in the small room adjacent. Tell-tale clocks, as recommended, have not yet been provided; but Dr. Shaw, who fully recognises their value, is devising an improved clock, which he hopes shortly to have brought into use. The screens between the beds have been lowered, but their entire removal, as recommended by our Colleagues, would be desirable.

Clothing.

The dress of both sexes was satisfactory, but as yet not many of the winter winsey dresses have been given out for the women, though we understand there is a good supply in stock.

The dinner which we saw served yesterday was of Austalian meat (cold), with greens and beer. Complaints respecting it were not made to us, and, generally, little was left on the plates.

Employments and amusements.

We had no complaints of rough or unkind treatment, but, as usual, many appeals for discharge. There are several cases here in which real improvement is noticed, and they will shortly be discharged. One man, a paralytic who has a suicidal tendency, will at once be removed to the asylum, and indeed an order and certificate for that purpose had already been signed.

We had returns given us of the numbers employed, from which it appears that 60 work on the farm, between 60 and 70 at trades, 15 in the laundry, and that, on the whole, 311 are usefully engaged. Three hundred and thirty-one women are occupied in work of different kinds, of whom 66 are employed in the laundry.

The

The amusement and recreation of the patients are well cared for. A new stage has been erected at the end of the laundry day-room, which is used as the recreation-hall. A burlesque is in preparation for performance at Christmas, and entertainments of this kind, as well as concerts and dances, are regularly given. Appendix (M.) Leavesden District Asylum.

Two hundred and sixty men and 370 women attend in the chapel on Sunday, and 70 epileptics of each sex go to the service specially given for them once a week. The Roman Catholics are occasionally visited, and mass performed by one of their priests; and the Jews are frequently seen by a rabbi. Divine Service.

A return furnished us shows that the cost of maintenance, including the amount spent on repairs of the building, was, for the half-year ending 30th September last, at the weekly rate of 7*s.* 3½*d.* per head.

The following alterations and improvements have been carried out since the last visit, in addition to those to which we have incidentally alluded:— Alterations and improvements.

The building of a new block, No. 12, for men; and the extension of the male infirmary, which includes a large room on the basement for upholstery work.

The erection of a Turkish bath. This, no doubt, will be found to be of much use. At the same time, we beg to direct attention to the great desirability of enlarging the present general bath-rooms, since, owing to the want of a greater number of baths, the regular bathing, with fresh water for each patient, is got through with difficulty.

In the new block, No. 12, on the male side, the dormitories are divided by low partitions into compartments containing four beds each. This arrangement, which will add to the comfort of the patients, has also been carried out in one of the dormitories of the Block 3 on the other side, and is, we understand, to be generally adopted.

We saw the hose applied to one of the external hydrants, but the pressure was insufficient to throw the water on to the roof of the building, and some means should, we think, at once be adopted to remedy this defect.

In conclusion, we have again pleasure in reporting that, subject to the remarks already made as to the present crowded state of the female division, the creditable condition and good management of the institution are fully maintained.

We regret to learn that there is a probability of the asylum being shortly deprived of the invaluable services of Sir W. Wyatt, as Chairman of the Committee, and also of the able and zealous superintendence of Dr. Shaw, who is a candidate for another appointment.

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2. Metropolitan District Asylum, Caterham.

12 October 1876. Caterham District Asylum.

Since our Colleagues visited this asylum, on the 29th of July 1875, 226 male and 248 female patients have been admitted, 71 males Statistics.

Appendix (M.)

Caterham District Asylum.

71 males and 49 females have been discharged, and 144 males and 126 females have died. These changes leave 827 males and 1,082 females, total 1,909 patients, resident at the present time, and being an increase of 84 since the last visit. To meet this, a new male block for 160 patients has recently been opened, and additions have been made to the infirmaries on both sides, giving a total accommodation of 2,066 beds, and leaving vacancies for 124 men and 32 women.

We passed two days in the inspection of the asylum, during which we saw all the inmates, and visited the wards and offices. Our report of the general condition of the establishment is a favourable one, and everything was in excellent order. There are, however, one or two structural matters which require attention. The slating of most if not all of the blocks is defective, and the ceilings of the upper floors were stained with moisture; in some places, indeed, the rain was coming through, and falling upon the floor beneath. There were also extensive signs of moisture in most of the water-closets, but we were informed that workmen are already employed in making the necessary repairs and alterations. The earth-closets, which are not found to answer, will all be removed.

Attention is required to the floors of some of the single-rooms used by wet and dirty patients, as they are at present offensive. Some less absorbing flooring should be substituted, and it would be well to remove the casings of the hot-water pipes, or, at any rate, to make some arrangement whereby access to the space below them could readily be obtained.

Improvements.

A great deal has been done to improve the internal appearance of the asylum. On both sides the walls of the wards have been painted and distempered, and the patient who has already done so much in the way of decoration is still engaged in making very clever frescoes on the walls. The corridor on the men's side has been painted. The much-needed increase in the bathing accommodation has been completed, giving 12 additional baths, and more dressing space for women; whilst for the men, besides more ordinary baths and a larger dressing-room, an excellent plunge or swimming-bath has been provided. A Turkish bath is also in course of construction.

With the exception of some noisiness in one or two cases, the patients were generally very quiet and orderly, and, except as to their desire for liberation, we had no complaints of any importance —certainly none in regard to harsh treatment on the part of the attendants and nurses.

Clothing.

The clothing was neat and good, but that of many of the working-men, although suitable enough for their employments, was not such as ought to be worn on Sunday, and we again recommend that Sunday suits be provided. We were surprised to find that neither neckties nor pocket-handkerchiefs were allowed. The need of the latter was plainly seen by the condition of some of the men's coat-sleeves.

Diet.

We saw and tasted the dinners on each day of our visit, and found the food of good quality, and properly cooked. The mode of weighing the meat for each ward is, however, defective. The custom

custom is for the cook to weigh the total quantities for each ward, with the bones, whilst the attendants who serve it weigh each portion without bones. The result is that, whenever solid meat is given, a certain number of patients cannot be helped, and they have to wait until some other food is sent to them. Appendix (M.) — Caterham District Asylum.

In a male ward we found about 25 men, who had thus not received their proper dinner, and who had to wait upwards of an hour before they obtained any food; and this, when served, was nearly cold, and not such as it should have been. This is a matter which should be attended to at once. The fish-dinner, which was formerly given once a week, has been discontinued, and meat or pudding has been substituted. Fish, however, is still given, in some quantity, as an extra, or for the sick. The tea is served in large open cans, which are not suitable for keeping it hot, nor are they convenient to pour from.

The general health has been good, but there is the usual large proportion of paralytic and epileptic cases; a return furnished to us giving altogether 213 of the former, and 503 of the latter. We found 22 men and 40 women in bed, and 103 men and 114 women were taking medicine, or under special medical observation. Health.

The arrangements made for the care of the epileptic during the night remain as before reported, and we have only to hope that some more effectual means of supervision will ere long be adopted. Epilepties.

The following are the registered causes of death, viz.: 75 from general paralysis, 20 from ordinary paralysis, 4 from apoplexy, 30 from epilepsy, 26 from pulmonary consumption, 29 from other forms of pulmonary ailment, 8 from heart disease, 10 from diarrhœa and exhaustion, 47 from senile decay, and the rest (21) from various causes. Mortality.

Inquests have been held in three cases, viz.:

1. On the body of a man who died suddenly from syncope; 2. On a woman who was suffocated by impaction of food in the windpipe; 3. On a woman who was suffocated in an epileptic fit. Inquests.

This was a case exemplifying the necessity for better night supervision.

The patients evidently receive all necessary care and attention, as regards the medical treatment for their mental and bodily infirmities; but the case-books afford little or no information—indeed, the form of them is not suitable for such entries as ought properly to be made from time to time. The greatest inconvenience is experienced, owing to the imperfect forms which accompany the patients on admission, and which convey no information whatever as to the duration or cause of the malady, nor any history of the case.

We learn that, as a rule, the friends of patients object to post-mortem examinations, so that only 17 have been made since our last visit. We made inquiry as to the disposal of bodies after death, and visited the post-mortem room and mortuary chapel near the burial-ground. The arrangements are not such as they should be, and a decent room properly fitted up, where relatives may see the bodies Post-mortem examinations.

Appendix (M.)

of their friends before burial, is urgently needed. At present the only place where they can do so is the post-mortem room.

Caterham District Asylum. Post-mortem examinations.

The arrangements for occupation and recreation remain as before, though the numbers employed have been increased. A further increase might probably be effected if the workshops were of larger dimensions.

Occupations, &c.

Altogether, including ward-helpers, 300 men and 415 women are returned as doing useful work.

The laundry has the services of 10 men and 68 women, in addition to the paid servants; and it will be seen how heavy is the work done in this department, when we state that, besides the ordinary changes of linen, the number of wet and dirty beds, during 24 hours on the 10th and 11th instant, amounted to 152 in the male, and 421 in the female division. We have no doubt whatever that this enormous amount of soiled beds might be largely diminished by an increase in the number of night-attendants (at present 3 on the male, and 4 on the female side).

The important principle of affording this class of inmates frequent and varied means of amusement has not been neglected, and associated entertainments are given once and sometimes twice a week. The wards are well supplied with games and outdoor amusements, and country walks are encouraged.

It was stated in the last Report that hydrants had been fixed round the building. Since that time a fire-brigade has been organised, and there is a fireman resident on the premises. On the second day of our visitan alarm of fire was given, and within two minutes the hose was fixed, and the water playing upon the recreation-hall.

We are glad to learn that the patients are, on the whole, often visited by their friends and relatives; the average numbers coming to the asylum on ordinary visiting-days being about 90, whilst on bank holidays as many as 600 attend.

Every patient had an opportunity of speaking to us, and amongst those who came forward we specially noticed the following, who in our opinion are not such cases as the Metropolitan Asylums were intended to provide for, nor for whose care and management the arrangements of the establishment are suitable, viz.:—[*Here follow the names of nine patients.*]

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3. Metropolitan District Asylum, Clapton.

14 December 1876.

Clapton District Asylum.

The imbecile pauper children chargeable to metropolitan unions, and temporarily accommodated at the London Orphan Asylum in Clapton, were to-day inspected by us.

At the date of the Commissioners in Lunacy's last visit, viz., on the 20th October 1875—

Appendix (M.)

Clapton District Asylum. Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
There were in this asylum - -	155	128	283
There have been since admitted -	96	55	151
	251	183	434
There have been since discharged—			
To other district asylums, being over 16 years of age, and incapable of learning - - - - -	13	2	15
To care of friends - - - -	8	6	14
To county asylums - - -	0	2	2
For other reasons - - - -	9	10	19
	30	20	50
Deaths - - - - - - -	26	26	52
	56	46	102
Remaining to-day in the asylum -	195	137	332

The causes of deaths recorded appear as follow:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Epilepsy - - - - -	2	6	8
Other forms of brain disease -	4	3	7
Pulmonary consumption and tuberculosis - - - -	14	14	28
Disease of heart - - -	0	1	1
Disease of abdominal organs -	5	2	7
Measles - - - - - -	1	0	1
	26	26	52

Death rate.

Post-mortem examinations were made in nearly every instance. It will be seen that the death-rate has been high, and this is accounted for, in Dr. Beach's opinion, by the excessive cold of last winter having caused various diseases of the lungs (of which it will be seen no less than 28 died), and the weak and helpless condition in which many patients were received.

Of epidemic or contagious diseases there have been 7 cases of scarlet-fever, 3 of typhoid, 3 of smallpox, 40 of measles, and 7 of ophthalmia.

Condition of Asylum.

We went over the whole building, inspecting the day-rooms, dormitories, hospital, chapel, and offices. In some parts the ventilation was defective, more especially in the nurseries, where most of the children are of faulty habits, and the rooms are, structurally,

Appendix (M.)

Clapton District Asylum.

not well adapted for this class. Generally the asylum was in as good condition as can be expected in a building taken only for temporary use until the new asylum at Darenth is completed, which will not be for the next two years.

The bedding was sufficient in quantity, but not, in some instances, as clean as it should be. Many of the mattress-cases were much stained, having, as we were informed, been received in this state from the Hampstead Hospital. We were assured that, by degrees, new cases are being provided, and the hair re-picked. The water-proof sheets also generally require renewal. With the present defective and very inadequate provision, both in the laundry and washhouse, for the requirements of so large an establishment (8,000 articles being sent to the wash weekly), it is no matter of surprise that the sheets and other articles were not, in many instances, as clean as they should be; and upon going into the laundry we found the small drying-closet (with only three horses), under repair, and a large heap of linen, &c., on the floor of the washhouse, which could not be dried. The impossibility of getting the washing properly done is so obvious, that we beg to direct the immediate attention of the Committee to this matter. At a trifling cost we think that the washhouse might be extended into the yard, and room thus provided for the enlargement of the drying-closet, the fittings for which might afterwards be utilised at Darenth.

Defective laundry.

Much has been done, under great difficulties, to train and educate such of the children in this asylum as are capable of instruction or improvement; and the helpless and feeble, forming a large proportion, are well-nursed, and under careful medical supervision. On the whole, the health is now fairly good, and comparatively few were confined to bed.

Health and training.

One case of smallpox was recently admitted, but at once removed, and there has not been any spread of the disorder. Dr. Beach has prudently declined, for the present, admitting fresh patients, and has also put a stop to the visits of friends; the only fear therefore is, that the disorder might be introduced by the nurses, who, we think, should be warned to avoid, as far as possible, going into houses in districts where the disease is prevalent. All the children and staff have been carefully vaccinated, and we have suggested, as a further precaution, that Dr. Beach should examine the marks on the arms, and re-vaccinate wherever they are doubtful.

Three cases of typhoid fever have, it will be seen, occurred since the last visit. The drainage of the building appears still to be a constant source of anxiety by reason of its defects.

We were present in the schools, where about 150 children were receiving instruction in various ways under the female teachers. Besides the substantial benefit the children derive from the scholastic system here employed, we are glad to find that their physical training is not neglected, and that classes are regularly exercised in various ways, and especially, under the instruction of a drill-master, in the use of wooden dumb-bells, as employed in America.

Employment.

All the clothes, shoes, &c. are made and repaired on the establishment; and in the various shops 64 boys are engaged as tailors, shoemakers,

shoemakers, and carpenters; fewer of the girls, however, are usefully employed. Appendix (M.)

The dietary is still liberal, and very rightly so; the only change has been the more extended use of milk, instead of beer, at dinner. We saw 150 of both sexes at this meal, which was good, and properly served. The clothing and personal state of the children were, on the whole, satisfactory. Clapton District Asylum. Dietary.

Concerts and dances are frequently given to the children, and a pantomime and Christmas-tree are prepared. During the summer 50 were sent to Epping Forest to a picnic, and in fine weather many were taken out for walks beyond the playgrounds, which are very insufficient in size, and not in very good order. Amusements and exercise.

Amongst the improvements since the last visit, a water-closet for each sex, containing 17 seats, has been constructed, several rooms have been coloured, the store-closets have been fitted up, and a few prints and an aviary have been provided in the wards. Improvements.

Appendix (N.)

LIST of all COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES in *England* and *Wales*, with the Names of the Medical Superintendents, Licensees, Clerks to Committees of Visitors, and Clerks to Visitors of Licensed Houses. (Corrected to date of publication, 1877.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.	WHERE SITUATE.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS	CLERK TO COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	Arlesey, Baldock	E. Swain, L.R.C.P. Ed.	F. G. Butler, St. Neots.
Berks (Reading, and Newbury)	Moulsford, Wallingford	R. B. Gilland, M.D.	J. T. Morland, Abingdon.
Bucks	Stone, Aylesbury	John Humphry, M.R.C.S., L.M.	A. Tindal, Aylesbury.
Cambridge (Co. and Boro') and I. of Ely	Fulbourn	G. M. Bacon, M.D.	C. Francis, Cambridge.
Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.	Carmarthen	G. J. Hearder, M.D.	C. H. Hughes, The Asylum.
Chester	Chester	J. H. Davidson, M.D.	J. E. Edwards, The Asylum.
„	Parkside, Macclesfield	P. M. Deas, M.D.	A. C. Procter, The Asylum.
Cornwall	Bodmin	Rd. Adams, L.R.C.P. Ed.	S. Hicks, The Asylum.
Cumberland and Westmoreland	Carlisle	J. A. Campbell, M.D.	T. H. Hodgson, Carlisle.
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	Denbigh	W. Williams, M.B.	J. Robinson, The Asylum.
Derby	Mickleover, Derby	J. M. Lindsay, M.D.	J. Barber, Derby.
Devon	Exminster	G. J. S. Saunders, M.B.	T. E. Drake, Exeter.
Dorset	Dorchester	J. G. Symes, M.R.C.S.	John Brown, South-street, Dorchester.
Durham	Sedgefield, Ferry Hill	R. Smith, M.D.	John Watson, Clerk of the Peace Office, Durham.
Essex	Brentwood	Donald Campbell, M.D.	J. M. Gepp, Chelmsford.
Glamorgan	Bridgend	H. T. Pringle, M.D.	T. T. Lewis, Bridgend.
Gloucester	Gloucester	E. Toller, M.R.C.S.	B. Shadgett, The Asylum.
Hants	Knowle, Fareham	J. Manley, M.D.	F. W. Aylen, The Asylum.
Hereford (County and City)	Hereford	T. A. Chapman, M.D.	E. Browning, The Asylum.
Kent	Barming Heath, Maidstone	F. P. Davies, M.B.	Messrs. Beale & Hoar, Maidstone.
„	Chartham, Canterbury	R. Spencer, L.R.C.P.	Allen Fielding, Canterbury.
Lancaster	Lancaster Moor	D. M. Cassidy, M.D.	John Sharp, Lancaster.
„	Rainhill, Prescot	T. L. Rogers, M.D.	T. Martin, 48, Castle-street, Liverpool.
„	Prestwich, Manchester	H. R. Ley, M.R.C.S.	F. C. Hulton, Manchester.
„	Whittingham, Preston	Joseph Holland, F.R.C.S.	F. C. Hulton, 34, Winckley-square, Preston.

Leicester and Rutland	Leicester	J. Buck, M.R.C.S.	W. N. Reeve, Leicester.
Lincoln	Bracebridge, Lincoln	E. Palmer, M.D.	R. Toynbee, Lincoln.
Middlesex	Colney Hatch	E. Sheppard, M.D., and W. G. Marshall, F.R.C.S.	J. S. Skaife, 300, Upper-street, Islington.
„	Hanwell	H. Rayner, M.D., and J. P. Richards, M.R.C.S.	R. W. Partridge, The Asylum.
„	Banstead	J. C. Shaw, M.D.	R. W. Partridge, 4, Park-terrace, Hanwell.
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor	Abergavenny	D. M. McCullough, M.D.	S. Browning, The Asylum.
Norfolk	Thorpe, Norwich	W. C. Hills, M.D.	P. E. Hansell, The Close, Norwich.
Northampton	Berrywood, Northampton	G. Millson, L.R.C.P.	H. P. Markham, Northampton.
Northumberland	Cottingwood, Morpeth	T. W. McDowall, M.D.	J. I. Archer, Alnwick.
Notts	Nottingham	W. P. S. Phillimore, M.B.	Kemp Sanby, The Asylum.
Oxford (Abingdon, Oxford City, and Windsor).	Littlemore, Oxford	R. H. H. Sankey, M.R.C.S.	J. M. Davenport, Oxford.
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury. Bridgnorth, and Wenlock).	Bicton, Shrewsbury	A. Strange, M.D.	G. De Courcy Peele, Shrewsbury.
Somerset (and Bath)	Wells	C. W. C. M. Medlicott, M.D.	B. Duke, The Asylum.
Stafford	Stafford	W. T. Pater, M.R.C.S.	J. Tilston, The Asylum.
„	Burntwood, Lichfield	R. A. Davis, M.D.	C. R. Middeck, The Asylum.
Suffolk	Melton, Woodbridge	W. Eager, L.R.C.P.	J. Cherry, Bury St. Edmunds.
Surrey	Wandsworth	J. S. Biggs, M.D.	S. Bridgland, The Asylum.
„	Brookwood, Woking	T. N. Brushfield, M.D.	J. Cartledge, Magistrates' Clerks' Office, Richmond.
Sussex	Hayward's Heath	S. W. D. Williams, M.D.	H. Jones, Lewes.
Warwick	Hatton, Warwick	W. H. Parsey, M.D.	R. C. Heath, The Asylum.
Wilts	Devizes	J. W. Burman, M.D.	A. G. Meek, Devizes.
Worcester	Powick, Worcester	J. Sherlock, M.D.	M. Curtler, Sansome-place, Worcester.
York, N. Riding	Clifton, York	J. T. Hingston, M.R.C.S.	John Holtby, York.
„ W. Riding	Wakefield	H. C. Major, M.D.	J. H. Dixon, Wakefield.
„ „	Wadsley, Sheffield	S. Mitchell, M.D.	A. Thomas, Sheffield.
„ E. Riding	Beverley	R. Greene, L.R.C.P.	F. Hobson, Beverley.
BOROUGHS.			
Birmingham	Birmingham	T. Green, M.R.C.S.	W. F. Knight, The Asylum.
Bristol	Stapleton, Bristol	G. Thompson, L.R.C.P.	J. F. Williams, Bristol.
Hull	Hull	J. A. Wallis, M.B.	A. Iveson, Police Court, Hull.
Ipswich	Ipswich	-	John Orford, Ipswich.
Leicester	Humberstone	J. E. M. Finch, M.B.	John Storey, New-street, Leicester.
London (City of)	Stone, Dartford	O. Jepson, M.D.	H. Youle, Guildhall, E.C.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Coxlodge	R. H. B. Wickham, F.R.C.S. Ed.	J. Atkinson, 72, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle.
Norwich	Norwich	W. Harris, L.R.C.P.	H. B. Miller, Guildhall, Norwich.

HOSPITALS.

COUNTY.	HOSPITALS.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.
Chester	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle	G. W. Mould, M.R.C.S.
Devon	Wonford House, Exeter	T. Lyle, L.R.C.P.
Gloucester	Barnwood House, Gloucester	F. Needham, M.D.
Lancaster	Liverpool Lunatic Hospital, Ashton-street	Stanley A. Gill, L.R.C.P.
„	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster	G. E. Shuttleworth, M.D.
Lincoln	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital	James A. Philip, M.B.
Middlesex	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-street	G. Mickley, M.B.
Norfolk	Bethel Hospital, Norwich	C. Mercier, M.R.C.S.
Northampton	Northampton General Lunatic Hospital	J. Bayley, M.R.C.S.
Notts	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	W. B. Tate, M.D.
Oxford	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford	J. B. Ward, M.D.
Stafford	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, Stafford.	J. D. Hewson, L.R.C.P.
Surrey	Bethlehem Hospital, Lambeth-road, S.E.	W. R. Williams, M.D.
„	Asylum for Idiots, Earl's Wood, Reigate	G. W. Grabham, M.D.
York	York Lunatic Asylum, Bootham	H. C. Gill, M.R.C.S.
„	The Retreat, York	R. Baker, M.D.
Berks	STATE CRIMINAL ASYLUM, Broadmoor, Wokingham.	W. Orange, M.R.C.P.
Hants	ROYAL MILITARY HOSPITAL, Netley	T. M. Bleckley, M.B., C.B.
Middlesex	ROYAL INDIA LUNATIC ASYLUM, Ealing	T. B. Christie, M.D.
Norfolk	ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, Yarmouth	W. Macleod, M.D. (Deputy Inspector General).

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

[* Houses receiving Paupers—*m.* Males only; *f.* Females only; *i.* Idiots, &c.; *q.* limited to quiet and harmless cases; *s.* licensed for certain specified cases only.]

HOUSES.			TO WHOM LICENSED.
Balham	- -	*s.*	Ivy Lodge - - - - - G. C. Dale, M.D.
Bethnal Green	- -		*Bethnal House, Cambridge-road, E. John Millar, L.R.C.P.
Bow	- -	*m.*	*Grove Hall, Fairfield-road, E. - E. H. Byas, M.R.C.S., and W. J. Mickle, M.D.
Brixton	- -	*s.*	1, Knowle-road - - - - - Mrs. Tucker.
Brompton	- -	*f.*	Earl's Court House - - - Miss Burney, R. G. Hill, L.R.C.P., & Mrs. Hill.
Brook Green	-	*m.*	Montague House - - - - Mrs. Roy.
Camberwell	- -		*Camberwell House - - - J. H. Paul, M.D., and F. Schofield, M.D.
Chelsea	- -	*m.*	Blacklands House, King's-road - A. C. Sutherland and E. T. Hall, M.R.C.S.
„	- -	*q.f.*	Elm House, 149, Church-street - F. A. B. Bonney, L.R.C.S., Ed.
Chiswick	- -	-	Manor House - - - - T. H. Tuke, M.D.
Clapton, Upper	-		Brooke House - - - - H. Monro, M.D., and J. O. Adams, F.R.C.S.
Fulham	- -	*q.f.*	Laurel Bank, Parson's Green - Miss M. Leech.
„	- -	*m.*	Munster House - - - - G. F. Blandford, M.D., J. L. Hemming, L.R.C.P., and Mr. Williams.
„	- -	*f.*	Normand House - - - - Miss Talfourd.
Hammersmith	-	*f.*	Otto House, North End - - A. C. Sutherland and Miss C. Sharpe.
„	- -		Sussex and Brandenburgh Houses - H. F. Winslow, M.D., and L. S. F. Winslow, M.B.
„	-	*q.f.*	Upper Mall House - - - Mr. C. and Mrs. Cotes.
Hampton Wick	-	*i.*	Normansfield - - - - J. L. H. Down, M.D., and Mrs. Down.
Hanwell	- -	*f.*	Lawn House - - - - Miss E. Dixon.
„	- -	*s.*	Kent Lodge - - - - - Miss C. Waite.
Hayes	- -	*f.*	Hayes Park - - - - E. Benbow, M.R.C.S.
„	- -	*f.*	Wood End Grove - - - H. Stilwell, M.D., and Mrs. Spence.
Hendon	- -	*f.*	Hendon House - - - - H. Hicks, M.R.C.S., and Miss Rosser.
Hillingdon	-	*m.*	Moorcroft House - - - - H. Stilwell, M.D., and C. H. Hurford, M.D.
Hoxton	- -	-	*Hoxton House - - - - J. Cremonini, M.R.C.S.
Isleworth	- -	-	Wyke House - - - - - E. S. Willett, M.D.
Kilburn	- -	*s.*	51, Priory-road - - - - G. Moseley, F.R.C.S.
Leyton	- -	*q.f.*	Great House - - - - - W. T. Davey and Mrs. Davey.
Norwood Lower		*q.m.i.*	Colville, Thurlow Park-road - Mrs. Foreman.
Peckham	- -	-	*Peckham House - - - - E. H. Byas, M.R.C.S., A. H. Stocker, M.D., and J. A. Brown, M.R.C.S.
Peckham Rye	-	*q.f.*	Silverton House, 26, Linden Grove Mrs. Fruin.
Roehampton	-	-	The Priory - - - - - W. Wood, M.D., W. E. R. Wood, M.B., and T. Bigland, M.R.C.S.
Southall	- -	-	Southall Park - - - - R. Boyd, M.D.
„	- -	*q.f.*	The Shrubbery - - - - J. B. Steward, M.D., and Mrs. Steward.
„	- -	*f.*	Vine Cottage, Norwood Green - W. O. Chalk, M.R.C.S., and Mrs. Chalk.
Stoke Newington		-	Northumberland House - - A. H. Stocker, M.D., and F. J. Wright, M.D.
Sunbury	- -	-	Halliford House - - - - J. Seaton, M.D., E. W. A. Seaton, and D. R. Edwards, M.B.
Twickenham	-	-	Twickenham House - - - H. W. Diamond, M.D., and Miss Diamond.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

[*Houses receiving Paupers—*m.* Males only; *f.* Females only; *i.* Idiots, &c.: *q.* limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	CLERK TO VISITORS.
Beds	Bishopstone Ho., Ashburnham-rd., Bedford	W. S. Craig, M.D.	James Pearse, Bedford.
"	Springfield House, Bedford	H. Harris, L.R.C.P.	- - ditto - ditto.
Derby	Wye House, Buxton	F. K. Dickson, F.R.C.P.	Norman Bennett, Chapel-en-le-Frith.
Devon *f.*	Court Hall, Kenton	Miss E. A. Teage	J. W. Friend, Exeter.
"	Plympton House, Plympton	C. Aldridge, M.B., and Mr. J. Aldridge	Thomas Kelly, Yealmpton.
" *i.*	Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross	W. Locke	Henry Ford, Exeter.
Durham	Dinsdale Park, Darlington	J. W. Eastwood, M.D.	H. Dunn, Darlington.
"	Dunston Lodge, Gateshead	Mr. W. Garbutt	W. L. Harle, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Essex *i.*	Essex Hall, Colchester	Mr. W. Millard	J. S. Barnes, Colchester.
"	Witham	T. M. Tomkin, M.R.C.S.	John Cook, Witham.
Glamorgan	*Vernon House, Briton Ferry	Chas. Pegge, M.R.C.S.	Thomas Dalton, Cardiff.
Gloucester	Northwoods, Bristol	R. Eager, M.D., and T. G. Seymour	J. H. Latcham, Stokescroft, Bristol.
"	Fairford House, Fairford	Messrs. D. and H. Iles, and D. Iles, M.R.C.S.	George S. White, Fairford.
" *q. f.*	The Croft House, Fairford	Mrs. Iles	- - ditto - ditto.
"	Sandywell Park, Dowdeswell, Cheltenham.	W. H. O. Sankey, M.D.	E. L. Griffiths, Cheltenham.
Hants	Westbrook House, Alton	Mrs. E. J. Burnett and W. G. Balfour, L.R.C.P. Ed.	G. A. Webb, Winchester.
Herts	Harpenden Hall, St. Albans	Mr. A. G. Rumball	R. Nicholson, St. Albans.
"	Hadham Palace, Much Hadham	F. M. Smith, M.D.	- - ditto - ditto.
" *f.*	St. Andrew's Lodge, Watford	J. B. Turner, M.R.C.S.	- - ditto - ditto.
Hunts *f.*	Denmark Cottage, New Street, St. Neots	Mrs. L. T. Paxton	O. R. Wilkinson, St. Neots.
Kent	North Grove House, Hawkhurst	Mr. W. Harmer and W. M. Harmer, M.R.C.P.	H. J. Farrar, Cranbrook.
"	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst	R. S. Newington, M.R.C.S.	- - ditto - ditto.
"	West Malling Place, Maidstone	T. H. Lowry, M.D.	H. D. Wildes, West Malling.
"	Northwood Ho., St. Lawrence, Ramsgate	E. Walford, M.R.C.S., and Mr. A. Sarjeant	- - ditto - ditto.
Lancaster	Marsden Hall, Burnley	E. A. Bennett, M.R.C.S.	W. J. Dickson, Kirkham.
"	Clifton Hall, Manchester	Mrs. Lomas & Mr. D. H. Lomas	F. C. Hulton, Manchester.
"	*Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	E. Lister, L.R.C.P.	R. Davies, Warrington.
"	Tue Brook Villa, Liverpool	H. Owen, L.R.C.P.	W. Cleaver, Liverpool.

Norfolk	Heigham Hall, Norwich	W. P. Nichols, F.R.C.S., and J. F. Watson, M.R.C.S.	E. S. Bignold, Norwich.
„	The Grove, Catton, Norwich	Mr. T. J. C. Rackham	E. P. Simpson, Norwich.
Northampton	Abington Abbey Retreat, Northampton	Thomas Prichard, M.D.	H. P. Markham, Northamton.
Shropshire *m.*	Stretton House, Church Stretton	W. Hyslop	G. De Courcy Peele, Shrewsbury.
„ *f.*	Grove House, All Stretton	Mrs. Bakewell	ditto ditto.
„	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch	S. T. Gwynn, M.D.	ditto ditto.
Somerset	Brislington House, Bristol	F. K. Fox, M.D., and C. H. Fox, M.D.	G. Greville, Bristol.
„	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton	J. Terry, M.R.C.S.	Isaac Williams, Bath.
„ *f.*	Amberd House, Taunton	F. H. Woodforde, M.D.	W. P. Pinchard, Taunton.
„ *f. i.*	Downside Lodge, Midsomer Norton	Miss M. Short	J. Hill, Paulton.
Stafford	Ashwood House, Kingswinford	G. F. Bodington, L.R.C.P.	M. F. Blakiston, Stafford.
„ *f.*	Moat House, Tamworth	J. F. Woody, M.R.C.S.	ditto ditto.
„ *f.q.*	Oulton Cottage, Stone	Misses H. & M. A. Bakewell	ditto ditto.
Suffolk *m.*	The Glebe House, Aspall, Debenham	T. Radford, F.R.C.S.	James Cherry, Ipswich.
„	The Grove, Ipswich	B. Chevallier, M.D.	S. A. Notcutt, Ipswich.
„	Belle Vue House, Ipswich	Miss S. A. F. Walter	ditto ditto.
Surrey *m.*	Lea Pale House, Guildford	T. J. Sells, M.R.C.S., and C. J. Sells, L.R.C.P.	R. H. Wyatt, Sessions House, Newington Causeway, S.E.
„ *f.*	Church Street, Epsom	G. Stilwell, M.R.C.S., and W. C. Daniel, M.R.C.S.	ditto ditto ditto.
Sussex	Ticehurst Asylum	Samuel Newington, M.R.C.P.	W. K. J. Langridge, Lewes.
„	St. George's Retreat, Ditchling, Burgess Hill.	Miss Eccles, &c.	ditto.
Warwick	Burman House, Henley-in-Arden	S. H. Agar, L.K.Q.C.P.	A. S. Field, Leamington Priors.
„ *f.*	Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden	S. H. Agar, L.K.Q.C.P., and Mrs. Agar.	ditto ditto.
„ *i.*	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Doridge Grove, Knowle Common.	J. H. Kimbell, F.R.C.S., and Miss Stock.	ditto ditto.
Wilts	Laverstock House, Salisbury	J. Haynes and H. J. Manning, M.R.C.S.	R. W. Merriman, Marlborough.
„	* Fisherton House, Salisbury	W. C. Finch, M.R.C.S., and J. A. Lush, M.D.	ditto ditto.
„	Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	C. Hitchcock, L.R.C.P.	ditto ditto.
„	Kingsdown House, Box	Josh. Nash, M.R.C.P.	ditto ditto.
York, East Riding *f.*	Marfleet Lane Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull	Mr. J. Brown	Arthur Iveson, Hull.
„	Dunnington House, York	Mr. R. H. Hornby	John Holtby, York.
York, West Riding *q.*	Greeta Bank, Barnoldswick, Bentham	Mrs. J. Parker	J. H. Dixon, Wakefield.
„ „ *q.*	Grove House, Acomb, York	Mrs. Pearson	ditto.
„ „ *q.*	Lime Tree House, Acomb, York	W. J. Nelson, L.S.A.	ditto.
„ „ *f.*	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham	J. G. Atkinson, M.D.	ditto.
York, City	Lawrence House, York	G. J. Swanson, M.D.	F. J. Munby, York.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS—IRELAND.

THE

TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT

ON THE

DISTRICT, CRIMINAL, AND PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS IN IRELAND;

WITH APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
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CONTENTS.

	Page
REPORT,	5
Expenditure and Accounts,	10
Workhouses,	11
Central Asylum, Dundrum, for Criminal Lunatics,	13
Private Asylums,	14

APPENDICES.

Appendix A.

No. 1.—Summary of Lunatics at Large, by Counties, on 31st December, 1876, 17

Appendix B.—Insane Persons in Union Workhouses, Ireland.

No. 1.—Number of Idiots in Union Workhouses, Ireland, on the 31st December, 1876, 18
No. 2.—Number of Lunatics in Union Workhouses, Ireland, on 31st December, 1876, exclusive of Idiots and Epileptic Idiots, 26

Appendix C.—Central Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum, Returns, 1876.

No. 1.—Original and Present Accommodation, &c., 30
No. 2.—Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the Year, 30
No. 3.—Classification of Patients as to Offences, 30
No. 4.—Ages of Patients in Asylum, 30
No. 5.—Form of Disease of those remaining in Asylum, 31
No. 6.—Educational Condition of Patients in Asylum, 31
No. 7.—Classification of Patients in Asylum, 31
No. 8.—Social Condition of Patients in Asylum, 31
No. 9.—Previous Occupation of those in Asylum, 31
No. 10.—State as to Probability of Recovery of those in Asylum, 31
No. 11.—Cause of Death during the Year, 32
No. 12.—Daily Average Number of Patients Employed during the Year, 32
No. 13.—Amusements, Games, Books, &c., 32
No. 14.—Number of Dormitories, and Beds in each, 33
No. 15.—Contract Prices of Articles of Provisions, &c., 33

Appendix D.—Return of District Asylums for the Year ending 31st December, 1876.

No. 1.—Number of Patients in District Asylums, Admissions, &c., 34
No. 2.—Ages of Patients Admitted and Discharged Recovered, 38
No. 3.—Duration of Disease previous to Admission in those Discharged Recovered, 40
No. 4.—Length of Residence in Asylums of those Discharged Recovered, 40
No. 5.—Length of Residence in Asylums of those Discharged Improved, 42
No. 6.—Authority for Admission of Patients, and Number admitted, 44
No. 7.—Form of Disease in those remaining in Asylums, 45
No. 8.—Educational Condition of Patients, 46
No. 9.—Social Condition of Patients, 47
No. 10.—Classification of Patients in Asylums, 48
No. 11.—Table showing the State as to Probability of Recovery of Patients, 49
No. 12.—Number of Relapsed Cases Admitted during the Year, 50
No. 13.—Previous Occupation of those remaining in District Asylums, 51
No. 14.—Cause of Death of Patients in District Asylums during the Year, 54

Page

No. 15.—Table showing the Relationship to each other of Patients, . . 55
No. 16.—Supposed cause of Mental Disease of Patients in Asylums, . . 56
No. 17.—Number of Paying Patients in District Asylums, . . . 58
No. 18—Outlay on, and Produce of, District Asylum Farms for the Year, . 59
No. 19.—Receipts and Expenditure, ... 60
No. 20.—Resident Medical Superintendents, &c., in District Asylums, . 62
No. 21.—Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums, 72
No. 22.—Statement, in conformity with the 31 & 32 Vic., cap. 97, of Accounts Audited for the Year 1875, ... 82
No. 23.—Names of Governors, Dates of Appointment, and Number of Meetings Attended during the Year, ... 83
No. 24.—Number of Board Meetings held and Attendance of Governors thereat, ... 91
No. 25.—Average Contract Prices of Articles of Provisions, &c., . . 92
No. 26.—Dietary in each of the District Asylums, ... 94
No. 27.—Actual Quantities of Food, Medical Stimulants, Coal, &c., consumed in each District Asylum, ... 97

Appendix E.—Lunatics in Gaols, 1876.

No. 1.—Number of Persons who were Confined in Gaols as "Criminal Lunatics," or Lunatics charged with offences during the Year, and the Number so Confined who were Removed to Asylums, Discharged, or Died, ... 100
No. 2.—Summary of Returns of Lunatics of all classes who were confined in Gaols during the Year, and of the number of Lunatics so confined who were removed to Asylum, Discharged, or who Died during the same period, ... 102
No. 3.—Return of the Number of Persons Confined in Convict Prisons, who were or became Insane during the Year, and of the Number of Lunatics so Confined who were Removed to Asylum, Discharged, or who Died during the same period, ... 103

Appendix F.—Private Licensed Houses, 1876.

No. 1.—Return of Numbers Licensed for, Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes, ... 104
No. 2.—Table showing the Number of Patients in Private Asylums, . . 106
No. 3.—Table showing the Social Condition of Patients, . . . 107
No. 4.—Form of Lunacy in the several Cases in Private Asylums, . . 108
No. 5.—Table showing Ages of Patients, ... 110
No. 6.—Table showing Educational Condition of Patients, . . . 111
No. 7.—Number of Patients in Asylums classified as to Professions, Trades, &c., 112
No. 8.—Number of Patients Discharged from Asylums, and their Ages, . 114

TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT

ON THE

DISTRICT, CRIMINAL,

AND

PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS

IN IRELAND.

TO

HIS GRACE JOHN WINSTON, DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, K.G.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

INTRODUCTORY.

We have the honour to submit to your Grace our Twenty-sixth Annual Report on the condition of Lunatic Asylums and of the insane in Ireland under our supervision during the year 1876.

In order to afford more definite information on the subject we subjoin a comparative table of the number of the mentally affected of all classes, both in public and private institutions throughout the kingdom, as well as of those returned to us as being at large or with their friends at the close of the past and the immediately preceding twelvemonth.

On the 31st December, 1875, there were—

Statistical summaries.

	M.	F.	T.
In Public or District Asylums, .	4,142	3,599	7,741
In the Central Asylum for Criminals, ...	134	38	172
In Lucan Government Asylum, .	7	22	29
In Private Asylums, ...	271	382	653
In Poorhouses, ...	1,275	1,904	3,179
In Gaols, ...	1	2	3
Making a total of . . .	5,830	5,947	11,777

On the same date, 1876, there were—

	M.	F.	T.
In Public or District Asylums, .	4,340	3,733	8,073
In the Central Asylum for Criminals, ...	132	34	166
In Lucan Government Asylum, .	4	20	24
In Private Asylums, ...	257	387	644
In Poorhouses, ...	1,268	1,948	3,216
Making a total of . . .	6,001	6,122	12,123

From the foregoing summaries it will be seen that on the 31st December, 1876, there were altogether, and between both sexes, 346 patients in excess of the number resident in public institutions

Introductory.

at the end of the preceding year. While on a like comparison, there were 37 more in poorhouses, and in private licensed houses 9 less at the same date.

Now as regards the reputed insane at large, a diminution would appear in 1876; the number then being 6,607 as against 6,848 in 1875, a difference of 241, so that virtually, making allowances for the fluctuation of the population of the country generally, little or no alteration, it may be said, has obtained in regard to its lunatic element—18,625 persons being reported to us as mentally affected in 1875, and 18,730 in 1876. The statistics with which we deal, collected at different times, and in some instances by different parties, warrant, from their similarity, a very presumable fidelity on their accuracy, so that we may set down 3·50 per thousand in proportion to the 5,314,000 inhabitants of Ireland as more or less mentally impaired.

Lunatics at large.

But, as observed by us in a former Parliamentary Report, the returns of the insane at large, or of the non-officially registered, for the most part collected, and on the same day, by a very intelligent body, the Constabulary, cannot, in all cases, be accepted as necessarily accurate, although we are supplied with the name, age, character of the disease, religion, and residence of each individual mentioned in them. Under the heading of lunatics, between both sexes, there are 934. Of idiotic, 4,367, and of imbeciles and epileptics, 1,306. 4,646 belong to the humbler community, the difference, 1,961, to the middle and upper classes.

As a rule, the unregistered above adverted to are maintained by their families, save when becoming intractable or dangerous, they are received into poorhouses, or, as generally occurs, are either committed by magistrates to district asylums as paupers, or sent by their friends to private licensed houses.

Lunatics in Workhouses.

With reference to the insane in unions, the great majority of the actual lunatics, or of those who had formerly been in full possession of their reason, and amounting to 1,429, have been for years located in them, aged, decrepit, and hopelessly demented. Unaccustomed to asylum treatment they have become habituated to their position; the remainder coming under the denomination of idiots, imbeciles, and epileptics, form a total of 1,787.

An encouraging feature connected with the idiotic community in workhouses is referable to the fact that between simple and epileptic idiots under fourteen years of age, there are at present but 93, while between fourteen and thirty years, there are no less than 514, and above thirty, 1,180. The natural inference being, that idiotcy must unquestionably be on the decline, probably, too, as the result of increased union and asylum accommodation in the existing generation, and the checking thereby of the propagation of so sad an infliction through wandering imbeciles and lunatics.

Lunatics in District Asylums.

With reference to the immediate operation of district asylums during the past year, we first advert to the number of patients in

them on the 31st December, 1875, viz., 7,741. In the course of the following twelvemonth the admissions were 2,344, raising the aggregate under treatment to 10,085—5,400 males and 4,685 females. Of the admissions, 232 only—101 men and 131 women —were effected through the legitimate mode, namely, by order of Boards of Governors, or of the Inspectors. 798—367 and 431— of either sex respectively were taken in by Resident Medical Superintendents as urgent on their own authority; while 1,239 —737 men and 502 women—were committed by magistrates as dangerous lunatics, some few we are compelled to remark on rather frivolous pretexts, but to whose cases we directed immediate attention, and 75 by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant— 53 males and 22 females. The great advantage, and one so needed, of having patients admitted by Boards, consists in the certainty, that thereby their proper chargeability will be secured, and in each case useful information as regards the individual's past history afforded on the form of application, whereas in the other modes of admission the statements, generally speaking scant and unreliable, render a subsequent treatment difficult, at least in the beginning, and the liberation of recovered patients unless placed directly under the care of friends on leaving the institution unsatisfactory, a state of things we have endeavoured to combat as much as possible.

Introductory.

Analysis of statistics.

The discharges in 1876 as cured amounted to 970—506 males, 464 females; the improved to 225—130 and 95 of each sex. Twenty-five males and 22 females were taken home by their friends incurable, but tranquil; some few of them on recognizances, they having previous to admission evinced dangerous or vicious tendencies.

The deaths within the same period reached 765—395 men, 370 women—including four suicides three of them males; on each a coroner's inquest was promptly held, and verdicts of an exonerating character returned, in one instance, however, with an expression of opinion by some members of the jury, that the window from which the deceased threw himself was not constructed with due strength against such an occurrence.

Deaths.

Analyzing the results of treatment from the preceding data in district asylums, the cures whether estimated by the number admitted on the one hand, or on the other by the aggregate under supervision, bear a very favourable proportion, being in the first instance 46, and in the second 9·70 per cent., the recoveries in the abstract, and on the latter basis of comparative paucity, might seem to be very low if the cause was left unexplained, but it should be borne in mind that unfortunately the incurable are very largely in excess to hopeful cases, in every lunatic institution throughout Europe and America, but perhaps somewhat more elsewhere than in Ireland, in which latter they are fully as four to one. As indicative that the proportion of recoveries is dependent on the time when judicious treatment is speedily adopted, we have a particularly strong evidence in the statistical returns before us of last year of the certain benefits derivable therefrom, for out of the 960 absolute cures between both sexes recorded in it, 579

Results of treatment.

INTRODUCTORY.

were placed in asylums within three months from the first show of delusions, while of the discharged 225 improved, 67 out of the number were in asylums less than four months.

Ratio of deaths.

On the score of mortality 796 deaths; the average ratio to the total in asylums during the past year was 7·60 per cent., comparatively speaking not an unfavourable proportion, for it should be also remembered that the insane are subject to the combined and depressing influences of physical and mental disease, and the reaction of one on the other, a condition which can be diminished only by proper asylum treatment, and the benefits derivable from constant care, good dietary, exercise in the open air, and suitable occupations.

The per-centages of deaths would on the whole be almost one lower, were it not for the unusual mortality at the Metropolitan Asylum in consequence of a very fatal epidemic of pulmonary affections, which continued rife for some months in the city.

We are happy to state that no accident involving life or any serious consequences occurred during the year, except the suicides already enumerated, notwithstanding the number of patients under treatment entered as dangerous to others, or disposed to self-destruction averaged 980.

Method of preparing Annual Report.

Adverting to a minute of the Chief Secretary addressed to us since the issue of our last Parliamentary Report, and in which he expressed a desire that our observations on the extent of lunacy and condition of asylums in Ireland should be limited as much as possible to statistical returns and general deductions from them, save when a necessity existed for directing the attention of the Executive to wants or faults which needed Governmental intervention, we are gratified in stating that we have in the latter respect little cause of complaint.

It must be apparent that the compilation of reports from year to year on subjects which scarcely admit of variation within so brief a period becomes almost a repetition, but in different phraseology of what had been already presented to Parliament—for scarcely has an annual report been published before materials for the ensuing one have to be collected, changed in little from that immediately preceding, save in monthly dates and figures, and the statistics incidental to the progress of an organized department. Furthermore, the special reports on each public institution for the insane of this country, communicated to the Chief Secretary, under thirty-two separate headings or queries, afford at the end of each twelvemonth ample information for the guidance of Government in all details of practical utility.

General remarks.

With reference to the medical, fiscal, and domestic or moral management of the twenty-two district asylums in Ireland, placed under the immediate control of Local Governors, selected by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, we are enabled to speak on the whole, as may be gathered from the antecedent portions of the present report, in favourable terms, and as thoroughly fulfilling the object of their erection and maintenance, allowances being made in regard to some few of them for their very limited capabilities.

Introductory.

Enlargements and interior improvements of a structural character commenced in 1875 have not only been effected, but others were undertaken in the course of the past year, involving an aggregate expenditure of nearly £100,000. Considerable additions, on urgent recommendations from the Inspectors, have also been made to original farms in some instances, while in other the purchase of more land only awaits the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant in Council.

Increased means of comfort with a better and more suitable class of furniture have been gradually provided, so that not only has a general accommodation been actually obtained, or is about to be made available for 500 patients, but the asylums themselves, as great public institutions, rendered thereby more creditable to the country, and in character with the best regulated elsewhere.

Armagh and Londonderry Asylums.

There are, however, two northern districts in regard to the lunatic provision for which up to the present we can neither congratulate ourselves on success, anxious as we have been to secure better arrangements, nor some of the local authorities in their mode of procedure, however well intentioned it may be. We refer to the counties of Derry and Armagh. In the former the Asylum Board and two Grand Juries recognised by distinct resolutions the advisability of abandoning the old, ill-constructed, ill-placed, and incommodious buildings, erected nearly fifty years back for 120 patients, and now largely overcrowded without the feasibility of enlargement, for the purpose of erecting a suitable institution, replete with modern improvements, on an open rural site, but when the immediate locality came to be selected, differences of opinion arose between former advocates, who had memorialized the Lord Lieutenant in favour of a new asylum, ending in a do-nothing policy—both parties pressing objections on the Government to any changes whatever, each equally desirous on the score of economy to harbour the lunatics of the district in poorhouses, and to take advantage of the 38 & 39 Vic., by obtaining a weekly rate in aid of 4*s.* from the Treasury—an arrangement to which the Local Government Board is not favourable, lest it might interfere with discipline, and which, while fully recognising the benefits derivable from the Statute if it was carried out as intended, we believe would prove deleterious to the insane poor generally of the city and county of Derry.

Similarly at Armagh, local difficulties have been thrown in the way against carrying out objects and resolutions which on mature consideration after repeated discussions had been adopted by those most competent from experience to estimate the lunatic requirements of the district—namely the asylum Governors. The opposition to an enlargement of the buildings for about a hundred beds absolutely required, and at the same time the procuring some additional land lying in close proximity to the existing premises, being based on the ostensible plea of expense to the ratepayers.

It must be conceded that the proper care of lunatics, in themselves an exceptional body, and requiring, not alone in their individual capacities, but in their social relationship to the State,

INTRODUCTORY.

special treatment and protection, is attended with considerable expense, still the fact, so far as the local taxes are concerned, should not be overlooked, that Government pays fully two-fifths of their maintenance. As under the 1st and 2nd George IV., cap. 33, as well as subsequent amendments, the decision rests with the Executive alike in both cases, we anticipate the pressing wants of the lunatic population of both districts will be speedily supplied.

Improvements, other Asylums.

There are other asylums in which improvements and alterations have been suggested by the Inspectors, and although not adopted by their Boards to the extent we could desire, it is unnecessary to refer to them in the present report, the unwillingness we have to deal with not arising from any opposition to our views, but from a dislike to incur expenses however small without an unavoidable obligation to do so, and it must be said that the governors of these institutions while desirous to act in a spirit of fair consideration to justifiable applications, are by no means inclined to be over-liberal in pecuniary outlays, and the less so, we are disposed to think, since the concession of the rate in aid.

Appendices.

We have to observe that several returns relating to dietary, accommodation, expenditure, attendance of Governors, provisions consumed, &c., &c., which, in compliance with regulations affecting the method of compilation, were, in some antecedent reports, incorporated directly in the text, have, under more recent instructions, as already adverted to, and in accordance with our primitive system, reverted to the Appendices.

Superannuation.

The table of officers which will not appear again for five years has been thoroughly revised up to the period of presentation—such revision being advisable as the dates of original appointments will constitute a basis hereafter for the superannuation of Resident Medical Superintendents.

EXPENDITURE AND ACCOUNTS.

EXPENDITURE AND ACCOUNTS.

With regard to expenditure for the maintenance of district asylums in Ireland, we present in Table 19, page 60, the usual comprehensive summary of all moneys received, from whatever source, and all sums expended equally from every cause of outlay, with this difference, that the table in question represents the reliable and unalterable fiscal condition of affairs during the year 1875, *as audited;* and it is gratifying to note that this large expenditure, evolved as it has been from the returns rendered by each Resident Medical Superintendent, and checked and balanced with accuracy after a scrupulous re-adjustment by the auditors under proper heads, presents itself almost *identically* as it had appeared in our Twenty-fifth Report in its unvouched state, the total disallowance as affecting all the asylums, and on technical grounds being inconsiderable, not exceeding twenty pounds, and carried to account. The *general* outlay, amounting to £190,139 17*s.* 9*d.*, was regulated upon a judiciously devised system of checks and counter-checks, through means of which no irregularity or extravagance could possibly have arisen. At the same time little necessary on the score of expense has been denied the patients.

When it is borne in mind that this expenditure is based on periodical estimates during the year, framed by the Governors at their monthly meetings with exactitude, subsequently transmitted to our office for examination, and afterwards liable to be further checked in the office of the Privy Council, we think no reasonable apprehension need be entertained in any quarter as to the adequacy of the organization in connexion with this department of asylum management. EXPENDITURE AND ACCOUNTS. Estimates.

The Privy Council Rules make the Resident Medical Superintendents responsible for regularity and correctness in the preparation of the accounts, though the actual labour thereof and the keeping of all the current books and vouchers devolve much more upon the clerks, who, on the whole, are an efficient body of officers, discharging duties of so responsible a character that we think at least in some instances, both they and the storekeepers, who perform work constant and very laborious, merit somewhat higher salaries than they at present receive. We hope, during the year, to be in a position to devise a scale upon the basis of existing rates, which, taking contingent circumstances into account, shall at least approach uniformity. Revised scale of salaries for Clerks.

During the year the 4*s.* per head per week, granted by the Treasury for the three quarters of a year to which it applied, amounted to £56,948, which left a net expenditure of £133,191 17*s.* 9*d.*, a sum by which the actual cost on the ratepayers of the counties composing the districts, was covered by fully 30 per cent., or in round numbers, reduced from £24 to £16 per patient, a diminution which will be still more apparent when instead of three quarters, the whole twelve months is included.

Considering this very large and unexpected concession from the Treasury, which has been equally extended to both countries, we think that Boards should take a more liberal view of the interior economy, so far as it relates to comforts above what are included in the category of necessities of those costly institutions, including a better recompense for those generally engaged in their management, not only as already indicated, but especially where it applies to officers whose positions are alike of the highest responsibility, and whose claims on account of length of service are not equitably adjusted. Salaries of Officers.

WORKHOUSES. WORKHOUSES.

The number of idiots returned to us as being accommodated in Union Workhouses during the year 1876 is 1,787—757 males, and 1,030 females, the numbers respectively of each sex during the preceding year having been 731 and 986, total, 1,717; showing a *variation* within this category of 70. The simple lunatics confined in these establishments during the year under review was 1,429, made up of 511 males and 918 females, as against 544 males and 918 females at the close of 1875. The total number of classes mentally affected in poorhouses being 3,216, exhibited no marked increase upon previous years; but maintained that rate of progressional advance in accord with the growth of outward influences which we might fairly expect in the community at large. Statistics.

WORKHOUSES.

Transfer of cases.

It will, therefore, be perceived that the Act passed in the year 1875, the 9th section of which was framed to disembarrass District Asylums of chronic and harmless cases of a character similar to those already in workhouses has not been availed of by Boards of Governors and other authorities concerned. It has, consequently, so far failed up to the present in the purpose for which it was introduced. This we attribute not to any supineness on the part of those responsible for asylum management, but rather to a belief amounting almost to a conviction, entertained by some of them, that after all workhouses, admirable as no doubt they are, as receptacles for paupers, and those whose malady assumes no pronounced form, are not the fitting places for lunatics who require the appliances, curative treatment, and other special advantages which can only be found in hospitals for the insane, constituting as they do a class of institutions so distinct and apart from all others, owing to the peculiar and exceptional character of their belongings, that an assimilation of other public charities to them, even in a modified shape, such as the arrangement in question would seem to indicate, will, we are apprehensive, be attended but with limited success.

Medical treatment in Workhouses.

Although much may be said as to the saving of money which might be effected by the transference, other considerations should not be overlooked before assigning the wards of a poorhouse to insane patients, for experience has proved that it is a matter of the utmost difficulty to treat cases of lunacy with any degree of probability as to their recovery unless ample means are provided for recreation, amusement, and occupations of a suitable kind; and with respect to the incurably idiotic and hopelessly demented, humanity demands that they should be placed in circumstances which will afford them all the interest and enjoyment of life, of which their mental condition is capable. Now these considerations involve a new field of outlay opposed manifestly to the economic principles upon which workhouses have been established. All in them is cheerless, naked, and monotonous, though clean, orderly, and healthy; in fact in strict accordance with what workhouses should be. In the aggregate, most costly to the ratepayers, there is, consequently always, for obvious reasons, every reasonable desire to keep the expenditure at a minimum.

Visitations.

These establishments have received much attention from us in our visits of inspection during the year, upon which occasions we carefully inquired and ascertained that the lunatic inmates were properly and kindly treated. We have had no instance of hardship or neglect to report. On the contrary, we noted a general disposition to treat these classes with great humanity. Looking to the number of poorhouses, of course an insuperable difficulty to visit all of them on the score of mere locomotion, and with due regard to our other various duties of inspection, presented itself; but as the Act in question recognises workhouses as accessories to lunatic asylums, we felt called on during the year to test as much as possible their adaptability as such, bearing, too, in mind the increased allowance derivable from the rate in aid for such patients as may be transferred to them.

CENTRAL ASYLUM, DUNDRUM.

THE CENTRAL ASYLUM.

Agreeably to the provisions of the Seventeenth Rule of the Code approved by the Lord Lieutenant and Council on 4th October, 1876, for the good conduct and management of the above asylum, Dr. Ashe, the Resident Physician, has transmitted to us the following general report on the condition and expenditure of the asylum during the year 1876, and as to the manner in which the staff of officers and servants have performed their duties, which we publish in accordance with that rule:—

"I have the honour to forward to you herewith the Statistical Tables of the Central Criminal Asylum for the year 1876. In addition to the information contained in them, I beg to subjoin the following report:—

Expenditure.

"The expenditure on the asylum out of the Parliamentary vote for that purpose, in the estimates for the years 1875–6, and 1876–7, amounted in the year 1876 to the sum of £6,267 19*s.* 6*d.* This includes the cash expenditure on the farm and garden for the first three months, but not for the last nine. During the last nine, according to the present instructions from the Audit office, the produce supplied has been charged against the vote for provisions as expenditure, and the outlay on the farm and garden has been charged against the cash so provided. The daily average number of patients having been 166, the above sum gives an expenditure of £37 15*s.* 2*d.* per head. The cost of coal, new works, repairs, furniture, superannuation pensions, and stationery is not included in the above sum, being paid for by other public departments.

Farm management.

"The expenditure on the farm and garden during the year has amounted to £492 12*s.* 5*d.*; and the proceeds therefrom to £835 18*s.* 4*d.*, including the value of produce supplied to the asylum, showing a profit of £343 5*s.* 11*d.*, or, for about nineteen acres farmed, £18 1*s.* 4*d.* per acre.

"On my appointment as Resident Medical Superintendent in the early part of the year, the management of the farm and garden did not appear to me to be in a satisfactory condition; and after a series of investigations I felt myself obliged to report the land steward to the inspectors for embezzlement and forgery, which resulted in his dismissal, and subsequent trial and conviction before the commission of Oyer and Terminer. I have reason to believe that the returns from the farm and garden will be more favourable in future in consequence of his removal.

Conduct of staff.

"With this exception, I am happy to be able to report in highly favourable terms of the moral conduct of the staff of attendants, both male and female. The visits of the extern officers have been regular and their attentions valuable. From my colleague, Dr. Hughes, the Visiting Physician, I have at all times derived valuable aid and support; and I have to thank him and the chaplains alike for their courtesy and their assistance. With regard to the patients, no death by violence, accident, or suicide, no accident, except of the most trivial description, and no violent outburst has occurred since my appointment. In the case of one man only, who had already committed two murders, and who avowed that, if possible, he would commit more, have I found it necessary to resort to special precautions to ensure the safety of those around him. Restraint has occasionally been necessary in his case, and in that of a demented and very dangerous female patient; but seclusion for a time has proved sufficient for other cases, and has seldom been necessary on the male side, and on the female only in consequence of some passing outburst of feminine passion or temporary frenzy.

Water supply.

"I regret to be obliged to report that the water supply of the asylum

THE CENTRAL ASYLUM.

is not satisfactory. The entire supply is derived from the pumps on the premises, which are altogether worked by the hand labour of the patients. In the dry season this water has to be drawn from a depth of over fifty feet, and thrown up about fifty more to the tanks. I need hardly point out that the labour of raising the water supply of an institution like this through a height of 100 feet by the manual work of insane patients, is far from desirable. Further, the supply is of the most limited character in the dry season; and the heavy pumps are continually undergoing repairs, which still more inconveniences the establishment. To crown all, the water itself, when actually obtained at whatever cost of labour, is of most excessive hardness, and very unsuitable for drinking, culinary, and laundry purposes. I have recently made a careful examination of this water, and find that the temporary hardness, by Clark's scale, amounts to 28°, the equivalent of twenty-eight grains of carbonate of lime per gallon; and the permanent hardness, or that which cannot be removed by boiling, to 12°. This latter amount is much too large, being due to the most objectionable salts, viz., the chlorides and sulphates of lime and magnesia: the permanent hardness of a good water, according to Professor Parkes, ought not to exceed 4°. The total solids, moreover, amount to thirty-nine grains per gallon. Parkes says they ought not to exceed eight for wholesome, or thirty for only usable water. In consequence of the unsatisfactory character of the water supply, I have, in my annual estimate of necessary works, furnished to the Commissioners of Public Works, strongly urged the desirability of having the Vartry water introduced to the asylum, which would give us an abundant supply of soft water at, as I believe, a less expense than would be necessarily incurred, even in completing the second well, begun some time ago on the premises, the supply from which would be no less hard than our present one, and even more laborious to draw on account of its distance from the house.

Dampness of building.

"Another matter, which I think it desirable to draw your attention to, is the excessive dampness which pervades the building, on account of the pervious character of the stone of which it is built. During wet weather the rain not only comes in at the window frames, but actually permeates the unbroken stonework of the walls, appearing inside in great patches of damp over the plaster of sidewalls and ceilings. I find a large amount of rheumatic affection among the inmates, which I have no doubt is due to this cause. I have suggested to the Commissioners of Public Works the desirability of coating the outside walls with a solution of silica, as adopted, I understand, with public buildings in England; and I beg leave again to urge the importance of some such preventive of damp being adopted.

Dining-hall.

"The dining-hall is much too small for the number of patients, and does not even accommodate all the males with the utmost economy of space. I think a new dining-hall is much needed. There has been no epidemic of disease in the house during the year, and the general health of the patients has been good."

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

Visitation.

The visitation of private licensed houses, though they are less numerous and contain few inmates, comparatively speaking, with those in public institutions and poor-houses, constitutes no inconsiderable portion of the statutory duties imposed on us. In district asylums for the insane, patients are under a more extended supervision, which is maintained continuously, not only

by a large staff of officers and attendants resident in them, but by local boards and extern physicians—whereas private licensed houses, as regards the admission, detention, and discharge of the individuals confined in them, may be considered as altogether under the control of the Inspectors, who thus become responsible in the eyes of society for their proper management and the liberty of the subject. PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

To secure these desirable objects we have not been remiss in the endeavour to attain them by the practice of frequent visits and at irregular times. The 5 & 6 Vic., cap. 125, directs that two inspections of licensed houses shall be made annually, and that no person shall be admitted into one save under stringent and definite regulations, with two medical certificates to the existence of mental disease, and an order from some competent authority or relative, due notification thereof being transmitted to the Inspectors within three days—as a rule, with an occasional infraction of form, the law in reference to admissions has been duly observed, while from the frequency of our visits, averaging four-fold more in the year than the number laid down, we are enabled to satisfy ourselves that no want of ordinary or professional care shall occur in the treatment of private patients, very many of whom, it is regrettable to observe, so far as their nearest akin are concerned, would be altogether forgotten by them, but for the yearly cost of their maintenance—a neglect of which we have increasing complaints from the invalids themselves. If lunatics unfortunately give trouble at home, that trouble is too frequently condoned by a subsequent inattention to their feelings and social requirements in the way of apparel and means of domestic amusement, which in some few private institutions are so inferior to those in district asylums, that we are disposed to consider that patients in the humbler walks of life and located in the latter, are more favourably circumstanced on the whole than some of the better classes in the former, so much so that we could desire more advantage was taken of them at present of the opening of public asylums to paying patients. Admissions.

On the 31st December, 1875, there were 653 patients in the private asylums of this country, including Swift's, or St. Patrick's Hospital, the institutions belonging to the Society of Friends, St. Vincent's, under a religious community of ladies, and Lucan Spa. These four, being on charitable foundations, are exempt from the cost of license. Analysis of statistics.

During the subsequent twelvemonth 198 cases were admitted, raising the total under treatment to 858—356 males, 495 females. On the 1st January this year the number remaining was 644—257 males and 387 females, the difference being accounted for by discharges between both sexes amounting to 169, of whom 89 were cured, 45 improved, and 35 incurables taken home by their friends. The deaths were 37—36 from natural causes, one from suicide in the case of a lady, and on which a coroner's inquest was held, in presence of an Inspector, and a verdict in accordance with the facts recorded, which, while it exonerated the attendant of actual blame, suggested more minute precautions in future.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

One convalescent, a gentleman out on parole, returned to his family without a formal discharge.

Treatment.

Analysing the operation of private asylums in the past year, the results are certainly not unfavourable, and as tested by recoveries, improvements, and deaths, superior to what obtained in district asylums during the same period; 133 sent out either absolutely cured or benefited out of 851 under treatment is satisfactory, whilst the mortality, calculated on the same basis, scarcely over four per cent., is three per cent. less than in similar public institutions.

We are not sorry in a spirit of justice to make the preceding contrast, as a prejudice exists, and rather extensively, that private licensed houses should not be sustained as it were out of the misfortunes of others. Now although in some instances a cupidity by no means laudable on the part of proprietors may be discernible, we cannot but think that in the hands of persons of education and integrity, they are calculated to render essential benefits to the community at large.

Peculiarities of insanity.

In a preceding report to Parliament we adverted to a very peculiar characteristic in the insanity of Ireland as distinguished from that affliction in the sister countries. There the proportion of lunatics is very much greater among the married than the unmarried; in this country the very reverse occurs in public asylums, while in private the single predominate over the married and widowed by fully five to one. It might appear that prior to puberty there is a large number of insane to be found to account for this; such is not the case; lunacy is a disease not of early life, in fact not one-twelfth of the inmates of private licensed houses between both sexes are under the age of twenty. The malady, as a rule, being developed subsequent to the twentieth and up to the thirty-sixth year.

With reference to previous professions among the insane the military is in a larger proportion in private asylums than any other, being twenty-four of the line against one navy officer, twenty-one clergymen, sixteen lawyers, and ten physicians.

In conclusion, and respecting a long mooted question, we would observe that, judging from the number of inmates of the better classes in private asylums, and as regards the number of those in public institutions, if their longevity—owing to recent improvements in the treatment of the insane—be taken into account, we should say that lunacy at present is certainly not on the increase in this country.

Most respectfully submitting to your Grace the preceding General Report on the department entrusted to our supervision, with the numerous Appendices in detail,

We have the honour to be,

Your Grace's obedient servants,

JOHN NUGENT.

GEORGE W. HATCHELL.

1st May, 1877.

APPENDIX A.

No. 1.—Summary of Lunatics at large, arranged by Counties, and Ridings of Counties, on 31st December, 1876.

Districts.	Lunatics.			Idiots.			Epileptic Imbeciles.			Religion.				Class of Life.			General Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Other Denominations.	Lower Class.	Middle Class.	Upper Class.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Antrim,	35	18	53	148	66	214	39	18	57	54	92	172	6	225	95	4	222	102	324
Armagh,	23	16	39	79	42	121	26	17	43	65	117	20	1	160	42	1	128	75	203
Town of Belfast,	4	1	5	33	20	53	19	17	36	23	41	26	4	79	14	1	56	38	94
Carlow,	1	2	3	33	15	48	5	6	11	5	57	–	–	34	26	2	39	23	62
Cavan,	17	10	27	95	50	145	10	8	18	31	152	6	1	127	57	6	122	68	190
Clare,	28	14	42	88	39	127	27	23	50	7	212	–	–	150	65	4	143	76	219
Cork, E.R.,	12	12	24	90	68	158	31	26	57	16	223	–	–	173	61	5	133	106	239
Cork, W.R.,	19	15	34	111	64	175	30	25	55	29	235	–	–	176	85	3	160	104	264
Donegal,	38	28	66	115	98	213	42	29	71	65	247	38	–	278	70	2	195	155	350
Down,	26	24	50	164	119	283	37	35	72	94	175	129	7	273	128	4	227	178	405
Dublin City,	1	2	3	63	16	79	7	2	9	16	74	–	1	65	19	7	71	20	91
Dublin County,	5	4	9	20	10	30	10	6	16	11	44	–	–	30	18	7	35	20	55
Fermanagh,	9	8	17	67	42	109	10	5	15	64	76	–	1	98	43	–	86	55	141
Galway, E.R.,	5	3	8	47	41	88	22	22	44	3	137	–	–	111	28	1	74	66	140
Galway, W.R.,	13	6	19	58	36	94	27	27	54	–	167	–	–	145	20	2	98	69	167
Kerry,	9	21	30	80	48	128	21	22	43	5	195	–	1	151	49	1	110	91	201
Kildare,	9	10	19	58	24	82	10	4	14	12	102	1	–	81	29	5	77	38	115
Kilkenny,	12	16	28	73	73	146	20	28	48	10	212	–	–	138	82	2	105	117	222
King's County,	24	14	38	52	39	91	11	12	23	16	136	–	–	94	54	4	87	65	152
Leitrim,	19	12	31	56	38	94	12	14	26	16	134	–	1	111	39	1	87	64	151
Limerick,	8	9	17	103	49	152	23	18	41	5	205	–	–	141	67	2	134	76	210
Londonderry,	22	15	37	84	46	130	11	11	22	34	90	64	1	119	66	4	117	72	189
Longford,	4	5	9	40	27	67	12	12	24	16	84	–	–	58	42	–	56	44	100
Louth,	15	10	25	44	39	83	16	8	24	7	124	–	1	95	35	2	75	57	132
Mayo,	9	11	20	87	70	157	18	25	43	5	215	–	–	205	15	–	114	106	220
Meath,	12	7	19	65	53	118	23	18	41	8	170	–	–	136	42	–	100	78	178
Monaghan,	12	6	18	75	37	112	17	13	30	22	108	30	–	101	58	1	104	56	160
Queen's County,	8	3	11	44	34	78	7	8	15	16	88	–	–	65	38	1	59	45	104
Roscommon,	11	8	19	68	48	116	17	12	29	10	154	–	–	134	27	3	96	68	164
Sligo,	15	19	34	46	30	76	15	10	25	20	112	3	–	108	23	4	76	59	135
Tipperary, N.R.,	15	9	24	67	47	114	9	15	24	11	151	–	–	109	49	4	91	71	162
Tipperary, S.R.,	10	11	21	62	39	101	14	11	25	4	143	–	–	94	50	3	86	61	147
Tyrone,	38	13	51	122	84	206	30	38	68	66	187	70	2	203	119	3	190	135	325
Waterford,	3	9	12	44	28	72	14	12	26	1	109	–	–	81	27	2	61	49	110
Westmeath,	15	15	30	55	52	107	18	24	42	7	172	–	–	130	48	1	88	91	179
Wexford,	22	15	37	87	46	133	29	16	45	29	186	–	–	120	93	2	138	77	215
Wicklow,	3	2	5	34	33	67	13	7	20	24	68	–	–	48	41	3	50	42	92
Total,	531	403	934	2,657	1,710	4,367	702	604	1,306	827	5,194	559	27	4,646	1,864	97	3,890	2,717	6,607

Note.—The statistics of lunatics at large were collected, as in previous years, by the Constabulary, and summarized in the Inspectors' Office as above, from the local returns rendered.

APPENDIX B.—Insane Persons in

No. 1.—Return showing the Number of Idiots in Union Workhouses,

Names of Unions.	Simple Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Epileptic Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Total of the two preceding Classes.			Simple Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Epileptic Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Total of the two preceding Classes.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
ULSTER.																		
Co. Antrim:																		
Antrim,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3
Ballycastle,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ballymena,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	1	5	1	–	1	5	1	6
Ballymoney,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Belfast,	1	1	2	4	1	5	5	2	7	12	16	28	4	11	15	16	27	43
Larne,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	4	2	–	2	3	3	6
Lisburn,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	2	3	–	1	1	1	3	4
Co. Armagh:																		
Armagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	7	9	2	–	2	4	7	11
Lurgan,	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	4	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	4
Co. Cavan:																		
Bailieborough,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2
Bawnboy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cavan,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cootehill,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Donegal:																		
Ballyshannon,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Donegal,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3
Dunfanaghy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Glenties,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2
Inishowen,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	–	1	3	1	4
Letterkenny,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	2	1	3
Milford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Stranorlar,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Co. Down:																		
Banbridge,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Downpatrick,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Kilkeel,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Newry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	2	1	2	3
Newtownards,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	7	–	–	–	3	4	7
Co. Fermanagh:																		
Enniskillen,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	2	2	2	3	5
Irvinestown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Lisnaskea,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Londonderry:																		
Coleraine,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3
Limavady,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Londonderry,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	3	4	1	2	3	2	5	7
Magherafelt,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3
Co. Monaghan:																		
Carrickmacross,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Castleblayney,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3
Clones,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Monaghan,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Co. Tyrone:																		
Castlederg,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cloghér,	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Cookstown,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Dungannon,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	3	1	4
Gortin,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Omagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	2
Strabane,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Total, Ulster,	8	7	15	8	2	10	16	9	25	48	61	109	15	20	35	63	81	144

Union Workhouses, Ireland.

Ireland, on the 31st December, 1876, classified under the following heads :—

Simple Idiots, over 30 years.			Epileptic Idiots, over 30 years.			Total of the two preceding Classes.			Total Simple Idiots.			Total Epileptic Idiots.			Gross Total of Simple and Epileptic Idiots.			Names of Unions.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
																		ULSTER.
																		Co. Antrim:
1	–	1	–	4	4	1	4	5	1	3	4	–	4	4	1	7	8	Antrim.
9	–	9	–	–	–	9	–	9	9	–	9	–	–	–	9	–	9	Ballycastle.
–	4	4	2	3	5	2	7	9	5	5	10	3	3	6	8	8	16	Ballymena.
1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	Ballymoney.
31	51	82	6	14	20	37	65	102	44	68	112	14	26	40	58	94	152	Belfast.
3	5	8	–	–	–	3	5	8	4	9	13	2	–	2	6	9	15	Larne.
4	3	7	1	2	3	5	5	10	6	6	12	1	3	4	7	9	16	Lisburn.
																		Co. Armagh:
3	–	3	1	–	1	4	–	4	5	7	12	3	–	3	8	7	15	Armagh.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	1	–	1	6	–	6	Lurgan.
																		Co. Cavan:
2	2	4	1	–	1	3	2	5	2	4	6	1	1	2	3	5	8	Bailieborough.
1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	Bawnboy.
7	1	8	–	1	1	7	2	9	7	1	8	–	1	1	7	2	9	Cavan.
5	1	6	–	–	–	5	1	6	5	2	7	–	–	–	5	2	7	Cootehill.
																		Co. Donegal:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ballyshannon.
1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	2	4	6	–	–	–	2	4	6	Donegal.
–	1	1	–	2	2	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	3	3	Dunfanaghy.
2	3	5	–	1	1	2	4	6	3	3	6	1	1	2	4	4	8	Glenties.
3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	5	1	6	1	–	1	6	1	7	Inishowen.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	3	1	–	1	2	2	4	Letterkenny.
2	5	7	–	–	–	2	5	7	2	5	7	1	–	1	3	5	8	Milford.
1	1	2	–	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	4	–	1	1	2	3	5	Stranorlar.
																		Co. Down:
8	5	13	–	–	–	8	5	13	8	6	14	–	–	–	8	6	14	Banbridge.
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	Downpatrick.
2	3	5	–	–	–	2	3	5	3	3	6	–	–	–	3	3	6	Kilkeel.
2	7	9	3	2	5	5	9	14	3	7	10	3	4	7	6	11	17	Newry.
4	11	15	2	5	7	6	16	22	7	15	22	2	5	7	9	20	29	Newtownards.
																		Co. Fermanagh:
–	3	3	–	2	2	–	5	5	2	4	6	–	4	4	2	8	10	Enniskillen.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	Irvinestown.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Lisnaskea.
																		Co. Londonderry:
5	6	11	–	1	1	5	7	12	5	9	14	–	1	1	5	10	15	Coleraine.
1	4	5	–	2	2	1	6	7	3	4	7	–	2	2	3	6	9	Limavady.
5	6	11	–	–	–	5	6	11	6	9	15	2	2	4	8	11	19	Londonderry.
2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	3	4	7	–	–	–	3	4	7	Magherafelt.
																		Co. Monaghan:
2	3	5	–	–	–	2	3	5	2	3	5	–	2	2	2	5	7	Carrickmacross.
2	3	5	–	1	1	2	4	6	4	4	8	1	1	2	5	5	10	Castleblayney.
1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	Clones.
–	4	4	–	3	3	–	7	7	–	6	6	–	3	3	–	9	9	Monaghan.
																		Co. Tyrone:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Castlederg.
1	3	4	–	–	–	1	3	4	4	3	7	1	–	1	5	3	8	Clogher.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	3	4	Cookstown.
1	3	4	–	1	1	1	4	5	4	4	8	–	1	1	4	5	9	Dungannon.
3	1	4	–	–	–	3	1	4	3	2	5	–	–	–	3	2	5	Gortin.
1	1	2	3	2	5	4	3	7	1	2	3	4	2	6	5	4	9	Omagh.
1	3	4	–	–	–	1	3	4	2	4	6	–	–	–	2	4	6	Strabane.
118	153	271	19	47	66	137	200	337	174	221	395	42	69	111	216	290	506	Total, Ulster.

[*continued.*

INSANE PERSONS IN UNION

No. 1.—RETURN showing the Number of Idiots in Union Workhouses,

NAMES OF UNIONS.	Simple Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Epileptic Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Total of the two preceding classes.			Simple Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Epileptic Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Total of the two preceding classes.		
MUNSTER.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Co. CLARE:																		
Ballyvaghan,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Corrofin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ennis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	1	1	2	3	3	6
Ennistymon,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3
Killadysert,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	3	5	–	–	–	2	3	5
Kilrush,	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	3	3
Scariff,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Tulla,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	–	1	2	2	4
Co. CORK:																		
Bandon,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	2
Bantry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Castletown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clonakilty,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork,	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	12	12	–	–	–	–	12	12
Dunmanway,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Fermoy,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	5	9	–	–	–	4	5	9
Kanturk,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	3	–	2	2	1	4	5
Kinsale	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Macroom,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	4	4	–	7	7
Mallow,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	1	2	3	3	5	8
Midleton,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Millstreet,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3
Mitchelstown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Skibbereen,	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	2	1	3	–	1	1	2	2	4
Skull,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Youghal,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	1	1	2	2	4	6
Co. KERRY:																		
Caherciveen,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dingle,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kenmare,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Killarney,	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	4	1	1	2	4	2	6
Listowel,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Tralee,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Co. LIMERICK:																		
Croom,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Glin,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	3	–	1	1	2	2	4
Kilmallock,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	2	6	1	2	3	5	4	9
Limerick,	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newcastle,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	2	2	4
Rathkeale,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. TIPPERARY:																		
Borrisokane,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Carrick-on-Suir,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	2	1	3
Cashel,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2
Clogheen,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	4	6	1	3	4	3	7	10
Clonmel,	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Nenagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Roscrea,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3
Thurles,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tipperary,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	4	1	5	–	–	–	4	1	5
Co. WATERFORD:																		
Dungarvan,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	7	8	1	1	2	2	8	10
Kilmacthomas,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Lismore,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waterford,	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3
Total, Munster,	12	11	23	2	8	10	14	19	33	47	67	114	12	26	38	59	93	152

Workhouses, Ireland—*continued.*

Ireland, on the 31st December, 1876, classified under the following heads:—

Simple Idiots, over 30 years.			Epileptic Idiots, over 30 years.			Total of the two preceding Classes.			Total Simple Idiots.			Total Epileptic Idiots.			Gross Total of Simple and Epileptic Idiots.			Names of Unions.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
																		MUNSTER.
																		Co. Clare:
-	2	2	1	-	1	1	2	3	1	3	4	1	-	1	2	3	5	Ballyvaghan.
1	1	2	-	2	2	1	3	4	1	1	2	-	2	2	1	3	4	Corrofin.
4	11	15	3	2	5	7	13	20	6	13	19	4	3	7	10	16	26	Ennis.
3	4	7	-	6	6	3	10	13	5	5	10	-	6	6	5	11	16	Ennistymon.
3	2	5	1	-	1	4	2	6	5	5	10	2	-	2	7	5	12	Killadysert.
7	4	11	2	5	7	9	9	18	7	5	12	2	9	11	9	14	23	Kilrush.
1	1	2	-	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	3	-	1	1	1	3	4	Scariff.
3	9	12	3	-	3	6	9	15	4	11	15	4	-	4	8	11	19	Tulla.
																		Co. Cork:
-	1	1	2	-	2	2	1	3	1	2	3	2	1	3	3	3	6	Bandon.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	Bantry.
-	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	-	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	Castletown.
1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Clonakilty.
-	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	1	16	17	-	1	1	1	17	18	Cork.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	Dunmanway.
5	3	8	-	-	-	5	3	8	10	8	18	-	-	-	10	8	18	Fermoy.
4	6	10	-	3	3	4	9	13	5	9	14	-	5	5	5	14	19	Kanturk.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	2	3	Kinsale.
1	5	6	-	2	2	1	7	8	1	8	9	-	6	6	1	14	15	Macroom.
4	8	12	-	3	3	4	11	15	6	11	17	1	5	6	7	16	23	Mallow.
5	7	12	2	4	6	7	11	18	6	9	15	2	4	6	8	13	21	Midleton.
-	3	3	-	1	1	-	4	4	-	4	4	1	2	3	1	6	7	Millstreet.
2	2	4	-	-	-	2	2	4	4	2	6	-	-	-	4	2	6	Mitchelstown.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	2	2	2	4	6	Skibbereen.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Skull.
3	1	4	1	-	1	4	1	5	4	4	8	2	1	3	6	5	11	Youghal.
																		Co. Kerry:
1	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	3	Caherciveen.
-	2	2	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	3	3	Dingle.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Kenmare.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	1	2	3	5	3	8	Killarney.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	Listowel.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	3	Tralee.
																		Co. Limerick:
2	2	4	1	1	2	3	3	6	2	2	4	1	1	2	3	3	6	Croom.
-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	3	1	4	1	1	2	4	2	6	Glin.
3	7	10	2	5	7	5	12	17	8	9	17	3	7	10	11	16	27	Kilmallock.
8	-	8	4	-	4	12	-	12	8	1	9	5	-	5	13	1	14	Limerick.
-	4	4	2	-	2	2	4	6	2	6	8	2	-	2	4	6	10	Newcastle.
1	2	3	-	1	1	1	3	4	1	2	3	-	1	1	1	3	4	Rathkeale.
																		Co. Tipperary:
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	Borrisokane.
6	12	18	5	3	8	11	15	26	7	12	19	6	5	11	13	17	30	Carrick-on-Suir.
3	8	11	-	3	3	3	11	14	3	9	12	-	5	5	3	14	17	Cashel.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	7	1	3	4	3	8	11	Clogheen.
6	7	13	1	1	2	7	8	15	9	8	17	1	1	2	10	9	19	Clonmel.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	Nenagh.
1	3	4	1	1	2	2	4	6	1	6	7	1	1	2	2	7	9	Roscrea.
1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Thurles.
4	7	11	-	-	-	4	7	11	8	8	16	-	1	1	8	9	17	Tipperary.
																		Co. Waterford:
4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	6	7	13	1	1	2	7	8	15	Dungarvan.
1	-	1	2	4	6	3	4	7	1	-	1	3	4	7	4	4	8	Kilmacthomas.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lismore.
14	19	33	3	6	9	17	25	42	17	21	38	3	7	10	20	28	48	Waterford.
102	154	256	38	57	95	140	211	351	161	232	393	52	91	143	213	323	536	Total, Munster.

[*continued.*

No. 1.—Return showing the Number of Idiots in Union Workhouses,

Names of Unions.	Simple Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Epileptic Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Total of the two preceding classes.			Simple Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Epileptic Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Total of the two preceding classes.		
LEINSTER.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Co. Carlow:																		
Carlow,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	3	3	1	4	5
Co. Dublin:																		
Balrothery,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	3	3
Dublin, North,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2
Dublin, South,	1	–	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	–	2	2	2	–	2	2	2	4
Rathdown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	1	–	1	2	4	6
Co. Kildare:																		
Athy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	3	3	2	3	5
Celbridge,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3
Naas,	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	3	3	6	1	–	1	4	3	7
Co. Kilkenny:																		
Callan,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Castlecomer,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	10	1	3	4	6	8	14
Thomastown,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3
Urlingford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
King's Co.:																		
Edenderry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Parsonstown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	2	3	5
Tullamore,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	1	2	3	5	3	8
Co. Longford:																		
Ballymahon,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	2
Granard,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Longford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2
Co. Louth:																		
Ardee,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3
Drogheda,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dundalk,	2	–	2	1	–	1	3	–	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Co. Meath:																		
Dunshaughlin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2
Kells,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	2
Navan,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Oldcastle,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Trim,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	1	1	2	3
Queen's Co.:																		
Abbeyleix,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Donaghmore,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Mountmellick,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3
Co. Westmeath:																		
Athlone,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	2	4	4	–	4	6	2	8
Delvin,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2
Mullingar,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	2	5
Co. Wexford:																		
Enniscorthy,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Gorey,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	–	–	1	4	5
New Ross,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	1	2	1	3
Wexford,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	1	3
Co. Wicklow:																		
Baltinglass,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	–	1	2	2	4
Rathdrum,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	4	5	1	1	2	2	5	7
Shillelagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	3	4
Total, Leinster,	8	3	11	7	1	8	15	4	19	37	57	94	19	23	42	56	80	136

WORKHOUSES, IRELAND—*continued.*

Ireland, on the 31st December, 1876, classified under the following heads:—

Simple Idiots, over 30 years.			Epileptic Idiots over 30 years.			Total of the two preceding Classes.			Total Simple Idiots.			Total Epileptic Idiots.			Gross Total of Simple and Epileptic Idiots.			Names of Unions.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
																		LEINSTER.
																		Co. Carlow:
14	8	22	–	7	7	14	15	29	15	9	24	–	10	10	15	19	34	Carlow.
																		Co. Dublin:
	3	3	1	–	1	1	3	4	–	4	4	1	2	3	1	6	7	Balrothery.
1	1	2	2	–	2	3	1	4	1	2	3	2	1	3	3	3	6	Dublin, North.
16	–	16	–	–	–	16	–	16	17	2	19	3	1	4	20	3	23	Dublin, South.
5	7	12	1	–	1	6	7	13	6	11	17	2	–	2	8	11	19	Rathdown.
																		Co. Kildare:
3	3	6	–	–	–	3	3	6	5	3	8	–	3	3	5	6	11	Athy.
2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	3	5	–	–	–	2	3	5	Celbridge.
1	6	7	–	1	1	1	7	8	5	9	14	2	1	3	7	10	17	Naas.
																		Co. Kilkenny:
2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	4	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	4	Callan.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Castlecomer.
4	12	16	1	–	1	5	12	17	9	17	26	2	3	5	11	20	31	Kilkenny.
–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	3	4	1	–	1	2	3	5	Thomastown.
2	4	6	–	–	–	2	4	6	2	4	6	–	1	1	2	5	7	Urlingford.
																		King's Co.:
–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	Edenderry.
3	4	7	–	1	1	3	5	8	5	7	12	–	1	1	5	8	13	Parsonstown.
1	2	3	–	3	3	1	5	6	5	3	8	1	5	6	6	8	14	Tullamore.
																		Co. Longford:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	Ballymahon.
2	3	5	–	–	–	2	3	5	3	4	7	–	–	–	3	4	7	Granard.
1	4	5	2	1	3	3	5	8	1	5	6	2	2	4	3	7	10	Longford.
																		Co. Louth:
3	9	12	1	–	1	4	9	13	5	11	16	1	–	1	6	11	17	Ardee.
8	8	16	4	2	6	12	10	22	8	8	16	4	2	6	12	10	22	Drogheda.
5	2	7	1	1	2	6	3	9	8	3	11	2	1	3	10	4	14	Dundalk.
																		Co. Meath:
1	6	7	–	–	–	1	6	7	1	7	8	–	1	1	1	8	9	Dunshaughlin.
6	4	10	1	1	2	7	5	12	7	5	12	1	2	3	8	7	15	Kells.
3	7	10	–	–	–	3	7	10	4	8	12	1	–	1	5	8	13	Navan.
3	1	4	–	1	1	3	2	5	3	3	6	–	1	1	3	4	7	Oldcastle.
1	3	4	1	1	2	2	4	6	1	5	6	2	1	3	3	6	9	Trim.
																		Queen's Co.:
1	4	5	1	1	2	2	5	7	1	5	6	1	1	2	2	6	8	Abbeyleix.
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	Donaghmore.
7	5	12	1	3	4	8	8	16	8	7	15	1	3	4	9	10	19	Mountmellick.
																		Co. Westmeath:
1	3	4	–	3	3	1	6	7	4	5	9	4	3	7	8	8	16	Athlone.
1	–	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	–	3	2	1	3	5	1	6	Delvin.
3	2	5	1	4	5	4	6	10	4	3	7	3	5	8	7	8	15	Mullingar.
																		Co. Wexford:
4	16	20	4	3	7	8	19	27	4	16	20	6	4	10	10	20	30	Enniscorthy.
4	2	6	2	3	5	6	5	11	5	6	11	2	3	5	7	9	16	Gorey.
6	5	11	6	4	10	12	9	21	8	5	13	6	5	11	14	10	24	New Ross.
3	2	5	–	–	–	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	1	4	6	3	9	Wexford.
																		Co. Wicklow:
–	3	3	–	3	3	–	6	6	1	5	6	1	3	4	2	8	10	Baltinglass.
2	4	6	–	2	2	2	6	8	3	9	12	1	3	4	4	12	16	Rathdrum.
–	4	4	2	–	2	2	4	6	1	7	8	2	–	2	3	7	10	Shillelagh.
120	147	267	35	46	81	155	193	348	165	207	372	61	70	131	226	277	503	Total, Leinster.

[*continued.*

INSANE PERSONS IN UNION

No. 1.—RETURN showing the Number of Idiots in Union Workhouses,

NAMES OF UNIONS, &c.	Simple Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Epileptic Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Total of the two preceding Classes.			Simple Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Epileptic Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Total of the two preceding Classes.		
CONNAUGHT.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Co. GALWAY:																		
Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Clifden,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Galway,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Glennamaddy,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	–	3	1	–	1	4	–	4
Gort,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Loughrea,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Mount Bellew,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	2	2	1	3
Oughterard,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portumna,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	3	–	3
Tuam,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	3	5	3	3	6
Co. LEITRIM:																		
Carrick-on-Shannon,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Manorhamilton,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	1
Mohill	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2
Co. MAYO:																		
Ballina,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	3	6	–	–	–	3	3	6
Ballinrobe,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belmullet,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	2	2	1	3
Castlebar,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	2	3
Claremorris,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	2	2	1	3	4
Killala,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Newport,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Swineford,	1	–	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2
Westport,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	1	1	–	5	5
Co. ROSCOMMON:																		
Boyle,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	2	2	5	2	7
Castlerea,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	3	5	4	4	8
Roscommon,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	2	5
Strokestown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3
Co. SLIGO:																		
Dromore West,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Sligo,	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	4	4	1	–	1	1	4	5
Tobercurry,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3
Total, Connaught,	7	3	10	4	2	6	11	5	16	22	28	50	13	19	32	35	47	82

SUMMARY OF

ULSTER,	8	7	15	8	2	10	16	9	25	48	61	109	15	20	35	63	81	144
MUNSTER,	12	11	23	2	8	10	14	19	33	47	67	114	12	26	38	59	93	152
LEINSTER,	8	3	11	7	1	8	15	4	19	37	57	94	19	23	42	56	80	136
CONNAUGHT,	7	3	10	4	2	6	11	5	16	22	28	50	13	19	32	35	47	82
TOTAL, IRELAND,	35	24	59	21	13	34	56	37	93	154	213	367	59	88	147	213	301	514

Workhouses, Ireland—*continued.*

Ireland, on the 31st December, 1876, classified under the following heads:—

Simple Idiots, over 30 years.			Epileptic Idiots, over 30 years.			Total of the two preceding Classes.			Total Simple Idiots.			Total Epileptic Idiots.			Gross Total of Simple and Epileptic Idiots.			Names of Unions, &c.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
																		CONNAUGHT.
																		Co. Galway:
1	–	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	–	1	2	2	4	3	2	5	Ballinasloe.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	Clifden.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	Galway.
2	4	6	–	2	2	2	6	8	5	5	10	1	2	3	6	7	13	Glennamaddy.
2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	Gort.
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	Loughrea.
2	4	6	–	1	1	2	5	7	2	6	8	–	1	1	2	7	9	Mount Bellew.
–	1	1	–	3	3	–	4	4	–	2	2	2	3	5	2	5	7	Oughterard.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Portumna.
4	4	8	–	2	2	4	6	10	5	4	9	2	5	7	7	9	16	Tuam.
																		Co. Leitrim:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	Carrick-on-Shannon.
1	3	4	1	–	1	2	3	5	2	4	6	1	–	1	3	4	7	Manorhamilton.
3	1	4	1	–	1	4	1	5	4	1	5	2	1	3	6	2	8	Mohill.
																		Co. Mayo:
–	1	1	2	2	4	2	3	5	3	5	8	2	2	4	5	7	12	Ballina.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	Ballinrobe.
2	–	2	–	2	2	2	2	4	2	1	3	2	2	4	4	3	7	Belmullet.
2	3	5	1	1	2	3	4	7	2	3	5	2	3	5	4	6	10	Castlebar.
1	5	6	2	1	3	3	6	9	2	6	8	2	3	5	4	9	13	Claremorris.
2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	Killala
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	Newport.
4	6	10	2	2	4	6	8	14	5	6	11	3	5	8	8	11	19	Swineford.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	1	1	–	5	5	Westport.
																		Co. Roscommon:
3	2	5	1	–	1	4	2	6	8	2	10	1	2	3	9	4	13	Boyle.
3	2	5	2	2	4	5	4	9	5	3	8	4	5	9	9	8	17	Castlerea.
1	7	8	–	–	–	1	7	8	4	8	12	1	1	2	5	9	14	Roscommon.
2	10	12	–	1	1	2	11	13	2	13	15	–	1	1	2	14	16	Strokestown.
																		Co. Sligo:
3	2	5	1	–	1	4	2	6	3	3	6	2	–	2	5	3	8	Dromore West.
–	5	5	–	–	–	–	5	5	1	9	10	2	–	2	3	9	12	Sligo.
2	4	6	–	2	2	2	6	8	4	7	11	–	2	2	4	9	13	Tobercurry.
42	66	108	14	22	36	56	88	144	71	97	168	31	43	74	102	140	242	Total, Connaught.

PROVINCES.

118	153	271	19	47	66	137	200	337	174	221	395	42	69	111	216	290	506	Ulster.
102	154	256	38	57	95	140	211	351	161	232	393	52	91	143	213	323	536	Munster.
120	147	267	35	46	81	155	193	348	165	207	372	61	70	131	226	277	503	Leinster.
42	66	108	14	22	36	56	88	144	71	97	168	31	43	74	102	140	242	Connaught.
382	520	902	106	172	278	488	692	1,180	571	757	1,328	186	273	459	757	1,030	1,787	Total, Ireland.

No. 2.—Return showing the Number of Lunatics in Union Workhouses,

Names of Unions.	Simple Lunatics.			Epileptic Lunatics.			Total of the two preceding Classes.		
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Co. Antrim.									
Antrim,	–	9	9	–	2	2	–	11	11
Ballycastle,	2	5	7	–	1	1	2	6	8
Ballymena,	6	8	14	–	–	–	6	8	14
Ballymoney,	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3
Belfast,	18	30	48	5	8	13	23	38	61
Larne,	5	9	14	–	1	1	5	10	15
Lisburn,	3	7	10	2	–	2	5	7	12
Co. Armagh.									
Armagh,	2	9	11	–	3	3	2	12	14
Lurgan,	–	15	15	–	4	4	–	19	19
Co. Cavan.									
Bailieborough,	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3
Bawnboy,	2	1	3	1	2	3	3	3	6
Cavan,	6	3	9	–	1	1	6	4	10
Cootehill,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Donegal.									
Ballyshannon,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Donegal,	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3
Dunfanaghy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Glenties,	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3
Inishowen,	7	15	22	–	–	–	7	15	22
Letterkenny,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Milford,	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	3	5
Stranorlar,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Co. Down.									
Banbridge,	7	4	11	3	3	6	10	7	17
Downpatrick,	8	16	24	–	1	1	8	17	25
Kilkeel,	1	4	5	–	–	–	1	4	5
Newry,	7	3	10	–	4	4	7	7	14
Newtownards,	1	7	8	–	1	1	1	8	9
Co. Fermanagh.									
Enniskillen,	2	1	3	1	–	1	3	1	4
Irvinestown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lisnaskea,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Londonderry.									
Coleraine,	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	3	4
Limavady,	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3
Londonderry,	5	7	12	–	–	–	5	7	12
Magherafelt,	2	3	5	–	–	–	2	3	5
Co. Monaghan.									
Carrickmacross,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Castleblayney,	4	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	4
Clones,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Monaghan,	1	7	8	–	–	–	1	7	8
Co. Tyrone.									
Castlederg,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clogher,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cookstown,	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3
Dungannon,	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3
Gortin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Omagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Strabane,	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3
Total Ulster,	98	185	283	13	33	46	111	218	329

continued.

Ireland, on 31st December, 1876, exclusive of Idiots and Epileptic Idiots.

Names of Unions.	Simple Lunatics.			Epileptic Lunatics.			Total of the two preceding Classes.		
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Co. Clare.									
Ballyvaghan,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Corrofin,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Ennis,	5	8	13	–	–	–	5	8	13
Ennistymon,	5	6	11	2	2	4	7	8	15
Killadysert,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Kilrush,	6	8	14	–	3	3	6	11	17
Scariff,	1	4	5	1	–	1	2	4	6
Tulla,	1	4	5	–	–	–	1	4	5
Co. Cork.									
Bandon,	2	7	9	–	1	1	2	8	10
Bantry,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Castletown,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Clonakilty,	3	2	5	–	–	–	3	2	5
Cork,	31	76	107	–	17	17	31	93	124
Dunmanway,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fermoy,	3	11	14	–	1	1	3	12	15
Kanturk,	5	5	10	–	2	2	5	7	12
Kinsale,	1	1	2	2	2	4	3	3	6
Macroom,	2	2	4	1	2	3	3	4	7
Mallow,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Midleton,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Millstreet,	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3
Mitchelstown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Skibbereen,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Skull,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Youghal,	4	2	6	–	2	2	4	4	8
Co. Kerry.									
Caherciveen,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dingle,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kenmare,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killarney,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Listowel,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Tralee,	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3
Co. Limerick.									
Croom,	5	8	13	2	5	7	7	13	20
Glin,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Kilmallock,	1	9	10	1	2	3	2	11	13
Limerick,	20	50	70	5	4	9	25	54	79
Newcastle,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rathkeale,	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3
Co. Tipperary.									
Borrisokane,	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	2	3
Carrick-on-Suir,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cashel,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Clogheen,	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Clonmel,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Nenagh,	3	5	8	–	2	2	3	7	10
Roscrea,	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	3	4
Thurles,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tipperary,	2	10	12	1	1	2	3	11	14
Co. Waterford.									
Dungarvan,	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3
Kilmacthomas,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Lismore,	3	6	9	–	–	–	3	6	9
Waterford,	1	21	22	–	1	1	1	22	23
Total Munster,	116	272	388	16	49	65	132	321	453

[*continued.*

No. 2.—Return of the Number of Lunatics in Union Workhouses, Ireland,

Names of Unions.	Simple Lunatics.			Epileptic Lunatics.			Total of the two preceding Classes.		
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Co. Carlow.									
Carlow,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Dublin.									
Balrothery,	2	4	6	–	–	–	2	4	6
Dublin, North,	27	41	68	8	5	13	35	46	81
Dublin, South,	45	56	101	15	16	31	60	72	132
Rathdown,	23	39	62	1	5	6	24	44	68
Co. Kildare.									
Athy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Celbridge,	–	1	1	1	2	3	1	3	4
Naas,	3	10	13	–	–	–	3	10	13
Co. Kilkenny.									
Callan,	4	2	6	2	1	3	6	3	9
Castlecomer,	2	1	3	1	–	1	3	1	4
Kilkenny,	3	8	11	1	–	1	4	8	12
Thomastown,	4	2	6	–	–	–	4	2	6
Urlingford,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
King's Co.									
Edenderry,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Parsonstown,	2	3	5	1	–	1	3	3	6
Tullamore,	7	12	19	1	1	2	8	13	21
Co. Longford.									
Ballymahon,	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	4	4
Granard,	3	5	8	–	–	–	3	5	8
Longford,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Co. Louth.									
Ardee,	6	11	17	1	–	1	7	11	18
Drogheda,	11	4	15	5	2	7	16	6	22
Dundalk,	6	6	12	–	3	3	6	9	15
Co. Meath.									
Dunshaughlin,	4	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	4
Kells,	4	5	9	–	–	–	4	5	9
Navan,	8	4	12	3	–	3	11	4	15
Oldcastle,	2	3	5	1	–	1	3	3	6
Trim,	2	7	9	1	1	2	3	8	11
Queen's Co.									
Abbeyleix,	8	7	15	–	–	–	8	7	15
Donaghmore,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mountmellick,	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3
Co. Westmeath.									
Athlone,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Delvin,	2	4	6	–	–	–	2	4	6
Mullingar,	2	7	9	1	–	1	3	7	10
Co. Wexford.									
Enniscorthy,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Gorey,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Ross,	5	8	13	–	–	–	5	8	13
Wexford,	7	5	12	2	1	3	9	6	15
Co. Wicklow.									
Baltinglass,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Rathdrum,	3	13	16	–	–	–	3	13	16
Shillelagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Leinster,	195	280	475	46	38	84	241	318	559

on 31st December, 1876, exclusive of Idiots and Epileptic Idiots—*con.*

Names of Unions.	Simple Lunatics.			Epileptic Lunatics.			Total of the two preceding Classes.		
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Co. Galway.									
Ballinasloe,	–	2	2	3	6	9	3	8	11
Clifden,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Galway,	1	4	5	3	2	5	4	6	10
Glennamaddy,	2	2	4	–	–	–	2	2	4
Gort,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Loughrea,	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	3	3
Mount Bellew,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oughterard,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Portumna,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tuam,	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3
Co. Leitrim.									
Carrick-on-Shannon,	3	1	4	–	–	–	3	1	4
Manorhamilton,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mohill,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Mayo.									
Ballina,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ballinrobe,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belmullet,	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3
Castlebar,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Claremorris,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killala,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newport,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Swineford,	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	6	6
Westport,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Roscommon.									
Boyle,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Castlerea,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Roscommon,	3	9	12	–	–	–	3	9	12
Strokestown,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Co. Sligo.									
Dromore West,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sligo,	7	12	19	–	4	4	7	16	23
Tobercurry,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Total Connaught,	20	47	67	7	14	21	27	61	88

SUMMARY OF PROVINCES.

Ulster,	98	185	283	13	33	46	111	218	329
Munster,	116	272	388	16	49	65	132	321	453
Leinster,	195	280	475	46	38	84	241	318	559
Connaught,	20	47	67	7	14	21	27	61	88
Total Ireland,	429	784	1,213	82	134	216	511	918	1,429

APPENDIX C.

Central Asylum for Criminal Lunatics at Dundrum.

No. 1.—Return showing the Original and Present Asylum Accommodation, Arrangement of Districts, &c.

Asylum,	Central.
Year opened,	1850
Year enlarged,	1864

	M.	F.	T.
Original Accommodation,	80	40	120
Present Accommodation,	133*	52	185

* This includes 8 beds in the two hospital dormitories which are allocated to males only.

No. 2.—Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, &c., during the Year ended 31st December, 1876.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Asylum on 31st December, 1875,	134	38	172
Admitted to 31st December, 1876,	11	3	14
Total,	145	41	186
Discharged during the Year—Recovered,	2	3	5
,, ,, Improved,	–	–	–
,, ,, Incurable,	7	2	9
Total Discharged,	9	5	14
Deaths from Natural Causes,	4	2	6
Escapes,	–	–	–
Total Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes during the Year,	13	7	20
Remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1876,	132	34	166

No. 3.—Classification of Patients as to Offences.

Offence.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Homicide,	51	10	61
Assault with intent to Kill,	17	–	17
Rape,	1	–	1
Violent Assault,	21	5	26
Common Assault,	4	2	6
Arson,	5	3	8
Robbery from the Person,	–	2	2
Burglary, or Stealing from Dwelling-house,	9	1	10
Larceny,	11	9	20
Other Offences,	13	2	15
Total,	132	34	166

No. 4.—Ages of Patients in the Central Asylum on 31st December, 1876.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 20 years,	1	–	1
From 20 to 30 ,,	13	5	18
,, 30 to 40 ,,	37	8	45
,, 40 to 50 ,,	36	7	43
,, 50 to 60 ,,	20	7	27
,, 60 to 70 ,,	21	4	25
,, 70 and upwards,	4	2	6
Unknown,	–	1	1
Total,	132	34	166

No. 5.—Form of Disease of those remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1876.

Form of Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania,	51	13	64
Melancholia,	9	–	9
Dementia,	42	10	52
Monomania,	1	–	1
Imbecility,	9	6	15
Mental Affections, complicated with Epilepsy,	12	1	13
Supposed not Insane,	8	4	12
Total,	132	34	166

No. 6.—Educational Condition of Patients in Asylum on 31st December, 1876.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Well Educated,	4	–	4
Can Read and Write well,	14	–	14
Can Read and Write indifferently,	20	5	25
Can Read only,	29	11	40
Cannot Read or Write,	65	18	83
Unascertained,	–	–	–
Total,	132	34	166

No. 7.—Classification of Patients in Asylum on 31st December, 1876.

Classification.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Convalescent, or not Insane,	8	4	12
Quiet and Orderly, but Insane,	60	7	67
Moderately tranquil,	43	14	57
Noisy and Refractory,	21	9	30
Total,	132	34	166
Imbecile and Epileptic,	21	7	28
Suicidal,	6	1	7
Total,	27	8	35

No. 8.—Social Condition of Patients in Asylum on 31st December, 1876.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married,	10	6	16
Single,	98	27	125
Widowers and Widows,	24	1	25
Unascertained,	–	–	–
Total,	132	34	166

No. 9.—Previous Occupation of those in Asylum on 31st December, 1876.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Labouring Class,	61	–	61
Farming,	12	–	12
Domestic Servants,	3	6	9
Clerks,	5	–	5
Tailors and Seamstresses,	1	1	2
Painters and Glaziers,	1	–	1
Smiths and Workers in Metals,	4	–	4
Carpenters,	4	–	4
Shoemakers,	2	–	2
Factory Workers,	1	–	1
Pedlars and Hucksters,	1	–	1
Medical Men,	2	–	2
Teachers,	4	–	4
Soldiers and Pensioners,	7	–	7
Police,	2	–	2
Sailors,	2	–	2
Mendicants,	5	–	5
Various Employments,	7	–	7
No occupation, or unascertained,	8	27	35
Total,	132	34	166

No. 10.—State as to Probability of Recovery of those in Asylum on 31st December, 1876.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Inmates probably sane,	8	4	12
Lunatics probably curable,	4	–	4
Lunatics probably incurable,	99	23	122
Lunatic Idiots,	9	6	15
Lunatic Epileptics,	12	1	13
Total,	132	34	166

No. 11.—Cause of Death during the Year ended 31st December, 1876.

Cause of Death.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abdominal Affections, . .	1	–	1
Thoracic Affections, . . .	2	2	4
Debility and Old Age, . .	1	–	1
Total, ...	4	2	6

No. 12.—Daily Average Number of Patients Employed during the Year ended 31st December, 1876.

Male Employment.	Number Employed.	Female Employment.	Number Employed.
Farm Labourers, ...	28	Laundry, ...	8
Tailors, ...	5	Knitting, ...	3
Shoemakers, ...	4	Cleaning House, &c., . . .	6
Carpenter, ...	1	Miscellaneous, ...	8
Smith, ...	1		
Tinsmith, ...	1		
Yard, Cows, Piggery, &c. . .	4		
Yard, Engine-room, Laundry, .	4		
Pumping Water and Cleaning Divisions, ...	16		
	64		25
Unemployed, on special exercise, or confined to bed, . . .	68	Unemployed, on special exercise, or confined to bed, . . .	9
Total, .	132	Total, .	34

No. 13.—Amusements, Games, Books, &c.

Description of Amusements and Games.	Class of Books and Periodicals supplied to Patients.	Numbers usually taking part in Games and Reading.			General Observations.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Hand-ball in ball court, football, backgammon, bagatelle, cards, draughts, music. Bandmaster attends once a week for instruction in music.	Illustrated London News, Graphic, daily newspapers, light literature, novels, books of travel.	90	20	110	On great festivals additions are made to the dietary. A dance is occasionally provided in the evening, with beer, apples, &c. Not more than four or five male prisoners and one or two females care for reading books.

No. 14.—Number of Dormitories, and Beds in each, also Number of Single Apartments.

Male Side.	Dormitories.	Beds.	Single Rooms.
No. 1 Division,	4	27	13
No. 2 „	5	31	7
No. 3 „	8	40	7
Hospital,	2	8	–
Total,	19	106	27
Total Male Accommodation,		133	

Female Side.	Dormitories.	Beds.	Single Rooms.
No. 4 Division,	3	9	9
No. 5 „	3	10	3
No. 6 „	5	18	3
Total,	11	37	15
Total Female Accommodation,		52	

No. 15.—Return of Contract Prices paid for the undermentioned Articles of Provisions, &c., during the year ending 31st December, 1876.

	s.	d.
Beef, per lb.—rumps without bone,	0	8
Mutton, per lb.,	0	8
Bread—white, per 2 lb. loaf,	0	3
Oatmeal, per cwt.,	16	9
Flour, per stone,	2	0
Rice, per cwt.,	16	6
Tea, per lb.,	2	0
Sugar, per lb.,	0	3
Cocoa, per cwt.,	24	0
Butter, per lb.,	1	4
Milk (supplied by Asylum Dairy).		
Eggs, per hundred of 124,	12	0
Wine, per dozen,	24	0
Whiskey, per gallon,	15	0
Coals (supplied by Board of Works).		

Note (Table 15).—Several of the articles enumerated are not supplied by contract, but are currently purchased at the prevalent market prices.

APPENDIX

Summary of Admissions,

No. 1.—Table showing the Number of Patients who were in District

Asylums.	Counties comprised in present Districts.*	Present Accommodation.			Remaining in Asylums on 31st December, 1875.			Admitted between 1st January and 31st December, 1876.					
								Relapsed Cases.			Cases of First Attack.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	Armagh,	88	74	162	99	74	173	10	5	15	25	18	43
Ballinasloe,	Galway, Roscommon, Town of Galway,	276	160	436	212	176	388	14	4	18	56	41	97
Belfast,	Antrim, Carrickfergus(Tn.)	240	180	420	221	172	393	19	17	36	59	65	124
Carlow,	Carlow and Kildare,	125	125	250	122	96	218	8	6	14	19	21	40
Castlebar,	Mayo.	156	125	281	140	99	239	6	3	9	33	22	55
Clonmel,	Tipperary,	210	175	385	184	161	345	5	8	13	40	27	67
Cork,	Cork (including City Cork).	250	250	†500	373	335	708	14	25	39	85	72	157
Down,	Down,	150	150	300	178	127	305	8	9	17	58	43	101
Ennis,	Clare,	130	130	260	122	114	236	8	3	11	22	20	42
Enniscorthy,	Wexford,	144	144	288	131	108	239	4	5	9	33	19	52
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	108	108	216	117	84	201	4	6	10	21	23	44
Killarney,	Kerry,	110	110	220	165	108	273	10	5	15	25	23	48
Letterkenny,	Donegal,	175	175	350	169	101	270	20	9	29	41	30	71
Limerick,	Limerick,	215	219	434	215	219	434	11	5	16	42	45	87
Londonderry,	Derry,	156	106	262	147	96	243	6	5	11	30	28	58
Maryborough,	King's & Queen's,	130	130	260	124	107	231	11	5	16	41	25	66
Monaghan,	Monaghan,	170	170	340	173	162	335	5	4	9	34	37	71
Mullingar,	Westmeath, Meath, Longford,	200	200	400	208	193	401	7	15	22	47	37	84
Omagh,	Tyrone, Fermanagh,	256	254	510	287	211	498	25	20	45	67	49	116
Richmond,	Dublin, Wicklow, Louth, Drogheda (Town)	505	595	1,100	489	574	1,063	30	39	69	179	180	359
Sligo,	Sligo and Leitrim,	187	143	330	159	147	306	17	9	26	33	23	56
Waterford,	Waterford,	150	150	300	107	135	242	2	5	7	24	26	50
	Total,	4,131	3,873	8,004	4,142	3,599	7,741	244	212	456	1014	874	1888

* A table published in previous Reports showing the original condition of Asylums as regards Districts,
† Exclusive of Hospital, containing about 250 additional.

D.

Discharges, Deaths, &c.

Asylums on the 31st December, 1876; also the Number of Admissions.

Total under Treatment during 1876.			Discharged during 1876.									Total Discharged during 1876.			Asylums.
			Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved or Incurable.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
134	97	231	24	13	37	1	1	2	1	–	1	26	14	40	Armagh.
282	221	503	17	16	33	1	1	2	–	–	–	18	17	35	Ballinasloe.
299	254	553	39	35	74	8	20	28	4	3	7	51	58	109	Belfast.
149	123	272	12	7	19	5	2	7	–	1	1	17	10	27	Carlow.
179	124	303	11	6	17	1	–	1	–	–	–	12	6	18	Castlebar.
229	196	425	9	7	16	5	7	12	1	1	2	15	15	30	Clonmel.
472	432	904	37	38	75	8	4	12	–	–	–	45	42	87	Cork.
244	179	423	22	27	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	27	49	Down.
152	137	289	11	7	18	1	3	4	2	1	3	14	11	25	Ennis.
168	132	300	5	12	17	–	1	1	2	–	2	7	13	20	Enniscorthy.
142	113	255	12	9	21	1	2	3	–	–	–	13	11	24	Kilkenny.
200	136	336	14	7	21	6	2	8	–	1	1	20	10	30	Killarney.
230	140	370	22	22	44	8	3	11	–	–	–	30	25	55	Letterkenny.
268	269	537	16	16	32	6	6	12	4	4	8	26	26	52	Limerick.
183	129	312	19	14	33	5	4	9	–	2	2	24	20	44	Londonderry.
176	137	313	24	20	44	5	4	9	1	–	1	30	24	54	Maryborough.
212	203	415	17	15	32	2	2	4	–	–	–	19	17	36	Monaghan.
262	245	507	15	25	40	3	3	6	–	–	–	18	28	46	Mullingar.
379	280	659	58	43	101	3	5	8	3	2	5	64	50	114	Omagh.
698	793	1,491	91	101	192	53	18	71	6	6	12	150	125	275	Richmond.
209	179	388	23	13	36	4	5	9	–	1	1	27	19	46	Sligo.
133	166	299	8	11	19	4	2	6	1	–	1	13	13	26	Waterford.
5,400	4,685	10,085	506	464	970	130	95	225	25	22	47	661	581	1,242	Total.

Accommodation, &c., discontinued, the first two columns being considered sufficient.

SUMMARY of ADMISSIONS,

No. 1.—TABLE showing the Number of Patients who were in District

Asylums.	Counties comprised in present Districts.	Total Deaths during 1876.									Total Deaths during 1876.		
		From Natural Causes.			Accidental Causes.			Suicides. (*Actual.*)					
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh, .	Armagh, . .	9	4	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	4	13
Ballinasloe,	Galway, . Roscommon, Town of Galway,	17	19	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	19	36
Belfast, .	Antrim, . Carrickfergus(Tn.)	11	9	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	9	20
Carlow, .	Carlow and Kildare,	15	6	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	6	21
Castlebar, .	Mayo, . . .	12	10	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	10	22
Clonmel, .	Tipperary, . .	18	9	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	9	27
Cork, .	Cork, including City (Cork),	36	38	74	–	–	–	–	1	1	36	39	75
Down, . .	Down, . . .	18	13	31	–	–	–	1	–	1	19	13	32
Ennis, . .	Clare, . . .	10	9	19	–	–	–	1	–	1	11	9	20
Enniscorthy, .	Wexford, . .	18	7	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	7	25
Kilkenny, .	Kilkenny, . .	11	4	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	4	15
Killarney, .	Kerry, . . .	13	12	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	12	25
Letterkenny, .	Donegal, . .	14	14	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	14	28
Limerick, .	Limerick, . .	33	24	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	24	57
Londonderry, .	Derry, . . .	9	7	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	7	16
Maryborough,	King's & Queen's,	15	9	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	9	24
Monaghan, .	Monaghan, . .	13	19	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	19	32
Mullingar,	Westmeath, . Meath, . . Longford, .	18	17	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	17	35
Omagh, .	Tyrone, . Fermanagh, .	20	26	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	26	46
Richmond,	Dublin, . . Wicklow, . Louth, . . Drogheda (Town)	68	94	162	–	–	–	1	–	1	69	94	163
Sligo, . .	Sligo and Leitrim,	6	8	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	8	14
Waterford, .	Waterford, . .	8	11	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	11	19
	Total, .	392	369	761	–	–	–	3	1	4	395	370	765

Discharges, Deaths, &c.—*continued.*

Asylums on the 31st December, 1876; also the Number of Admissions—*con.*

Escapes during 1876. (*Effectual.*)			Total Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes, during the Year 1876.			Remaining in Asylums on 31st December, 1876.			Daily average number in Asylums during 1876.	Daily Average during 1875.	Asylums.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
–	–	–	35	18	53	99	79	178	178	172	Armagh.
–	–	–	35	36	71	247	185	432	411	388	Ballinasloe.
–	–	–	62	67	129	237	187	424	405	382	Belfast.
–	–	–	32	16	48	117	107	224	223	214	Carlow.
–	–	–	24	16	40	155	108	263	249	233	Castlebar.
–	1	1	33	25	58	196	171	367	361	350	Clonmel.
–	–	–	81	81	162	391	351	742	726	698	Cork.
–	–	–	41	40	81	203	139	342	331	296	Down.
–	–	–	25	20	45	127	117	244	237	238	Ennis.
1	–	1	26	20	46	142	112	254	250	245	Enniscorthy.
–	–	–	24	15	39	118	98	216	212	197	Kilkenny.
3	–	3	36	22	58	164	114	278	278	272	Killarney.
–	–	–	44	39	83	186	101	287	280	266	Letterkenny.
–	–	–	59	50	109	209	219	428	423	434	Limerick.
–	–	–	33	27	60	150	102	252	255	237	Londonderry.
–	–	–	45	33	78	131	104	235	236	233	Maryborough.
–	–	–	32	36	68	180	167	347	343	335	Monaghan.
–	–	–	36	45	81	226	200	426	412	401	Mullingar.
–	–	–	84	76	160	295	204	499	497	489	Omagh.
–	–	–	219	219	438	479	574	1,053	1,066	1,060	Richmond.
–	–	–	33	27	60	176	152	328	321	301	Sligo.
–	–	–	21	24	45	112	142	254	249	251	Waterford.
4	1	5	1,060	952	2,012	4,340	3,733	8,073	7,943	7,692	Total.

No. 2.—Table showing the Ages of Patients Admitted, and of those

Asylums.	Admitted.														
	Under 10 years.			10 to 20 years.			20 to 30 years.			30 to 40 years.			40 to 50 years.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	–	–	–	4	1	5	10	6	16	5	9	14	8	3	11
Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	7	5	12	19	16	35	27	11	38	8	5	13
Belfast,	–	–	–	6	1	7	25	21	46	12	23	35	17	21	38
Carlow,	–	–	–	–	2	2	10	11	21	7	5	12	4	7	11
Castlebar,	1	–	1	4	3	7	12	12	24	9	1	10	9	4	13
Clonmel,	–	–	–	2	6	8	14	12	26	17	5	22	4	4	8
Cork,	–	–	–	8	3	11	43	39	82	17	22	39	15	12	27
Down,	2	–	2	5	2	7	16	11	27	16	18	34	7	4	11
Ennis,	–	–	–	3	1	4	5	10	15	15	5	20	4	1	5
Enniscorthy,	–	–	–	1	2	3	10	5	15	7	4	11	9	7	16
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	1	1	2	7	5	12	7	7	14	5	9	14
Killarney,	–	–	–	1	3	4	6	7	13	11	10	21	8	4	12
Letterkenny,	–	–	–	2	2	4	9	12	21	25	9	34	6	5	11
Limerick,	–	–	–	6	6	12	15	9	24	15	11	26	7	9	16
Londonderry,	–	–	–	1	4	5	15	12	27	8	10	18	5	5	10
Maryborough,	1	–	1	5	6	11	16	11	27	12	6	18	10	6	16
Monaghan,	–	–	–	5	1	6	15	14	29	8	10	18	7	7	14
Mullingar,	–	–	–	3	4	7	19	12	31	14	13	27	7	9	16
Omagh,	–	–	–	3	10	13	20	17	37	28	16	44	21	8	29
Richmond,	–	1	1	8	24	32	46	67	113	57	56	113	39	24	63
Sligo,	–	–	–	2	3	5	10	7	17	16	9	25	8	9	17
Waterford,	–	–	–	4	3	7	11	10	21	3	7	10	4	7	11
Total,	4	1	5	81	93	174	353	326	679	336	267	603	212	170	382

Asylums.	Discharged														
	Under 10 years.			10 to 20 years.			20 to 30 years.			30 to 40 years.			40 to 50 years.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	–	–	–	2	–	2	10	5	15	5	5	10	2	2	4
Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	3	3	6	4	1	5	8	3	11	1	3	4
Belfast,	–	–	–	3	–	3	11	9	20	10	7	17	7	9	16
Carlow,	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	2	5	2	1	3	3	2	5
Castlebar,	–	–	–	2	4	6	5	–	5	2	2	4	–	–	–
Clonmel,	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	3	5	3	2	5	1	–	1
Cork,	–	–	–	3	3	6	12	15	27	6	8	14	9	4	13
Down,	–	–	–	2	1	3	5	3	8	6	4	10	3	7	10
Ennis,	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	3	4	4	3	7	3	–	3
Enniscorthy,	–	–	–	1	2	3	3	3	6	1	3	4	–	3	3
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	2	–	2	3	2	5	3	2	5	1	3	4
Killarney,	–	–	–	2	1	3	5	2	7	2	3	5	–	1	1
Letterkenny,	–	–	–	2	2	4	8	7	15	4	5	9	4	2	6
Limerick,	–	–	–	3	–	3	4	3	7	2	3	5	2	5	7
Londonderry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	3	11	4	5	9	4	4	8
Maryborough,	–	–	–	–	8	8	4	6	10	9	2	11	7	3	10
Monaghan,	–	–	–	2	1	3	8	3	11	3	6	9	4	3	7
Mullingar,	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	12	4	6	10	1	6	7
Omagh,	–	–	–	1	4	5	15	13	28	20	15	35	13	5	18
Richmond,	–	–	–	7	9	16	28	27	55	15	31	46	18	10	28
Sligo,	–	–	–	–	2	2	6	5	11	9	2	11	2	2	4
Waterford,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	3	5	2	2	4	–	1	1
Total,	–	–	–	41	43	84	153	124	277	124	120	244	85	75	160

Discharged Recovered, during the Year ending 31st December, 1876.

Admitted.															Asylums.
50 to 60 years.			60 to 70 years.			70 and upwards.			Unknown.			Total Admitted.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
5	3	8	2	–	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	35	23	58	Armagh.
5	6	11	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	45	115	Ballinasloe.
10	5	15	4	8	12	4	3	7	–	–	–	78	82	160	Belfast.
5	1	6	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	27	54	Carlow.
2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	39	25	64	Castlebar.
4	5	9	4	2	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	45	35	80	Clonmel.
9	11	20	4	9	13	2	–	2	1	1	2	99	97	196	Cork.
11	9	20	6	6	12	3	2	5	–	–	–	66	52	118	Down.
1	2	3	1	1	2	1	3	4	–	–	–	30	23	53	Ennis.
3	2	5	5	3	8	2	1	3	–	–	–	37	24	61	Enniscorthy.
3	5	8	1	2	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	25	29	54	Kilkenny.
2	1	3	3	3	6	1	–	1	3	–	3	35	28	63	Killarney.
4	6	10	6	1	7	–	–	–	9	4	13	61	39	100	Letterkenny.
1	6	7	4	4	8	–	2	2	5	3	8	53	50	103	Limerick.
5	1	6	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	36	33	69	Londonderry.
6	–	6	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	52	30	82	Maryborough.
3	6	9	1	2	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	39	41	80	Monaghan.
11	11	22	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	54	52	106	Mullingar.
14	5	19	3	6	9	3	3	6	–	4	4	92	69	161	Omagh.
23	23	46	11	5	16	5	3	8	20	16	36	209	219	428	Richmond.
6	3	9	7	1	8	1	–	1	–	–	–	50	32	82	Sligo.
1	2	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	26	31	57	Waterford.
134	116	250	71	62	133	27	21	48	40	30	70	1,253	1,036	2,344	Total.

Recovered.															Asylums.
50 to 60 years.			60 to 70 years.			70 and upwards.			Unknown.			Total Discharged Recovered.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
3	1	4	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	24	13	37	Armagh.
1	4	5	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	16	33	Ballinasloe.
4	7	11	3	2	5	1	1	2	–	–	–	39	35	74	Belfast.
4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	7	19	Carlow.
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	6	17	Castlebar.
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	7	16	Clonmel.
1	4	5	3	3	6	3	–	3	–	1	1	37	38	75	Cork.
3	10	13	1	1	2	2	1	3	–	–	–	22	27	49	Down.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	7	18	Ennis.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	5	12	17	Enniscorthy.
3	–	3	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	9	21	Kilkenny.
1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	14	7	21	Killarney.
–	5	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	1	4	22	22	44	Letterkenny.
–	2	2	2	2	4	–	–	–	3	1	4	16	16	32	Limerick.
1	1	2	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	14	33	Londonderry.
3	1	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	20	44	Maryborough.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	15	32	Monaghan.
2	6	8	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	25	40	Mullingar.
4	2	6	5	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	58	43	101	Omagh.
12	11	23	3	1	4	–	–	–	8	12	20	91	101	192	Richmond.
4	2	6	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	13	36	Sligo.
2	3	5	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	11	19	Waterford.
51	62	113	29	22	51	7	3	10	16	15	31	506	464	970	Total.

No. 3.—Table showing the duration of Disease previous to Admission of

Asylums.	Months.									Years.								
	Under 3.			3 to 6.			6 to 9.			Under 1.			1 to 2.			2 to 3.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	17	9	26	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Ballinasloe,	13	8	21	–	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belfast,	26	23	49	3	2	5	2	2	4	–	1	1	5	3	8	1	–	1
Carlow,	6	5	11	4	2	6	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Castlebar,	9	2	11	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clonmel	4	6	10	2	–	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Cork,	23	19	42	6	5	11	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	4	5	–	1	1
Down,	7	11	18	4	3	7	6	7	13	1	2	3	1	4	5	2	–	2
Ennis,	7	4	11	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Enniscorthy,	4	7	11	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	11	4	15	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Killarney,	6	4	10	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	–	1	2	–	2
Letterkenny,	9	14	23	2	3	5	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	1	–	1
Limerick,	13	10	23	2	2	4	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Londonderry,	13	12	25	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Maryborough,	15	13	28	–	2	2	1	–	1	1	1	2	1	–	1	1	1	2
Monaghan,	13	11	24	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–
Mullingar,	9	16	25	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2
Omagh,	29	21	50	3	6	9	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Richmond,	52	52	104	4	6	10	2	6	8	1	–	1	2	1	3	2	3	5
Sligo,	19	9	28	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Waterford,	8	6	14	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	313	266	579	45	50	95	18	26	44	8	9	17	13	15	28	15	8	23

No. 4.—Table showing the length of Residence in Asylums of Patients

Asylums.	Months.												Years.					
	Under 4.			4 to 8.			8 to 12.			12 to 18.			Under 2.			2 to 3.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	16	5	21	5	4	9	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	–	1
Ballinasloe,	8	4	12	3	5	8	3	2	5	1	3	4	–	2	2	1	–	1
Belfast,	26	23	49	3	2	5	2	2	4	–	1	1	5	3	8	1	–	1
Carlow,	3	1	4	1	2	3	2	3	5	1	–	1	3	1	4	2	–	2
Castlebar,	3	–	3	4	2	6	3	1	4	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	1	1
Clonmel,	2	4	6	4	2	6	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Cork,	14	16	30	9	12	21	6	1	7	3	4	7	2	2	4	2	1	3
Down,	8	9	17	6	7	13	4	6	10	2	3	5	1	1	2	1	1	2
Ennis,	9	5	14	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Enniscorthy,	–	6	6	2	4	6	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	1
Kilkenny,	4	1	5	4	5	9	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	1	2	1	–	1
Killarney,	2	2	4	4	2	6	6	1	7	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	–	1
Letterkenny,	12	12	24	8	7	15	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick,	10	8	18	5	3	8	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–
Londonderry,	5	2	7	4	3	7	1	1	2	2	4	6	2	3	5	4	–	4
Maryborough,	18	11	29	3	5	8	1	3	4	–	1	1	2	–	2	–	–	–
Monaghan,	6	8	14	8	2	10	1	1	2	1	2	3	–	1	1	1	1	2
Mullingar,	9	6	15	3	7	10	–	6	6	1	5	6	1	–	1	1	–	1
Omagh,	27	22	49	13	9	22	6	2	8	5	4	9	2	2	4	2	1	3
Richmond,	39	50	89	26	25	51	8	10	18	5	5	10	7	3	10	2	5	7
Sligo,	14	5	19	2	4	6	2	2	4	2	1	3	1	–	1	–	1	1
Waterford,	3	4	7	2	3	5	2	1	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	1	1
Total,	238	204	442	120	115	235	53	48	101	29	37	66	30	26	56	20	14	34

Patients Discharged Recovered during the Year ending 31st December, 1876.

Years. 3 to 4.			4 to 5.			5 to 6.			6 to 8.			8 and upwards.			Period not specified.			Total Discharged Recovered.			Asylums.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	2	5	24	13	37	Armagh.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	17	16	33	Ballinasloe.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	2	3	39	35	74	Belfast.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	7	19	Carlow.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	11	6	17	Castlebar.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	7	16	Clonmel.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	5	3	8	37	38	75	Cork.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	22	27	49	Down.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	11	7	18	Ennis.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	5	12	17	Enniscorthy.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	12	9	21	Kilkenny.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	7	21	Killarney.
2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	3	8	22	22	44	Letterkenny.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	16	16	32	Limerick.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	19	14	33	Londonderry.
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	24	20	44	Maryborough.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	17	15	32	Monaghan.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	4	4	8	15	25	40	Mullingar.
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	24	15	39	58	43	101	Omagh.
3	–	3	1	4	5	–	1	1	2	2	4	3	5	8	19	21	40	91	101	192	Richmond.
–	1	1	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	23	13	36	Sligo.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	8	11	19	Waterford.
8	5	13	1	4	5	3	2	5	4	3	7	6	11	17	72	65	137	506	464	970	Total.

Discharged Recovered, during the Year ending 31st December, 1876.

Years. 3 to 4.			4 to 5.			5 to 6.			6 to 7.			7 to 8.			8 and upwards and unknown.			Total Discharged Recovered.			Asylums.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	13	37	Armagh.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	17	16	33	Ballinasloe.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	2	3	39	35	74	Belfast.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	7	19	Carlow.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	6	17	Castlebar.
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	7	16	Clonmel.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	37	38	75	Cork.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	27	49	Down.
–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	7	18	Ennis.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	5	12	17	Enniscorthy.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	9	21	Kilkenny.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	7	21	Killarney.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	22	44	Letterkenny.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	16	32	Limerick.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	14	33	Londonderry.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	20	44	Maryborough.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	15	32	Monaghan.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	15	25	40	Mullingar.
2	2	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	58	43	101	Omagh.
1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	91	101	192	Richmond.
–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	13	36	Sligo.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	11	19	Waterford.
4	9	13	2	–	2	3	3	6	2	2	4	2	2	4	3	4	7	506	464	970	Total.

No. 5.—Table showing the length of Residence in Asylums of Patients

Asylums.	Months.												Years.					
	Under 4.			4 to 8.			8 to 12.			12 to 18.			Under 2.			2 to 3.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ballinasloe,	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belfast,	1	6	7	3	1	4	1	3	4	–	2	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Carlow,	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–
Castlebar,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clonmel,	2	2	4	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	2	2	1	–	1
Cork,	3	1	4	2	2	4	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Down,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ennis,	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Enniscorthy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killarney,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Letterkenny,	4	1	5	3	–	3	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick,	5	1	6	–	1	1	1	2	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Londonderry,	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	1
Maryborough,	1	3	4	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1
Monaghan,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Mullingar,	–	1	1	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Omagh,	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	2
Richmond,	21	7	28	7	3	10	4	1	5	3	1	4	2	3	5	1	–	1
Sligo,	1	–	1	–	1	1	2	–	2	1	2	3	–	1	1	–	–	–
Waterford,	2	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	44	23	67	25	15	40	12	13	25	8	14	22	5	9	14	7	4	11

Discharged Improved, during the Year ending 31st December, 1876.

Years.																		Total Discharged Improved.			Asylums.
3 to 4.			4 to 5.			5 to 6.			6 to 7.			7 to 8.			8 and upwards and unknown.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	Armagh.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	Ballinasloe.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	1	3	–	2	2	–	–	–	8	20	28	Belfast.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	7	Carlow.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	Castlebar.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	7	12	Clonmel.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	4	12	Cork.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Down.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	3	4	Ennis.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	Enniscorthy.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	3	Kilkenny.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	8	Killarney.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	3	11	Letterkenny.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	6	6	12	Limerick.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	9	Londonderry.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	9	Maryborough.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	4	Monaghan.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	Mullingar.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	8	Omagh.
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	9	–	9	53	18	71	Richmond.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	5	9	Sligo.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	4	2	6	Waterford.
5	6	11	3	1	4	2	3	5	4	1	5	4	4	8	11	2	13	130	95	225	Total.

No. 6.—Table showing the Authority for Admission of Patients, and Number Admitted, during the Year ending 31st December, 1876.

Asylums.	Ordinary cases admitted by Order of the Board.			Ordinary cases admitted as urgent by the Physicians.			Dangerous Lunatics admitted by Warrant of the Lord Lieutenant.			Admitted from Central Asylum and other District Asylums.			Lunatics charged with Offences, admitted by Warrant of the Lord Lieutenant.			Lunatics detained in default of Security to keep the Peace, by Warrant of the Lord Lieutenant.			Dangerous Lunatics committed by Justices, under the Act 30 & 31 Vic., c. 118.			Pay Patients admitted during year, under P.C. Rule, upon transmission of form to the Inspectors' Office.			Total admitted during the year ending 31st December, 1876.			Patients made paying after admission under Order in Council, of 26th Jan., 1876.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh, .	3	7	10	5	6	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	10	37	–	–	–	35	23	58	1	–	–
Ballinasloe, .	–	3	3	9	9	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	57	33	90	–	–	–	70	45	115	–	–	–
Belfast, .	7	13	20	29	30	59	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	33	37	75	3	2	5	78	82	160	1	1	2
Carlow, .	4	3	7	8	4	12	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	20	34	–	–	–	27	27	54	–	–	–
Castlebar, .	–	–	–	12	11	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	24	14	38	1	–	1	39	25	64	Not	stated.	
Clonmel, .	–	–	–	9	27	36	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	6	35	3	2	5	45	35	80	–	–	–
Cork, . .	2	2	4	31	53	84	3	1	4	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	59	41	100	–	–	–	99	97	196	–	–	–
Down, . .	4	10	14	33	28	61	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	13	39	1	1	2	66	52	118	–	–	–
Ennis, . .	1	3	4	9	12	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	18	7	25	1	–	1	30	23	53	2	–	2
Enniscorthy,	3	5	8	10	11	21	2	–	2	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	16	7	23	5	–	5	37	24	61	–	–	–
Kilkenny, .	3	4	7	12	14	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	10	19	1	1	2	25	29	54	–	–	–
Killarney, .	2	2	4	2	7	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	29	19	48	–	–	–	35	28	63	–	–	–
Letterkenny,	1	1	2	9	16	25	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	22	70	–	–	–	61	39	100	–	–	–
Limerick, .	27	30	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	2	1	3	19	15	34	1	3	4	53	50	103	–	–	–
Londonderry,	3	1	4	9	16	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	1	–	1	21	12	33	1	–	1	36	33	69	–	–	–
Maryborough,	5	5	10	19	16	35	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	9	34	2	–	2	52	30	82	–	–	–
Monaghan, .	2	3	5	8	12	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	26	55	–	–	–	39	41	80	–	–	–
Mullingar, .	–	4	4	16	17	33	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	36	30	66	–	–	–	54	52	106	–	–	–
Omagh, .	5	3	8	55	36	91	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	28	58	–	–	–	92	69	161	–	–	–
Richmond, .	8	17	25	34	64	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	9	17	1	1	2	156	123	279	2	5	7	209	219	428	–	–	–
Sligo, . .	–	1	1	30	16	46	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	15	34	–	–	–	50	32	82	–	–	–
Waterford, .	–	–	–	18	26	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	5	13	–	–	–	26	31	57	–	–	–
Total, .	80	117	197	367	431	798	17	3	20	5	1	6	23	16	39	8	2	10	737	502	1239	21	14	35	1,258	1,086	2,344	4	1	5

No. 7.—Table showing the Form of Disease of Patients remaining in District Asylums on 31st December, 1876.

Asylums.	Mania			Melancholia.			Dementia.			Monomania.			Imbecility.			Idiocy.			Mental Affections complicated with Epilepsy.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	86	62	148	2	7	9	4	6	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	6	3	9	99	79	178
Ballinasloe,	158	118	276	14	15	29	26	20	46	14	5	19	10	8	18	6	4	10	19	15	34	247	185	432
Belfast,	139	108	247	27	29	56	27	13	40	15	15	30	4	3	7	–	1	1	25	18	43	237	187	424
Carlow,	52	50	102	1	1	2	46	39	85	2	2	4	6	5	11	4	8	12	6	2	8	117	107	224
Castlebar,	86	47	133	8	2	10	21	35	56	17	8	25	–	–	–	10	7	17	13	9	22	155	108	263
Clonmel,	92	82	174	27	42	69	17	14	31	17	12	29	10	7	17	5	2	7	28	12	40	196	171	367
Cork,	202	174	376	30	20	50	48	46	94	31	40	71	51	37	88	9	20	29	20	14	34	391	351	742
Down,	117	83	200	28	14	42	20	20	40	14	15	29	2	2	4	3	1	4	19	4	23	203	139	342
Ennis,	46	53	99	6	8	14	51	42	93	9	3	12	9	4	13	–	–	–	6	7	13	127	117	244
Enniscorthy,	111	91	202	8	5	13	3	3	6	7	4	11	5	3	8	3	3	6	5	3	8	142	112	254
Kilkenny,	73	56	129	14	9	23	11	10	21	9	16	25	–	–	–	1	1	2	10	6	16	118	98	216
Killarney,	59	42	101	14	15	29	64	36	100	2	3	5	11	6	17	7	3	10	7	9	16	164	114	278
Letterkenny,	148	71	219	7	12	19	9	5	14	10	9	19	3	1	4	5	1	6	4	2	6	186	101	287
Limerick,	115	120	235	14	16	30	71	72	143	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	8	9	17	209	219	428
Londonderry,	78	59	137	9	15	24	52	18	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	7	8	6	14	150	102	252
Maryborough,	75	50	125	22	28	50	4	5	9	10	8	18	–	–	–	9	4	13	11	9	20	131	104	235
Monaghan,	57	55	112	9	18	27	85	69	154	–	2	2	3	2	5	6	6	12	20	15	35	180	167	347
Mullingar,	133	124	257	34	29	63	11	6	17	30	20	50	–	–	–	5	4	9	13	17	30	226	200	426
Omagh,	185	137	322	20	12	32	35	28	63	–	1	1	20	10	30	16	9	25	19	7	26	295	204	499
Richmond,	227	336	563	54	80	134	102	96	198	36	30	66	4	–	4	7	–	7	49	32	81	479	574	1,053
Sligo,	43	40	83	10	19	29	74	69	143	23	11	34	9	4	13	–	1	1	17	8	25	176	152	328
Waterford,	56	83	139	11	12	23	24	28	52	4	9	13	17	10	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	112	142	254
Total,	2338	2071	4379	369	408	777	805	680	1485	251	214	465	164	103	267	100	80	180	313	207	520	4,340	3,733	8,073

No. 8.—Table showing the Educational Condition of Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1876.

Asylums.	Well Educated.			Can Read and Write well.			Can Read and Write indifferently.			Can Read only.			Cannot Read or Write.			Unknown.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	5	3	8	7	6	13	30	14	44	36	25	61	18	24	42	3	7	10	99	79	178
Ballinasloe,	24	10	34	80	51	131	40	22	62	28	32	60	75	70	145	–	–	–	247	185	432
Belfast,	27	13	40	39	22	61	102	71	173	22	31	53	27	18	45	20	32	52	237	187	424
Carlow,	5	3	8	20	7	27	14	11	25	12	13	25	48	30	78	18	43	61	117	107	224
Castlebar,	10	5	15	39	8	47	20	4	24	27	13	40	39	57	96	20	21	41	155	108	263
Clonmel,	22	26	48	57	55	112	38	17	55	19	23	42	55	31	86	5	19	24	196	171	367
Cork,	39	18	57	165	148	*313	–	–	–	51	57	108	74	58	132	62	70	132	391	351	742
Down,	24	14	38	48	29	77	65	25	90	35	39	74	15	18	33	16	14	30	203	139	342
Ennis,	5	2	7	23	15	38	46	15	61	11	22	33	33	53	86	9	10	19	127	117	244
Enniscorthy,	4	1	5	24	10	34	46	14	60	23	30	53	39	54	93	6	3	9	142	112	254
Kilkenny,	7	4	11	29	12	41	37	21	58	10	21	31	35	40	75	–	–	–	118	98	216
Killarney,	14	11	25	15	26	41	32	23	55	16	20	36	66	12	78	21	22	43	164	114	278
Letterkenny,	3	–	3	4	–	4	47	38	85	24	8	32	108	55	163	–	–	–	186	101	287
Limerick,	17	16	33	34	55	89	76	62	138	47	43	90	35	25	60	–	18	18	209	219	428
Londonderry,	6	6	12	13	6	19	85	11	96	12	41	53	26	36	62	8	2	10	150	102	252
Maryborough,	20	7	27	36	18	54	24	18	42	23	40	63	24	21	45	4	–	4	131	104	235
Monaghan,	7	3	10	19	10	29	74	41	115	37	38	75	43	75	118	–	–	–	180	167	347
Mullingar,	5	7	12	37	9	46	52	16	68	54	41	95	62	59	121	16	68	84	226	200	426
Omagh,	11	1	12	7	10	17	122	52	174	57	54	111	64	58	122	34	29	63	295	204	499
Richmond,	39	81	120	104	104	208	142	152	294	84	105	189	34	87	121	76	45	121	479	574	1,053
Sligo,	4	2	6	13	6	19	67	48	115	46	31	77	46	65	111	–	–	–	170	152	328
Waterford,	10	12	22	46	38	84	14	16	30	18	20	38	16	15	31	8	41	29	112	142	254
Total,	308	245	553	859	645	1504	1173	691	1864	692	747	1439	982	961	1943	326	444	750	4,340	3,733	8,073

* Dr. Eames does not distinguish those who can "read and write well" from those who can "read and write indifferently."

No. 9.—Table showing the Social Condition of Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1876.

Asylums.	Married.			Single.			Widowers and Widows.			Unknown.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	14	23	37	83	47	130	2	9	11	–	–	–	99	79	178
Ballinasloe,	45	48	93	184	107	291	18	30	48	–	–	–	247	185	432
Belfast,	48	51	99	180	122	302	2	11	13	7	3	10	237	187	424
Carlow,	23	17	40	72	56	128	7	11	18	15	23	38	117	107	224
Castlebar,	81	30	111	61	58	119	8	19	27	5	1	6	155	108	263
Clonmel,	31	36	67	153	122	275	8	13	21	4	–	4	196	171	367
Cork,	70	86	156	310	232	542	7	29	36	4	4	8	391	351	742
Down,	58	41	99	104	82	186	18	12	30	23	4	27	203	139	342
Ennis,	17	29	46	93	57	150	3	13	16	14	18	32	127	117	244
Enniscorthy,	34	20	54	96	73	169	8	12	20	4	7	11	142	112	254
Kilkenny,	22	22	44	93	67	160	3	9	12	–	–	–	118	98	216
Killarney,	33	20	53	124	86	210	5	5	10	2	3	5	164	114	278
Letterkenny,	36	29	65	143	66	209	7	6	13	–	–	–	186	101	287
Limerick,	30	45	75	165	146	311	9	20	29	5	8	13	209	219	428
Londonderry,	29	23	52	119	71	187	4	8	12	1	–	1	150	102	252
Maryborough,	9	18	27	114	69	183	3	17	20	5	–	5	131	104	235
Monaghan,	38	45	83	132	112	244	10	10	20	–	–	–	180	167	347
Mullingar,	38	52	90	178	133	311	–	7	7	10	8	18	226	200	426
Omagh,	63	46	109	224	143	367	6	11	17	2	4	6	295	204	499
Richmond,	92	140	232	313	335	648	8	28	36	66	71	137	479	574	1,053
Sligo,	34	44	78	138	92	230	4	16	20	–	–	–	176	152	328
Waterford,	23	50	73	86	77	163	3	12	15	–	3	3	112	142	254
Total,	868	915	1783	3,162	2,353	5,515	143	308	451	167	157	324	4,340	3,733	8,073

No. 10.—Table showing the Classification of Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1876.

Asylums.	Convalescent.			Quiet and Orderly, but Insane.			Moderately Tranquil.			Noisy and Refractory.			Total.			Imbecile and Epileptic.			Suicidal.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	4	1	5	40	32	72	20	11	31	35	35	70	99	79	178	9	5	14	–	–	–	9	5	14
Ballinasloe,	10	8	18	78	70	148	60	50	110	99	57	156	247	185	432	19	15	34	25	24	49	44	39	83
Belfast,	58	20	78	108	77	185	28	35	63	43	55	98	237	187	424	29	21	50	31	22	53	60	43	103
Carlow,	14	11	25	59	32	91	38	35	73	6	29	35	117	107	224	16	15	31	1	–	1	17	15	32
Castlebar,	6	5	11	78	40	118	36	34	70	35	29	64	155	108	263	23	13	36	16	12	28	39	25	64
Clonmel,	1	2	3	106	102	208	36	18	54	53	49	102	196	171	367	38	19	57	7	12	19	45	31	76
Cork,	4	5	9	195	173	368	108	88	196	84	85	169	391	351	742	71	34	105	17	22	39	88	56	144
Down,	10	8	18	83	69	152	36	19	55	74	43	117	203	139	342	22	5	27	21	14	35	43	19	62
Ennis,	7	9	16	57	47	104	38	42	80	25	19	44	127	117	244	1	2	3	4	5	9	5	7	12
Enniscorthy,	5	4	9	27	12	39	45	26	71	65	70	135	142	112	254	10	6	16	9	11	20	19	17	36
Kilkenny,	3	1	4	40	42	82	41	23	64	34	32	66	118	98	216	10	6	16	7	4	11	17	10	27
Killarney,	1	1	2	42	40	82	81	46	127	40	27	67	164	114	278	18	15	33	9	13	22	27	28	55
Letterkenny,	8	9	17	148	55	203	18	12	30	12	25	37	186	101	287	9	6	15	12	4	16	21	10	31
Limerick,	2	1	3	20	34	54	79	52	131	108	132	240	209	219	428	8	10	18	9	12	21	17	22	39
Londonderry,	–	–	–	107	60	167	26	22	48	17	20	37	150	102	252	12	8	20	14	11	25	26	19	45
Maryborough,	8	4	12	76	60	136	26	23	49	21	17	38	131	104	235	20	13	33	24	16	40	44	29	73
Monaghan,	4	4	8	101	81	182	43	44	87	32	38	70	180	167	347	29	23	52	3	10	13	32	33	65
Mullingar,	25	13	38	129	88	217	50	68	118	22	41	63	226	200	426	13	17	30	4	5	9	17	22	39
Omagh,	22	6	28	220	135	355	39	27	66	14	36	50	295	204	499	39	17	56	10	7	17	49	24	73
Richmond,	33	30	63	323	308	631	95	141	236	28	95	123	479	574	1,053	53	32	85	65	71	136	118	103	221
Sligo,	2	2	4	121	96	217	33	28	61	20	26	46	176	152	328	26	12	38	2	4	6	28	16	44
Waterford,	11	18	29	21	25	46	42	58	100	38	41	79	112	142	254	17	10	27	6	8	14	23	18	41
Total,	238	162	400	2,179	1,678	3,857	1018	892	2,020	905	1001	1,906	4,340	3,733	8,073	492	304	796	296	287	583	788	591	1,379

No. 11.—Table showing the State as to Probability of Recovery of Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1876.

Asylums.	Lunatics probably Curable.			Lunatics probably Incurable.			Idiots.			Epileptics.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	34	25	59	56	49	105	3	2	5	6	3	9	99	79	178
Ballinasloe,	85	65	150	137	101	238	6	4	10	19	15	34	247	185	432
Belfast,	61	35	96	150	134	284	1	–	1	25	18	43	237	187	424
Carlow,	48	49	97	59	48	107	4	8	12	6	2	8	117	107	224
Castlebar,	16	8	24	116	84	200	10	7	17	13	9	22	155	108	263
Clonmel,	18	8	26	145	149	294	5	2	7	28	12	40	196	171	367
Cork,	120	105	225	242	212	454	9	20	29	20	14	34	391	351	742
Down,	62	36	98	119	98	217	3	1	4	19	4	23	203	139	342
Ennis,	19	15	34	102	95	197	–	–	–	6	7	13	127	117	244
Enniscorthy,	8	6	14	126	100	226	3	3	6	5	3	8	142	112	254
Kilkenny,	48	43	91	59	48	107	1	1	2	10	6	16	118	98	216
Killarney,	6	6	12	136	88	224	15	11	26	7	9	16	164	114	278
Letterkenny,	34	18	52	143	77	220	4	3	7	5	3	8	186	101	287
Limerick,	21	22	43	180	188	368	–	–	–	8	9	17	209	219	428
Londonderry,	18	17	35	121	75	196	3	4	7	8	6	14	150	102	252
Maryborough,	40	25	65	70	66	136	9	4	13	12	9	21	131	104	235
Monaghan,	13	14	27	141	132	273	6	6	12	20	15	35	180	167	347
Mullingar,	61	42	103	147	137	284	5	4	9	13	17	30	226	200	426
Omagh,	90	64	154	170	124	294	16	9	25	19	7	26	295	204	499
Richmond,	98	110	208	325	432	757	7	–	7	49	32	81	479	574	1,053
Sligo,	47	37	84	112	106	218	–	1	1	17	8	25	176	152	328
Waterford,	53	78	131	48	60	108	–	–	–	11	4	15	112	142	254
Total,	1,000	828	1,828	2,904	2,603	5,507	110	90	200	326	212	538	4,340	3,733	8,073

No. 12.—Table showing the Number of Relapsed Cases admitted into District Asylums during the Year ending 31st December, 1876.

Asylums.	In Asylum Once before.			In Asylum Twice before.			In Asylum Three times before.			In Asylum Four times before.			In Asylum Five times before.			In Asylum Six times before, or oftener.			Total Cases of Relapse.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	5	2	7	2	1	3	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	10	5	15
Ballinasloe,	7	4	11	5	–	5	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	4	18
Belfast,	12	12	24	3	3	6	2	1	3	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	17	36
Carlow,	2	3	5	5	2	7	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	6	14
Castlebar,	3	4	7	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	9
Clonmel,	3	2	5	1	1	2	1	2	3	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	8	13
Cork,	12	20	32	1	4	5	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	14	25	39
Down,	5	4	9	2	2	4	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	8	9	17
Ennis,	7	2	9	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	3	11
Enniscorthy,	2	4	6	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	5	9
Kilkenny,	3	3	6	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	4	6	10
Killarney,	7	4	11	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	10	5	15
Letterkenny,	16	6	22	4	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	9	29
Limerick,	7	5	12	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	5	16
Londonderry,	4	5	9	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	5	11
Maryborough,	6	5	11	2	–	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	5	16
Monaghan,	4	4	8	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	9
Mullingar,	5	11	16	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	7	15	22
Omagh,	9	10	19	7	6	13	5	2	7	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	–	1	25	20	45
Richmond,	20	29	49	2	4	6	1	1	2	3	3	6	1	1	2	3	1	4	30	39	69
Sligo,	11	8	19	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	17	9	26
Waterford,	2	2	4	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	7
Total,	152	149	301	50	36	86	21	11	32	9	9	18	5	3	8	7	4	11	244	212	456

No. 13.—Table showing the previous Occupation of those remaining in District Asylums on 31st December, 1876.

Asylums.	Labouring Class.			Farming.			Domestic Servants.			Clerks.			Shopkeepers.			Tailors and Seamstresses.			Artisans.			Painters and Glaziers.			Smiths and Workers in Metal.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	42	8	50	13	16	29	2	22	24	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Ballinasloe,	121	100	221	31	28	59	9	36	45	2	–	2	4	4	8	2	4	6	–	–	–	2	–	2	6	–	6
Belfast,	97	3	100	8	1	9	–	48	48	7	–	7	1	–	1	1	36	37	10	–	10	1	–	1	3	–	3
Carlow,	10	17	27	13	–	13	3	19	22	1	–	1	2	1	3	–	4	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Castlebar,	75	28	103	21	14	35	3	20	23	3	–	3	3	2	5	2	5	7	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clonmel,	39	63	102	41	48	89	26	29	55	2	–	2	4	6	10	3	7	10	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Cork,	140	63	203	45	37	82	4	82	86	5	–	5	–	3	3	10	22	32	5	–	5	–	–	–	7	–	7
Down,	90	40	130	30	14	44	14	28	42	1	–	1	2	2	4	3	14	17	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1
Ennis,	61	–	61	15	15	30	1	25	26	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	4	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2
Enniscorthy,	76	73	149	21	12	33	–	5	5	2	–	2	3	–	3	3	5	8	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	50	14	64	19	22	41	2	24	26	1	–	1	4	4	8	2	–	2	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1
Killarney,	58	19	77	18	28	46	2	27	29	5	–	5	4	1	5	3	2	5	3	2	5	1	–	1	2	–	2
Letterkenny,	77	19	96	48	17	65	2	19	21	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	15	16	2	–	2	2	–	2	1	–	1
Limerick,	77	30	107	25	17	42	3	47	50	3	–	3	3	7	10	6	9	15	3	–	3	1	–	1	2	–	2
Londonderry,	63	12	75	41	9	50	1	26	27	5	–	5	1	–	1	1	9	10	3	–	3	2	–	2	2	–	2
Maryborough,	62	20	82	18	2	20	3	24	27	5	–	5	5	5	10	1	6	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Monaghan,	59	35	94	61	47	108	2	17	19	2	–	2	3	1	4	2	9	11	1	–	1	1	–	1	3	–	3
Mullingar,	107	37	144	46	14	60	–	33	33	–	–	–	2	2	4	1	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Omagh,	145	29	174	75	53	128	2	43	45	–	–	–	3	2	5	1	22	23	2	–	2	1	–	1	5	–	5
Richmond,	142	7	149	14	1	15	8	137	145	32	–	32	10	3	13	9	56	65	6	–	6	10	–	10	19	–	19
Sligo,	89	63	152	26	47	73	1	26	27	1	–	1	2	–	2	7	1	8	5	–	5	1	–	1	2	–	2
Waterford,	68	40	108	8	2	10	3	46	49	9	–	9	1	2	3	–	12	12	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Total,	1,748	720	2,468	637	444	1,081	91	783	874	88	–	88	63	48	111	59	251	310	55	2	57	27	–	27	64	–	64

No. 13.—Table showing the previous Occupation of those remaining in District Asylums on 31st December, 1876—*continued.*

Asylums.	Masons and Bricklayers.			Carpenters.			Weavers.			Shoemakers.			Hatters.			Factory Workers.			Victuallers.			Pedlers and Hucksters.			Lawyers.			Medical Men.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	1	–	1	1	–	1	6	4	10	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	1	1	–	1
Ballinasloe,	4	–	4	3	–	3	1	–	1	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	3	3	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Belfast,	3	–	3	9	–	9	7	2	9	11	–	11	1	–	1	1	24	25	–	–	–	7	2	9	2	–	2	1	–	1
Carlow,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Castlebar,	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clonmel,	2	–	2	2	–	2	1	–	1	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork,	4	–	4	15	–	15	–	–	–	15	2	17	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	–	4	2	8	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
Down,	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	7	4	–	4	–	–	–	5	3	8	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	–	1
Ennis,	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Enniscorthy,	2	–	2	1	–	1	2	–	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	3	–	3	4	–	4	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killarney,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	4	4	–	–	–	2	–	2
Letterkenny,	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Limerick,	3	–	3	4	–	4	–	–	–	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	10	10	4	–	4	2	8	10	2	–	2	2	–	2
Londonderry,	1	–	1	3	–	3	1	2	3	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	4	4	4	1	5	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maryborough,	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Monaghan,	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	4	3	7	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Mullingar,	6	–	6	3	–	3	2	–	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Omagh,	–	–	–	3	–	3	5	2	7	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Richmond,	8	–	8	13	–	13	1	1	2	16	2	18	2	1	3	–	3	3	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	–	1	3	–	3
Sligo,	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	1	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waterford,	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	46	–	46	63	–	63	34	15	49	116	4	120	4	1	5	13	58	71	27	4	31	25	48	73	6	–	6	15	–	15

No. 13.—Table showing the previous Occupation of those remaining in District Asylums on 31st December, 1876—*continued.*

Asylums.	Members of Religious Communities.			Students and Teachers.			Soldiers and Pensioners, and Wives of ditto.			Police.			Sailors.			Publicans.			Mendicants.			Various Employments.			No Occupation, or Unknown.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	–	–	–	3	1	4	9	–	9	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	3	5	8	3	10	13	99	79	178
Ballinasloe,	1	1	2	7	2	9	23	4	27	7	2	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	11	4	–	4	247	185	432
Belfast,	–	–	–	6	2	8	5	–	5	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	12	54	11	57	68	237	187	424
Carlow,	–	–	–	2	1	3	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	4	4	10	16	26	75	33	108	117	107	224
Castlebar,	–	–	–	2	–	2	4	–	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	15	22	6	4	10	15	15	30	155	108	263
Clonmel,	4	–	4	2	1	3	13	–	13	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	5	2	7	32	13	45	196	171	367
Cork,	–	–	–	14	4	18	20	–	20	–	–	–	15	–	15	–	3	3	4	4	8	52	55	107	30	67	97	391	351	742
Down,	–	–	–	1	2	3	5	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	5	8	13	24	9	33	9	22	31	203	139	342
Ennis,	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	9	1	10	17	70	87	127	117	244
Enniscorthy,	2	–	2	2	–	2	4	–	4	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	4	2	6	–	–	–	6	13	19	142	112	254
Kilkenny,	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2	7	1	8	9	28	37	118	98	216
Killarney,	2	4	6	5	4	9	10	–	10	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	5	9	10	7	17	26	11	37	164	114	278
Letterkenny,	–	–	–	2	–	2	4	–	4	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	5	2	7	2	4	6	28	25	53	186	101	287
Limerick,	–	2	2	9	5	14	11	–	11	3	–	3	2	–	2	–	–	–	5	8	13	13	11	24	19	65	84	209	219	428
Londonderry,	–	–	–	5	1	6	5	–	5	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	9	11	–	–	–	3	28	31	150	102	252
Maryborough,	–	–	–	1	4	5	5	–	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	8	6	–	6	14	36	50	131	104	235
Monaghan,	1	–	1	8	–	8	5	–	5	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	23	29	1	13	14	4	19	23	180	167	347
Mullingar,	2	–	2	1	–	1	4	–	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	19	25	23	13	36	18	78	96	226	200	426
Omagh,	–	–	–	7	–	7	8	–	8	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	5	7	25	14	39	3	29	32	295	204	499
Richmond,	1	2	3	4	10	14	15	–	15	4	–	4	11	–	11	2	1	3	–	3	3	74	30	104	72	314	386	479	574	1,053
Sligo,	–	–	–	3	2	5	9	–	9	4	–	4	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	9	7	16	2	5	7	176	152	328
Waterford,	3	1	4	3	2	5	4	–	4	1	–	1	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	31	112	142	254
Total,	17	10	27	91	41	132	171	4	175	40	2	42	48	–	48	3	7	10	57	118	175	332	204	536	400	969	1,369	4,340	3,733	8,073

No. 14.—Table showing the Cause of Death of Patients in Irish District Asylums during the Year ending 31st December, 1876.

Asylums.	Abdominal Affections.			Cerebral and Cerebro-Spinal Affections.			Thoracic Affections.			Disease of Heart and Arteries.			Debility and Old Age.			Fever and other Diseases.			Accident, Violence, or Suicide.			Total Deaths.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	1	2	3	4	–	4	2	1	3	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	9	4	13
Ballinasloe,	3	2	5	9	6	15	2	7	9	–	2	2	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	19	36
Belfast,	–	–	–	5	5	10	1	1	2	2	–	2	2	3	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	11	9	20
Carlow,	1	–	1	2	–	2	5	6	11	1	–	1	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	6	21
Castlebar,	1	1	2	4	2	6	4	4	8	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	10	22
Clonmel,	1	–	1	3	1	4	5	4	9	1	1	2	8	3	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	9	27
Cork,	7	6	13	15	10	25	8	12	20	2	4	6	3	6	9	1	–	1	–	1	1	36	39	75
Down,	–	1	1	4	2	6	4	1	5	2	–	2	6	3	9	2	6	8	1	–	1	19	13	32
Ennis,	1	4	5	4	1	5	2	1	3	2	–	2	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	11	9	20
Enniscorthy,	1	1	2	8	1	9	5	1	6	1	–	1	3	3	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	18	7	25
Kilkenny,	2	–	2	2	2	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	6	2	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	4	15
Killarney,	1	2	3	5	3	8	4	5	9	1	–	1	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	12	25
Letterkenny,	–	–	–	3	2	5	10	10	20	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	14	28
Limerick,	6	2	8	4	7	11	16	11	27	2	2	4	5	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	24	57
Londonderry,	–	–	–	6	3	9	–	2	2	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	9	7	16
Maryborough,	5	3	8	1	1	2	5	3	8	1	–	1	3	1	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	15	9	24
Monaghan,	3	2	5	2	6	8	7	6	13	1	1	2	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	19	32
Mullingar,	1	2	3	6	–	6	1	4	5	–	–	–	6	8	14	4	3	7	–	–	–	18	17	35
Omagh,	3	2	5	7	6	13	2	8	10	1	–	1	2	7	9	5	3	8	–	–	–	20	26	46
Richmond,	5	37	42	18	6	24	31	37	68	3	5	8	7	7	14	4	2	6	1	–	1	69	94	163
Sligo,	1	1	2	–	1	1	4	4	8	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	6	8	14
Waterford,	–	1	1	4	1	5	2	9	11	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	8	11	19
Total,	43	69	112	116	66	182	121	137	258	20	16	36	72	63	135	20	18	38	3	1	4	395	370	765

No. 15.—Table showing the Relationship to each other of Patients who were in District Asylums during the Year ending Dec. 31, 1876.

Asylums.	Husbands and Wives, where the relationship.			Parents and Children.			Brothers and Sisters.			Uncles and Aunts, Nephews and Nieces.			Degree of Relationship.									Patients who had Relatives in Asylums previous to the period of these Returns.		
													First Cousins.			Second Cousins.			More distant degrees of Relationship.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh, .	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	6	3	9
Ballinasloe, .	–	–	–	1	1	2	5	3	8	–	–	–	4	2	6	5	3	8	–	–	–	5	5	10
Belfast, .	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	4	6	2	–	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	13	26
Carlow, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	2	1	3	3	2	5	–	–	–	4	2	6
Castlebar, .	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	5	–	5
Clonmel, .	1	1	2	–	–	–	12	7	19	8	9	17	9	6	15	7	6	13	12	10	22	25	21	46
Cork, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	8	5	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	9
Down, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	5	9	1	1	2	3	4	7	12	8	20	24	15	39
Ennis, . .	–	–	–	1	1	2	5	7	12	–	–	–	4	–	4	2	–	2	–	–	–	21	13	34
Enniscorthy, .	–	–	–	–	4	4	4	2	6	4	–	4	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	12
Kilkenny, .	–	–	–	3	3	6	3	3	6	–	–	–	6	2	8	–	–	–	1	1	2	8	11	19
Killarney, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	7	2	9	6	6	12	10	10	20	9	3	12	8	13	21
Letterkenny,	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	7	1	1	2	4	2	6	1	1	2	–	–	–	6	4	10
Limerick, .	1	1	2	–	3	3	8	4	12	8	1	9	4	3	7	2	3	5	2	–	2	5	7	12
Londonderry,	–	–	–	1	1	2	6	6	12	2	2	4	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	11	15
Maryborough,	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	7	–	–	–	8	2	10	5	1	6	1	7	8	–	–	–
Monaghan, .	–	–	–	3	3	6	4	1	5	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	5	4	9
Mullingar, .	–	–	–	–	2	2	7	8	15	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	1	2	4	3	7	4	4	8
Omagh, .	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	4	8	1	1	2	8	6	14	6	3	9	4	–	4	23	15	38
Richmond, .	–	–	–	–	4	4	8	8	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sligo, . .	–	–	–	–	2	2	5	3	8	–	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	9	11	20
Waterford, .	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	2	4	–	–	–	2	5	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	7	10
Total, .	2	2	4	13	30	43	99	70	169	40	24	64	76	50	126	49	37	86	45	32	77	196	162	358

No. 16.—Table showing the supposed cause of Mental

Asylums.	Moral Causes.																		Total Moral Causes.		
	Poverty and Reverse of Fortune.		Grief, Fear, and Anxiety.		Love, Jealousy, and Seduction.		Domestic Quarrel and Affliction.		Religious Excitement.		Study and Mental Excitement.		Ill-treatment.		Pride.		Anger.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	1	5	–	7	2	6	2	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	7	22	29
Ballinasloe,	25	24	11	16	–	3	6	12	3	2	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	45	69	114
Belfast,	15	11	14	21	4	8	5	3	17	13	1	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	56	60	116
Carlow,	4	2	2	9	–	1	1	–	3	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	11	16	27
Castlebar,	2	–	10	8	3	5	4	–	1	3	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	22	17	39
Clonmel,	6	3	11	14	7	6	1	1	13	9	–	–	2	4	4	2	–	–	44	39	83
Cork,	6	9	12	20	8	11	2	4	13	14	2	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	45	60	105
Down,	7	6	22	11	6	7	7	4	18	13	2	8	–	1	–	–	–	–	62	50	112
Ennis,	4	–	3	7	–	1	2	3	–	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	11	14	25
Enniscorthy,	10	12	11	5	8	10	10	6	12	6	4	2	–	–	2	3	3	7	60	51	111
Kilkenny,	1	3	10	17	4	2	1	5	3	2	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	20	31	51
Killarney,	6	4	4	3	1	2	7	6	2	4	3	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	24	20	44
Letterkenny,	1	–	9	12	2	4	3	6	4	5	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	21	28	49
Limerick,	6	4	1	–	1	3	3	16	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	12	24	36
Londonderry,	17	12	12	5	1	13	4	5	2	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	41	83
Maryborough,	2	2	13	8	6	5	3	6	5	–	5	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	36	25	61
Monaghan,	13	24	4	15	8	7	12	13	–	4	4	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	41	68	109
Mullingar,	12	11	9	10	3	7	8	10	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	44	79
Omagh,	6	1	8	18	5	7	2	3	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	30	56
Richmond,	2	9	27	46	2	9	2	3	7	21	7	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	94	141
Sligo,	2	1	7	12	4	2	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	20	34
Waterford,	6	12	3	8	–	10	3	4	5	12	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	46	65
Total,	154	155	203	272	75	129	88	115	112	128	49	27	7	23	9	11	3	9	700	869	1569

Disease of Patients in Asylums, on 31st December, 1876.

Physical Causes.																Total Physical Causes.			Hereditary.			Not Known.			Total in Asylums on 31st Dec., 1876.		
Intemperance and Irregularity of Living.		Cerebral Diseases, or Affections.		Congenital Idiocy, &c.		Febrile Affections.		Effects of Climate and Starvation.		Bodily Injuries and Disorders.		Abuse of Medicine.		Sedentary Habits.													
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
8	4	9	3	4	2	1	–	6	–	2	8	–	–	–	–	30	17	47	8	7	15	54	33	87	99	79	178
30	–	75	43	6	4	–	4	16	3	25	22	–	–	–	–	152	76	228	26	18	44	24	22	46	247	185	432
28	6	11	2	2	1	1	5	5	1	19	15	–	–	1	–	67	30	97	13	13	26	101	84	185	237	187	424
20	2	27	11	4	3	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	56	16	72	20	14	34	30	61	91	117	107	224
5	6	6	5	20	13	2	–	3	–	4	8	–	–	–	–	40	32	72	33	19	52	60	40	100	155	108	236
18	7	7	8	3	1	–	4	4	3	9	5	–	–	–	–	41	28	69	63	54	117	48	50	98	196	171	367
36	8	27	14	7	19	1	11	17	2	6	5	2	–	1	1	97	60	157	38	29	67	211	202	413	391	351	742
22	14	9	7	3	1	–	7	8	–	16	8	2	1	7	–	67	38	105	34	21	55	40	30	70	203	139	342
5	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	3	6	–	–	–	–	14	6	20	7	12	19	95	85	180	127	117	244
21	8	14	9	3	3	–	–	3	1	5	6	–	–	1	6	47	33	80	35	28	63	–	–	–	142	112	254
4	3	4	3	1	–	1	2	4	–	11	8	1	–	–	–	26	16	42	15	11	26	57	40	97	118	98	216
24	6	16	3	7	2	2	2	3	–	4	12	–	–	–	–	56	25	81	30	26	56	54	43	97	164	114	278
6	–	–	–	3	2	1	2	1	1	13	8	–	–	1	–	25	13	38	36	13	49	104	47	151	186	101	287
16	7	8	10	–	–	–	–	4	2	9	23	–	–	–	–	37	42	79	11	9	20	149	144	293	209	219	428
25	11	11	4	11	3	1	1	9	1	8	8	–	–	–	1	65	29	94	29	20	49	14	12	26	150	102	252
14	3	2	2	2	1	11	7	6	–	6	5	1	–	–	–	42	18	60	12	10	22	41	51	92	131	104	235
24	7	21	13	3	3	1	3	9	3	13	19	2	–	–	–	73	48	121	12	15	27	54	36	90	180	167	347
10	6	–	–	2	2	2	3	5	–	13	7	2	–	–	–	34	18	52	35	21	56	122	117	239	226	200	426
32	17	1	–	17	8	–	3	5	1	13	2	1	1	2	–	71	32	103	65	50	115	133	92	225	295	204	499
48	10	12	17	7	4	–	2	12	–	26	18	–	1	1	–	106	62	168	29	50	79	297	368	665	479	574	1053
17	1	14	9	8	2	–	1	2	–	7	5	–	–	–	–	48	18	66	19	28	47	95	86	181	176	152	328
13	6	6	3	2	2	–	–	8	2	3	3	–	–	–	–	32	16	48	20	23	43	41	57	98	112	142	254
426	132	280	166	115	76	26	57	137	20	216	211	11	3	15	8	1226	673	1899	590	491	1081	1824	1700	3524	4340	3733	8073

No. 17.—Table showing Paying Patients in District Asylums, admitted from 1st January to 31st December, 1876, and Patients in Asylums, who are known or supposed to have Means, but who do not contribute to their Support.

Asylums.	Paying Patients.			Amount received from Paying Patients.			Yearly Payment (average).			Was admission sanctioned at Inspector's Office under Privy Council Rule?	Patients known or supposed to have Means.		
	M.	F.	T.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	1	–	1	4	0	0	4	0	0	Yes.	–	–	–
Ballinasloe,	–	–	–		—			—		—	–	–	–
Belfast,	3	2	5	100	0	0	20	0	0	Yes.	–	–	–
Carlow,	–	–	–		—			—		—	4	–	4
Castlebar,	4	–	4	100	0	0	25	0	0	Yes.	–	–	–
Clonmel,	3	2	5	82	0	0	16	8	0	Yes.	–	–	–
Cork,	1	2	3	46	8	2	15	9	4½	No.	–	2	2
Down,	1	2	3	38	15	0	12	18	4	Yes.	–	–	–
Ennis,	3	–	3	74	0	0	24	13	4	Yes.	1	4	5
Enniscorthy,	5	–	5	90	0	0	18	0	0	Yes.	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	1	–	1	27	0	0	13	10	0	Yes.	1	1	2
Killarney,	–	–	–		—			—		—	1	–	1
Letterkenny,	–	–	–		—			—		—	1	–	1
Limerick,	2	2	4	74	15	8	18	13	11	Not stated.	–	–	–
Londonderry,	1	–	1	20	0	0	20	0	0	Yes.	1	1	2
Maryborough,	5	–	5	85	0	0	22	0	0	Yes.	–	–	–
Monaghan,	–	–	–		—			—		—	–	–	–
Mullingar,	5	4	9	210	11	4	23	8	0½	Yes.	–	–	–
Omagh,	2	–	2	30	0	0	15	0	0	—	–	–	–
Richmond,	–	–	*9	176	5	0	19	11	8	Yes.	–	–	–
Sligo,	1	2	3	12	0	0	12	0	0	—	–	–	–
Waterford,	2	–	2	24	0	0	12	0	0	Not stated.	–	–	–
Total,	40	16	65	1,194	15	2		—		—	–	–	–

* Sex not distinguished in return from asylum.

No. 18.—Table showing Outlay on and Produce of District Lunatic Asylums Farms during the Year ending 31st December, 1876.

Asylums.	Quantity of Land connected with each Asylum.						Value of Produce Sold.	Estimated Value of Produce Consumed.	Total Value of Produce.	Outlay.	Net Profit.	Profit per Acre, approximated, on the Quantity of Land under Grass and Cultivation.	Profit per Acre, approximated on the Total Quantity of Land.
	Quantity of Land Cultivated.				Building Courts, Wood, &c.	Total Quantity of Land.							
	By Spade.	By Plough.	In Grass.	In Garden.									
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh,	3 0 19	6 0 16	5 2 0	1 0 15	5 1 18	21 0 28	63 7 7	154 7 3	217 14 10	41 11 1	176 3 9	10 0 2	8 7 9
Ballinasloe,	6 0 0	—	25 1 28	0 2 0	10 3 0	42 2 28	161 9 7	152 19 6	314 9 1	145 11 4	168 17 9	5 5 9½	3 19 1½
Belfast,	17 0 20	—	25 2 20	2 0 0	10 3 0	55 2 0	326 16 8	305 10 2	632 6 10	105 17 11	526 8 11	11 15 3	9 9 8
Carlow,	2 0 0	10 1 24	2 0 0	2 0 0	10 0 0	26 1 24	39 11 8	198 0 0	237 11 8	130 0 0	107 11 8	6 13 9	4 0 9
Castlebar,	20 0 0	—	11 0 0	1 0 0	6 0 0	38 0 0	126 14 9	191 4 2	317 18 11	71 1 5	246 17 6	7 14 3½	6 9 11
Clonmel,	3 1 20	12 0 0	5 0 0	—	6 2 20	27 0 0	60 9 2	290 19 10	351 9 0	254 16 9	96 12 3	6 5 8	3 11 7
Cork,	25 0 0	—	4 0 0	2 0 0	26 1 30	57 1 30	116 8 0	577 9 4	693 17 4	331 4 3	362 13 1	8 9 5	4 10 0
Down,	—	25 2 0	8 2 0	6 0 0	20 0 0	60 0 0	103 3 11	390 0 0	493 3 11	170 5 4	322 18 7	8 1 5	5 7 7
Ennis,	2 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	—	8 0 0	30 0 0	139 10 2	659 11 9	799 1 11	552 8 10	246 13 1	11 4 3	8 4 5
Enniscorthy,	2 3 0	16 0 0	7 0 0	0 1 0	14 0 0	40 0 0	48 15 0	362 15 9	411 10 9	164 5 3	247 5 6	9 10 2	6 3 7½
Kilkenny,	4 1 0	—	8 0 0	0 3 0	12 0 0	25 0 0	57 17 2	148 9 6	186 6 8	26 3 0	160 3 8	12 6 5	6 8 2
Killarney,	4 0 0	11 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0	57 14 8	196 18 11	254 13 7	124 3 3	130 10 4	7 5 4	4 7 0
Letterkenny,	—	25 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	12 0 0	40 0 0	142 7 1	368 1 10	510 8 11	167 4 6	343 4 5	12 5 2	8 11 7
Limerick,	7 0 0	7 0 0	1 0 0	0 3 0	6 0 0	21 3 0	72 16 6	262 19 10	335 16 4	150 5 3	185 11 1	12 7 5	9 16 9
Londonderry,	12 3 37	—	6 0 3	1 0 0	5 0 0	25 0 0	217 14 7	297 2 3	514 16 10	194 18 2	319 18 8	15 19 11	12 15 11
Maryborough,	2 0 0	11 0 22	20 3 14	2 0 28	6 3 31	43 0 15	106 9 4	180 2 0	286 11 4	118 18 1	167 13 3	4 13 2	3 18 0
Monaghan,	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	4 0 0	25 0 0	50 0 0	151 16 9	313 12 3	465 9 0	155 6 2	310 2 10	12 8 1	6 4 0
Mullingar,	8 0 0	3 0 0	20 0 0	3 0 0	11 2 0	45 2 0	129 12 8	186 13 0	316 5 8	193 11 3	122 14 5	3 12 2	2 14 0
Omagh,	18 3 0	—	20 2 2	0 3 0	12 1 26	52 1 28	182 2 3	381 8 11	563 11 2	156 9 11	407 1 3	10 3 7	7 17 0
Richmond,	5 2 0	26 2 0	12 2 0	—	9 3 2	54 1 2	355 15 6	588 2 4	943 17 10	439 18 2	503 19 8	11 6 6	9 6 3
Sligo,	13 2 0	6 2 0	15 0 0	1 0 0	11 0 25	47 0 25	4 16 6	368 1 2	372 17 8	181 1 11	191 15 9	5 6 6	4 1 6
Waterford,	10 0 7½	2 0 0	6 1 23	0 3 0	5 3 9½	25 0 0	87 15 9	230 1 11	317 17 8	124 13 8	193 4 0	10 1 4	7 15 0
Total,	172 1 23½	176 0 22	229 1 10	32 0 3	247 2 1½	857 1 20	2,733 5 3	6,804 11 8	9,537 16 11	3,999 15 6	5,538 1 5	9 1 7	6 9 3

AUDITED

No. 19.—Table showing the Receipts and Expenditure

RECEIPTS.

Asylums.	Balances in hands on 31st December, 1874.	Total Amounts received from Paymaster-General.	4*s.* per Head Grant from Treasury (Total).	Casual Receipts. For Pay Patients.	For Farm and Garden Produce.	For Offal and Old Stores.	Fines on Servants.	From Miscellaneous Sources.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh	732 12 8	3,528 0 0	1,320 8 0	26 10 0	40 9 0	3 11 6	—	—
Ballinasloe	877 16 3	5,699 13 2	2,866 16 0	84 12 5	96 18 0	6 19 9	1 2 0	—
Belfast	442 16 5	7,518 12 0	2,869 16 0	93 5 1	100 16 7	24 18 7	2 18 9	133 1 5
Carlow	683 5 3	4,090 11 8	1,442 12 0	41 2 6	44 8 8	—	—	13 2 10
Castlebar	559 13 6	4,096 14 8	1,713 12 0	73 8 0	122 17 1	3 6 0	—	27 15 8
Clonmel	1,991 17 3	7,933 7 3	2,747 12 0	82 0 0	91 17 2	6 19 9	0 7 0	10 10 0
Cork	4,063 5 5	11,800 0 0	5,507 12 0	34 7 4	71 13 1	23 5 6	12 1 9	84 3 2
Down	352 15 6	6,555 0 10	2,033 8 0	275 7 0	208 4 7	—	—	47 8 10
Ennis	378 13 4	4,404 11 2	1,842 0 0	121 5 0	286 10 0	—	3 5 0	13 9 6
Enniscorthy	1,032 17 8	4,272 17 5	1,833 4 0	96 4 0	96 7 5	1 7 8	5 5 0	27 0 0
Kilkenny	514 1 9	2,932 10 0	1,441 8 0	175 7 10	52 16 1	6 16 0	1 0 0	20 0 0
Killarney	—	5,678 15 11	1,812 12 0	120 11 9	84 3 9	4 15 6	3 15 0	20 4 3
Letterkenny	209 7 7	5,092 0 7	2,012 4 0	30 16 9	74 11 5	—	—	13 13 11
Limerick	—	2,291 15 4	3,327 8 0	199 4 11	132 3 4	46 11 6	0 7 0	11 6 3
Londonderry	46 8 2	4,490 18 7	1,631 16 0	112 13 4	189 7 11	4 1 3	6 19 8	1 13 6
Maryborough	637 10 2	4,183 8 0	1,694 0 0	108 0 0	61 16 5	16 4 0	2 0 0	41 19 5
Monaghan	1,273 14 1	6,000 0 0	2,456 12 0	113 2 8	77 10 6	—	0 10 0	39 11 8
Mullingar	1,378 10 2	6,901 16 8	2,998 16 0	194 15 4	214 6 6	20 1 0	—	30 19 0
Omagh	1,016 11 7	6,800 0 0	3,517 12 0	182 8 11	199 11 7	7 2 6	—	37 15 8
Richmond	2,499 2 2	20,634 14 5	7,892 8 0	378 19 11	528 6 3	48 14 2	2 17 6	60 17 7
Sligo	611 16 7	4,171 6 4	2,173 4 0	130 18 8	59 7 1	—	—	29 18 6
Waterford	554 16 8	4,392 3 1	1,813 0 0	67 9 2	81 11 6	15 1 2	0 8 6	5 9 3
General Total	19,857 12 2	140,468 17 1	56,948 0 0	2,742 10 7	2,915 13 11	239 9 10	42 17 2	670 0 5

EXPENDITURE—(*continued*).

Asylums.	Furniture.	Fuel and Light.	Soap and Candles.	Printing, Stationery, and Advertising.	Medicines, including Wines, Spirits, &c.	Repairs and Alterations.	Farm and Garden Expenses.	Insurance.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh	66 14 1	612 14 3	18 13 6	42 15 11	171 5 11	149 0 4	55 12 10	28 4 3
Ballinasloe	131 14 8	866 11 8	74 2 6	44 1 3	110 11 2	595 11 11	45 10 2	29 10 4
Belfast	210 3 3	668 10 7	117 18 2	83 2 0	53 11 1	694 14 9	151 16 2	21 6 1
Carlow	49 3 6	530 17 1	43 19 2	42 6 4	79 1 6	323 15 0	126 3 6	11 16 0
Castlebar	71 12 10	402 19 9	72 9 1	23 4 1	205 7 8	308 4 3	88 13 10	33 2 6
Clonmel	276 6 0	899 2 4	117 5 5	143 16 6	259 7 8	601 1 5	144 8 2	63 19 6
Cork	511 15 11	973 8 0	149 9 10½	185 6 6	243 16 3	1,144 14 1	201 15 8	41 0 6
Down	257 17 1	880 19 3	163 3 9	95 14 6	118 1 5	489 12 8	179 8 4	37 0 0
Ennis	67 19 5	653 11 4	85 11 7	68 11 2	108 19 3	269 1 11	688 9 6	36 2 6
Enniscorthy	52 0 10	532 9 6	94 12 11	41 9 11	59 16 7	394 10 3	118 18 5	10 0 0
Kilkenny	35 19 3	497 9 11	50 5 10	38 5 5	51 9 10	113 18 0	20 6 0	10 0 0
Killarney	299 10 1	431 15 1	99 3 9	64 13 11	251 8 10	275 18 2	129 18 10	19 4 9
Letterkenny	60 3 3	453 17 0	78 19 5	56 15 8	111 4 6	475 7 7	93 3 3	18 0 0
Limerick	434 0 0	453 0 5	161 5 2	143 11 6	170 4 7	1,586 6 2	91 1 8	23 0 0
Londonderry	198 0 10	264 1 7	80 11 11	38 9 8	115 9 7	237 3 6	208 2 8	7 10 0
Maryborough	237 14 0	459 13 4	70 10 0	57 1 8	120 11 1	297 2 11	150 8 1	10 0 6
Monaghan	239 15 5	643 17 9	52 15 0	70 8 7	354 11 0	623 6 0	125 19 8	20 0 0
Mullingar	87 10 3	744 0 4	96 9 6	71 13 9	139 2 2	673 1 1	125 2 4	20 10 6
Omagh	103 2 5	987 3 4	79 2 1	77 7 5	105 19 3	352 18 0	207 7 5	15 0 0
Richmond	749 2 7	1,870 17 10	211 6 8	231 12 6	1,170 3 10	1,082 5 4	476 16 10	118 12 11
Sligo	6 8 5	301 15 2	54 18 10	34 19 5	71 11 2	397 11 9	187 3 4	16 12 10
Waterford	101 12 10	282 13 7	55 9 3	66 13 11	146 11 10	264 0 6	103 9 11	9 12 0
General Total	4,248 6 11	14411 9 1	2,028 3 4½	1,722 1 7	4,218 6 2	11357 5 7	3,719 16 7	600 5 2

NOTE.—This Return accounts for 1875, all the other Tables (excepting the Audit) being for 1876, owing to a direction from in the *succeeding* year, it follows that this Return must always be one year behind the others.

(The Inspectors have to state that in seven cases needless trouble and loss of time have been occasioned in their office through a each case, and hope that a proper attention to instructions will obviate the necessity for such correspondence in future).

Abstract, 1875.

(District Asylums) for the Year ending 31st December, 1875.

Balance due to Governors.	Total Receipts.	EXPENDITURE. By Balance on 31st December.	Salaries and Wages.	Provisions.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Asylums.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	5,651 11 2	—	1,059 10 6	1,699 9 5	427 15 2	201 0 8	Armagh.
—	9,633 17 7	—	1,690 5 0	3,690 19 2	591 2 9	258 11 0	Ballinasloe.
—	11,186 4 10	—	1,624 5 0	4,249 0 6	1,568 4 3	333 16 11	Belfast.
—	6,315 2 11	—	1,356 9 1	2,097 1 11	434 12 1	192 3 2	Carlow.
—	6,597 0 11	—	1,418 16 10	2,219 2 3	655 5 7	170 3 7	Castlebar.
—	12,864 10 5	—	2,138 16 2	4,206 8 0	976 0 5	492 8 10	Clonmel.
—	21,596 8 3	—	2,540 15 11	6,564 6 6	1,821 7 9½	775 2 11½	Cork.
—	9,472 4 9	—	1,842 18 4	2,883 15 4	1,159 15 0	416 13 11	Down.
—	7,049 14 0	—	1,396 19 6	2,064 3 8	428 16 2	139 4 9	Ennis.
—	7,365 3 2	—	1,361 4 2	2,735 0 1	484 4 10	49 2 4	Enniscorthy.
—	5,143 19 8	—	1,405 19 10	1,619 8 1	280 9 6	80 1 10	Kilkenny.
—	7,724 18 2	560 15 0	1,527 2 3	2,894 8 10	479 9 8	153 5 6	Killarney.
—	7,432 14 3	—	1,557 10 8	2,740 6 7½	725 16 4	159 13 9	Letterkenny.
—	13,008 16 4	439 17 1	1,770 17 8	4,818 7 2	959 17 10	404 12 5	Limerick.
—	6,483 18 5	—	1,218 14 11	2,500 9 11	755 19 6	312 19 10	Londonderry.
—	6,744 18 0	—	1,242 4 4	2,471 10 4	281 15 10	146 4 11	Maryborough.
—	9,961 0 11	—	1,770 3 7	3,351 16 4	597 13 6	346 15 9	Monaghan.
—	11,739 4 8	—	1,661 10 1	4,833 18 1	703 0 5	387 12 11	Mullingar.
—	11,761 2 3	—	1,794 4 4	3,901 13 1	900 9 5½	335 9 9½	Omagh.
—	32,046 0 0	—	4,311 6 1	11,536 10 8	3,070 17 10	1,230 11 7	Richmond.
—	7,176 11 2	—	1,402 1 8	2,477 17 0	393 14 9	75 9 10	Sligo.
—	6,929 19 4	—	1,297 2 4	2,050 16 10	396 0 11	177 12 10	Waterford.
—	223,885 1 2	1000 12 1	37,388 18 3	77,606 9 9½	18092 9 7	6,838 19 1	General Total.

EXPENDITURE—(*continued*). Postage.	Incidental Expenses.	Superannuation Pensions.	Total Expenditure.	Balance due by Governors, 31st Dec., 1875.	Daily Average Number of Patients maintained from Public Funds.	Average Cost of Maintenance per head per annum.	Asylums.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Number.	£ s. d.	
2 15 10	43 11 1	44 5 8	4,623 9 5	1,028 1 9	172	26 17 7	Armagh.
3 5 11	118 14 6	376 16 5	8,627 8 5	1,006 9 2	411	23 5 10	Ballinasloe.
2 13 8	347 18 10	104 8 3	10,231 9 6	954 15 4	382	26 16 0	Belfast.
3 7 1	55 16 3	—	5,346 11 8	968 11 3	214	24 19 8	Carlow.
5 8 8	148 17 4	—	5,823 8 3	773 12 8	233	24 19 11	Castlebar.
4 14 9	142 17 8	142 19 0	10,609 11 10	2,254 18 7	350	30 6 3	Clonmel.
6 12 7	420 5 7½	128 7 0	15,708 5 2	5,888 3 1	698	22 10 1	Cork.
7 11 2	222 12 5	—	8,755 3 2	717 1 7	331	28 11 2	Down.
5 11 9	117 6 0	—	6,130 8 6	919 5 6	237	25 16 7	Ennis.
5 1 11	84 2 9	—	6 022 14 6	1,342 8 8	250	25 10 2	Enniscorthy.
3 1 1	44 0 10	5 0 0	4,255 15 5	888 4 3	198	21 9 10	Kilkenny.
5 14 11	282 7 5	70 17 4	7,545 14 4	179 3 10	272	25 13 5	Killarney.
6 9 4	149 19 6½	75 9 11	6,762 16 10	669 17 5	266	25 8 5	Letterkenny.
4 17 0	374 15 9	319 1 4	12,156 15 9	852 0 7	434	27 0 0	Limerick.
4 13 5	179 19 8	92 19 8	6,215 6 8	268 11 9	237	26 4 6	Londonderry.
3 8 5	166 18 7	89 10 10	5,804 14 10	940 3 2	236	24 18 6	Maryborough.
7 18 5	138 14 6	—	8,343 15 6	1,617 5 5	335	24 4 4	Monaghan.
5 9 10	276 10 4	21 4 5	9,846 16 0	1,892 8 8	401	24 11 1	Mullingar.
10 3 8	223 12 10	81 11 8	9,175 4 9	2,585 17 6	489	17 17 9	Omagh.
9 18 1	658 14 2	579 5 9	27,308 2 8	4,737 17 4	1,060	25 15 3	Richmond.
4 3 6	190 2 2	20 3 8	5,634 13 6	1,541 17 8	301	18 14 10	Sligo.
3 9 0	107 4 4	149 1 0	5,211 11 1	1,718 8 3	251	20 15 3	Waterford.
116 10 0	4,495 2 7	2,225 12 0	190139 17 9	33,745 3 5	7,758	24 13 0	General Total.

Government to publish henceforward the Audited Expenditure, and as the periods fixed for Audit are uncertain and generally late

misconception of above heading. All the more intelligent clerks in Asylums prepared correct Returns. They have communicated in

OFFICERS.

No. 20.—TABLE showing the Resident Medical Superintendents
(These gentlemen are duly qualified as Physician and

ASYLUMS.	No. of Beds provided.	Daily Average during year.	Resident Medical Superintendents.	Date of Appointment to Asylum now in Charge.	Date of Original Appointment to other Asylums, as R.M.S., or Assistants to ditto.	Salary on Appointment to present Asylum.	Present Salary, including G.S.P.	If in receipt of Good Service Pay.
						£	£	
1. Armagh .	162	178	R. M'Kinstry, M.D.	21 Feb., 1859.	—	260	440	Yes.
2. Ballinasloe .	464	411	R. V. Fletcher .	30 Dec., 1874	1st Jan., 1870, as Assistant, Down; 27 Sept., 1872, R.M.S., Waterford.	450	450	–
3. Belfast . .	420	405	A. S. Merrick .	25 May, 1875	Assistant, Cork, 9 Dec., 1870; R.M.S., Letterkenny, 8 Aug., 1873.	450	450	–
4. Carlow . .	250	223	M. P. Howlett .	7 July, 1866 .	—	300	500	Yes.
5. Castlebar .	281	249	G. E. Carre . .	10 Dec., 1874	—	400	400	–
6. Clonmel . .	385	361	W. Hastings Garner	1 Dec., 1868 .	—	200	550	Yes.
7. Cork . .	509	726	J. A. Eames . .	14 June, 1873	As R.M.S. to Letterkenny, 1 April, 1865, nominated in 1864.	550	550	–
8. Downpatrick .	300	331	G. St. G. Tyner .	Dec., 1869 .	As R.M.S. Auxiliary Asylum, Clonmel, 19 Sept., 1867.	400	500	Yes.
9. Ennis . .	260	237	W. Daxon . .	7 Oct., 1867 .	—	400	400	–
10. Enniscorthy .	288	250	J. Edmundson .	9 Nov., 1874	As R.M.S., Castlebar, 18 July, 1863.	400	400	–
11. Kilkenny .	216	212	Barry Delany .	28 Sept., 1857	—	260	440	Yes.
12. Killarney .	220	278	Oscar T. Woods .	23 July, 1875	—	400	400	–
13. Letterkenny .	350	280	Joseph Petit . .	23 July, 1875	As Assistant, Richmond, in April, 1874.	400	450	–
14. Limerick .	434	423	E. Maziere Courtenay	14 June, 1873	—	450	450	–
15. Londonderry .	262	255	C. E. Hetherington	17 May, 1876	As Assistant, Down, 2 Nov., 1872.	400	400	–
16. Maryborough .	260	236	J. H. Hatchell .	13 Jan., 1868	—	300	500	Yes.
17. Monaghan .	340	343	J. C. Robertson .	20 June, 1868	—	400	500	Yes.
18. Mullingar .	400	412	H. Berkeley . .	10 May, 1852	—	260	550	Yes.
19. Omagh . .	510	497	F. J. West . .	26 March, 1852	—	260	600	Yes.
20. Richmond .	1,100	1,066	J. Lalor . . .	Sept., 1857 .	Appointed Feb., 1852, to Kilkenny, as R.M.S., at £260.	440	600	Recommended
21. Sligo . .	330	321	J M'Munn, . .	21 Feb., 1852	—	260	500	Yes.
22. Waterford .	300	249	P. R. Conolly .	22 Jan., 1875	—	340	400	–

Dr. Carre served as "Visiting Physician" in Letterkenny Asylum from 9th April, 1873, until his appointment as above to
Dr. Ashe, prior to appointment as Resident Physician, Central Asylum, served as Visiting Physician, Letterkenny

of District Asylums, and their Assistants, revised to Presentation.
Surgeon as required by Law and Privy Council Rules.)

Allowances.	Estimated Annual Value thereof.	Assistant to the Resident Medical Superintendent; state Medical Qualification.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.	Allowances.	Estimated Annual Value thereof.
	£ s. d.			£		£ s. d.
Apartments, fuel, light, washing, garden, and bread.	146 12 11	None.	—	.	—	-
Partly furnished residence, garden, fuel, light, washing, bread, milk, and vegetables, and keep of a horse.	150 0 0	None.	—	.	—	-
Residence, garden, fuel, light, washing, bread, milk, vegetables.	150 0 0	(Appointment proposed.)	—	.	—	-
Fuel, light, washing, milk, bread, garden, vegetables, fruit, and partly fur. aparts.	104 0 0	None.	—	.	—	-
Bread, milk, potatoes, coals, light, washing, residence, garden.	105 0 0 (Valuation based on contract prices.)	None.	—	.	—	-
Unfurnished residence, fuel, light, washing, garden, milk, and bread.	210 0 0	R. P. Gelston .	6 Feb., 1871	125	£60 in lieu of rations, fur. aparts., fuel, light, washing, attendance.	154 10 0
Residence, fuel, light, washing, vegetables, garden, bread, and milk.	233 0 0	Ringrose Atkins	3 Oct., 1873	110	£50 in lieu of rations, fur. house, servant, fuel, light, and washing.	104 0 0
Furnished house, fuel, light, washing, bread, milk, and vegetables.	150 0 0	G. W. Hatchell	1 July, 1876	100	Fur. apartments, fuel, light, washing, and rations.	78 0 0
Residence, fuel and light, washing, bread, milk, and vegetables.	130 0 0	(A Res. Pupil), J. S. Crampton.	12 Feb., 1876	50	Aparts, rations, fuel and light, bread, milk, vegetables, washing.	80 0 0
Bread, milk, apartments, garden, keep of horse, pig, fowl, fuel, light, soap, candles, brushes, washing.	161 10 10	None.	—	.	—	-
Apartments, rations of bread and milk, fuel and light, washing, vegetables.	150 0 0	None.	—	.	—	-
Apartments, fuel, light, washing, bread, milk.	140 0 0	None.	—	.	—	-
Bread, milk, garden, fuel, light, and washing.	150 0 0	None.	—	.	—	-
Bread, milk, garden, fuel, light, and washing.	115 0 0	None.	—	.	—	-
House outside, £70 in lieu of coal, gas, bread, milk, washing, and vegetables.	160 0 0	None.	—	.	—	-
Coals, candles, vegetables, bread, milk, washing, furnished apartments.	150 0 0	None.	—	.	—	-
House, fuel, light, washing, bread, milk, vegetables.	150 0 0	Conolly Norman	9 Sept., 1875	150	Fur. aparts., attendance, fuel, light, washing, bread, milk, vegetables.	80 0 0
Bread, milk, fuel, light, washing, apartments, vegetables.	110 0 0	None.	—	.	—	-
£11 for bread, fuel, light, washing, and garden.	150 0 0	None.	—	.	—	-
Unfurnished apartments, fuel, light, bread, milk, washing, vegetables.	100 14 5	J. J. Dwyer .	16 Jan., 1877	150	Fur. aparts. fuel, light, bread, milk, vegetables.	84 15 5
Residence, bread, milk, fuel, light, washing, vegetables, and garden.	200 0 0	Jas. M'Munn, .	2 May, 1877	100	Fur. aparts., rations, fuel, light, washing, and attendance.	-
House, fuel, light, washing, garden, bread, and milk.	150 0 0	None.	—	.	—	-

Castlebar. Dr. Conolly served as "Visiting Physician" Waterford Asylum from 23rd April, 1856. See Appendix C. Asylum, from 12th October, 1870; and as R.M.S., Londonderry, from 1873.

Officers—

No. 20.—Table showing the Visiting Physicians, Apothecaries, and Protestant
(The Visiting Physicians and Apothecaries medically

Asylums.	Consulting and Visiting Physicians.	Date of Original Appointment.	Salary on Appointment.			Present Salary.			Apothecaries.
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1. Armagh .	Thomas Cuming . .	8 April, 1851 .	100	0	0	125	0	0	(None).
2. Ballinasloe .	Dominick Burke . .	26 June, 1874	100	0	0	100	0	0	W. Rutherford, M.D. .
3. Belfast .	H. MacCormac . .	April, 1849 .	100	0	0	125	0	0	James Moore, M.D. .
4. Carlow .	Thomas O'Meara . .	Sept. 1849 .	100	0	0	125	0	0	R. M'Donnell . .
5. Castlebar .	Myles J. Jordan . .	July, 1866 .	100	0	0	100	0	0	(None).
6. Clonmel .	Wm. Despard Hemphill	25 Jan. 1867	160	0	0	160	0	0	(None).
7. Cork . .	W. C. Townsend . .	12 Nov. 1869	100	0	0	150	0	0	(None).
8. Downpatrick	John K. Maconchy .	5 June, 1869 .	100	0	0	100	0	0	(None).
9. Ennis . .	Patrick Maxwell Cullinan.	11 Jan. 1868 .	100	0	0	100	0	0	(None).
10. Enniscorthy,	Thomas Drapes . .	21 Mar. 1872 .	100	0	0	100	0	0	Philip M. Cooke .
11. Kilkenny .	Lewis C. Kinchela . .	18 Feb. 1852 .	100	0	0	125	0	0	John B. Fitzsimons .
12. Killarney .	L. T. Griffin . . .	5 April, 1871 .	100	0	0	100	0	0	John O'Sullivan . .
13. Letterkenny	Fenwick Carre . .	10 Feb. 1875 .	100	0	0	100	0	0	William Dunlop . .
14. Limerick .	Robert R. Gelston . .	30 Mar. 1859 .	125	0	0	156	5	0	Samuel Hunt . .
15. Londonderry	B. P. White . . .	18 Aug. 1854 .	100	0	0	100	0	0	H. M. Prior . .
16. Maryborough	David Jacob . . .	5 Nov. 1863 .	100	0	0	125	0	0	J. B. MacNamara .
17. Monaghan .	A. K. Young . . .	6 April, 1869 .	100	0	0	100	0	0	James Whitla . .
18. Mullingar .	Gabriel Stokes . .	August, 1874 .	125	0	0	125	0	0	William Middleton .
19. Omagh .	Edward C. Thompson .	8 April 1875 .	100	0	0	100	0	0	Francis Trenar . .
20. Richmond .	R. Tuohill . . .	July, 1851 .	168	9	4	168	9	4	W. Z. Myles† . .
	J. T. Banks . . .	Sept. 1852 .	150	0	0	150	0	0	*
	J. Hughes (*Surgeon*)	Feb. 1847 .	150	0	0	150	0	0	
21. Sligo . .	(Vacant).	—		—		—			—
22. Waterford .	V. R. Delandré . .	10 March, 1875	100	0	0	100	0	0	J. F. Scott . . .

* Recommended to be increased to £175.
† Mr. Myles is the only *Resident* Apothecary, and enjoys the same allowances as the Assistant to the R.M.S.

continued.

Chaplains, attached to District Asylums, revised to Presentation. *qualified, as required by Law and Privy Council Rules*).

Date of Appointment.	Salary on Appointment.	Present Salary.	Chaplains. Church of Ireland.	Date of Appointment.	Salary on Appointment.	Present Salary.	Asylums.
	£	£			£	£	
—	–	–	Rev. C. W. Fleury . .	10 Jan. 1870 .	30	30	1. Armagh.
12 May, 1873 .	50	50	Rev. J. D. Russell . .	14 April, 1876	40	40	2. Ballinasloe.
Jan. 1856 .	50	80	Rev. N. E. Smith . . .	July, 1875 .	50	50	3. Belfast.
14 April, 1876	30	30	(Vacant).	—	–	–	4. Carlow.
—	–	–	Rev. W. C. Townsend . .	6 July, 1872 .	25	25	5. Castlebar.
—	–	–	Rev. W. Sandford . .	12 May, 1874	40	40	6. Clonmel.
—	–	–	Rev. W. C. Neligan . .	5 Dec. 1862 .	50	60	7. Cork.
—	–	–	Rev. T. B. Price . . .	4 Feb. 1871 .	40	40	8. Downpatrick.
—	–	–	Rev. P. Dwyer . . .	11 Jan. 1868	30	30	9. Ennis.
23 Dec. 1867 .	40	40	Rev. J. C. Murdoch . .	26 April, 1875	35	35	10. Enniscorthy.
18 Aug. 1868 .	45	45	Rev. R. V. Heatly . .	18 April, 1876	30	30	11. Kilkenny.
23 Feb. 1876 .	30	30	Rev. G. D. C. Meade . .	14 Feb. 1877 .	25	25	12. Killarney.
9 Nov. 1870 .	30	40	Rev. R. E. Baillie . .	10 May 1876	30	30	13. Letterkenny.
5 Oct. 1869 .	50	50	Rev. Benjamin Jacob . .	16 July, 1845	50	50	14. Limerick.
27 June, 1872	30	30	Rev. H. F. Martin . .	10 April, 1873	25	25	15. Londonderry.
24 Oct. 1868 .	30	30	Rev. E. L. Eves . . .	13 Jan. 1875 .	25	25	16. Maryborough.
6 April, 1869 .	30	30	Rev. A. Kenny . . .	9 Sept. 1875 .	50	50	17. Monaghan.
April, 1852, .	35	50	Rev. F. Swift . . .	14 Oct. 1875 .	45	45	18. Mullingar.
27 May, 1852	35	50	Rev. H. Faussett . . .	11 Sept. 1873	50	50	19. Omagh.
Dec. 1875 .	100	100	Rev. A. Leeper . . .	March, 1852 .	50	100	20. Richmond.
(Discontinued)	–	–	Rev. Edward Day . . .	4 June, 1852 .	30	30	21. Sligo.
9 Oct. 1872 .	45	45	Ven. J. Alcock . . .	1 March, 1867	25	25	22. Waterford.

OFFICERS—

No. 20.—TABLE showing the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian Chaplains

Asylums.	Chaplains.							
	Roman Catholics.	Date of Appointment.	Salary on Appointment.	Present Salary.	Presbyterians.	Date of Appointment.	Salary on Appointment.	Present Salary.
			£	£			£	£
1. Armagh	Rev. T. Rice	12 Oct. 1874	30	30	Rev. S. Wilson	12 June, 1876	30	30
2. Ballinasloe	Rev. J. R. Kirwan	Jan. 1855	40	60	—	—	.	.
3. Belfast	Rev. W. Dempsey	Nov. 1873	50	50	Rev. J. Mecredy	April, 1870	50	50
4. Carlow	Rev. A. Phelan	Oct. 1869	25	40	—	—	.	.
5. Castlebar	Rev. J. M'Gee	7 Sep. 1872	50	50	Rev. J. Cairns	4 May, 1871	10	10
6. Clonmel	Rev. E. P. Walsh	9 Nov. 1875	65	65	—	—	.	.
7. Cork	Rev. J. Murphy	10 Jan. 1873	80	90	—	—	.	.
8. Downpatrick	Rev. P. M'Cann	6 April, 1872	40	40	Rev. T. Macafee	6 Nov. 1869	40	40
9. Ennis	Rev. J. Vaughan	11 Jan. 1868	50	50	—	—	.	.
10. Enniscorthy	Rev. A. Brownrigg. (Appointment not yet confirmed).	15 June, 1876	60	60	—	—	.	.
11. Kilkenny	Rev. W. Brennan	21 Dec. 1875	45	45	—	—	.	.
12. Killarney	Rev. J. Griffin	12 Nov. 1873	50	50	—	—	.	.
13. Letterkenny	Rev. F. W. Gallagher	—	40	40	Rev. O. Leitch	20 Nov. 1866	25	25
14. Limerick	Rev. J. M'Coy	6 April, 1875	50	50	—	—	.	.
15. Londonderry	Rev. H. O'Hagan	10 Aug. 1876	25	25	Rev. M. Wilson	12 Jan. 1871	25	25
16. Maryborough	Rev. J. Farrell	8 May, 1872	25	40	—	—	.	.
17. Monaghan	Rev. P. M'Glone	8 Feb. 1870	60	60	Rev. J. Bodel	8 Jan. 1874	25	25
18. Mullingar	Rev. J. Martin	28 July, 1870	50	80	Rev. M. Murphy	10 Oct. 1862	15	20
19. Omagh	Rev. P. M'Cawley	11 Nov. 1869	30	50	Rev. J. Mitchell	1853	30	50
20. Richmond	Very Rev. Canon Brock.	Jan. 1869	100	150	Rev. S. G. Morrison	June, 1874	15	15
21. Sligo	Rev. J. Sloane	1 Oct. 1876	40	40	—	—	.	.
22. Waterford	Rev. J. Grannen	14 Feb. 1877	35	35	—	—	.	.

continued.

and Clerks attached to District Asylums, revised to Presentation.

Clerks.	Date of Original Appointment.	Salary on Appointment.	Present Salary.	Allowances.	Estimated Annual Value thereof.	Asylums.
		£	£		£ s. d.	
—	—	.	.	—	—	1. Armagh.
M. Barrett . . .	8 April, 1860 .	36	100	None (non-resident)	—	2. Ballinasloe.
—	—	.	.	—	—	3. Belfast.
J. Abraham . . .	March, 1867 .	80	100	Suit of clothes and premium.	6 0 0	4. Carlow.
—	—	.	.	—	—	5. Castlebar.
J. Richardson . .	6 May, 1867 .	60	100	None (non-resident)	—	6. Clonmel.
J. S. Radcliffe . .	7 Jan. 1876 .	100	100	£60 in lieu of residence, rations, fuel, light, and washing.	60 0 0 temporarily non-resident.	7. Cork.
—	—	.	.	—	—	8. Downpatrick.
—	—	.	.	—	—	9. Ennis.
—	—	.	.	—	—	10. Enniscorthy.
—	—	.	.	—	—	11. Kilkenny.
M. Mahony . . .	9 July, 1873 .	120	132	None (non-resident)	—	12. Killarney.
H. Stevenson . . .	11 June, 1873	114	126	Do.	—	13. Letterkenny.
J. Bodkin	3 May, 1852 .	60	140	Do.	—	14. Limerick.
T. Campbell . . .	11 Dec. 1873 .	80	100	Do.	—	15. Londonderry.
R. Conroy . . .	25 Nov., 1871	80	80	Breakfast and dinner	14 0 0	16. Maryborough.
—	—	.	.	—	—	17. Monaghan.
J. Newburn	26 Aug. 1858 .	50	145	None (non-resident)	—	18. Mullingar.
C. J. M'Mullen . .	11 Sept., 1871	160	160	Do.	—	19. Omagh.
T. Shea (*Office Assistant*)	April, 1859 .	12	55	Furnished apartments rations, vegetables, fuel, light, washing, and attendance.	60 6 5	20. Richmond.
—	—	.	.	—	—	21. Sligo.
G. J. Briscoe . . .	9 April, 1873 .	100	100	None (non-resident)	—	22. Waterford.

Officers—

No. 20.—Table showing the Storekeepers, Stewards, and Clerks and

Asylums.	Storekeepers and Stewards.	Date of Appointment.	Salary on Appointment.	Present Salary.	Allowances.	Estimated Annual Value thereof.
			£	£		£ s. d.
1. Armagh	—	—	.	.	—	—
2. Ballinasloe	Joseph Leord	28 Jan. 1861	30	50	Furnished apartments, fuel, light, washing, and attendance.	60 0 0
3. Belfast	—	—	.	.	—	—
4. Carlow	Michl. Mealy (*Storekeeper*)	1 April, 1877	50	50	(None).	—
	J. Donohoe (*Land Steward*)	1 Nov. 1851	18½	26	Furnished house and rations.	26 0 0
5. Castlebar	*Land Steward*, an Attendant	—	.	.	—	—
6. Clonmel	George Mason (*Storekeeper only*).	23 Oct. 1862	8	40	Rations, washing, apartments, and attendance.	40 0 0
7. Cork	W. H. Burrowes (*Storekeeper*).	12 Jan. 1872	55	70	Residence, rations, fuel, light, washing.	60 0 0
	M. Murphy (*House Steward*)	4 Sep. 1874	80	100	Ditto	80 0 0
	Geo. Crofts (*Land Steward*)	13 Jan. 1865	40	65	Ditto	60 0 0
	S. Wilkinson (*Bandmaster and Librarian*).	3 March, 1876	50	50	Ditto	50 0 0
8. Downpatrick	Thomas Frew (*Assistant Storekeeper and Head Attendant*).	4 Nov. 1876	50	50	Ditto	30 0 0
9. Ennis	—	—	.		—	—
10. Enniscorthy	—	—	.	.	—	—
11. Kilkenny	—	—	.	.	—	—
12. Killarney	Denis O'Connor (*Storekeeper only*).	9 July, 1873	40	100	None — non-resident at present; £60 of salary commuted.	—
13. Letterkenny	W. M'Kelvy	11 June, 1873	40	40	Residence, clothes, rations, and washing.	25 3 6
14. Limerick	Tim. O'Leary (*only Storekeeper*).	22 Dec. 1871	30	45	Bread, milk, meat, tea, sugar, fuel, light.	45 0 0
15. Londonderry	Peter Fay (*only Storekeeper*)	11 Dec. 1873	30	30	Room, rations, clothes	30 16 0
	J. Lamrock (*Land Steward*)	11 Dec. 1873	15	23	Ditto	30 16 0
16. Maryborough	—	—	.	.	—	—
17. Monaghan*	John Patterson (*House Steward*).	6 April, 1869,	30	40	Furnished apartments, rations, fuel, light, washing, and attendance.	40 0 0
18. Mullingar	Wm. Cribbin (*Storekeeper*),	13 March, 1865	4	40	Ditto	38 19 8
	T. Garry (*Land Steward*)	20 Aug. 1864	14	40	Ditto	38 19 8
19. Omagh	R. Coffey (*Steward*)	1 March, 1854	16	60	Full rations and allowances.	48 5 0
	W. Simpson (*Land do.*)	5 March, 1853	30	50	Ditto	48 5 0
20. Richmond	J. Barry (*Store Assistant*),	Dec. 1859	12	55	Furnished apartments, rations, vegetables, fuel, light, washing, attendance.	60 6 5
21. Sligo	John Reid (*Land Steward*)	7th Feb. 1855	30	50	Apartments, fuel, light, rations, washing.	50 0 0
22. Waterford	R. Mullowney (*only Storekeeper*).	March, 1876	60	60	Non-resident,	—

* Also General Overseer, though only ranking with Attendants

continued.

Storekeepers attached to District Asylums, revised to Presentation.

Clerks and Storekeepers (held by one Person).	Date of Appointment.	Salary on Appointment.	Present Salary.	Allowances.	Estimated Annual Value thereof.	Asylums.
		£	£		£ s. d.	
Samuel Parks . .	28 Feb. 1852 .	25	70	Furnished apartment, rations, fuel, light, and washing.	25 15 0	1. Armagh.
—	—	.	.	—	–	2. Ballinasloe.
Alexander Gibson .	Nov. 1875 .	80	80	Furnished apartments, fuel, light, washing, full rations, including meat and milk.	60 0 0	3. Belfast.
—	—	.	.	—	–	4. Carlow.
T. Griffiths . . .	3 March, 1877	85	85	Rations, coals, candles, and washing.	31 4 5	5. Castlebar.
—	—	.	.	—	–	6. Clonmel.
—	—	.	.	—	–	7. Cork.
—	—	.	.	—	–	
—	—	.	.	—	–	
—	—	.	.	—	–	
G. Whiteside . .	1869 . .	80	100	Furnished apartment, fuel, light, washing, and rations.	50 0 0	8. Downpatrick.
F. Fitzgerald . .	11 Jan., 1868	80	150	None (non-resident) .	–	9. Ennis.
R. Henderson . .	23 Dec., 1867	60	60	Apartments, fuel, light, candles, soap, brushes, full rations, including beef and porter, washing, &c.	100 0 0	10. Enniscorthy.
M. Curran . . .	21 July, 1857,	60 with allowances.	146	None (non-resident) .		11. Kilkenny.
—	—	.	.	—	–	12. Killarney.
—	—	.	.	—	–	13. Letterkenny.
(See column "Other Officers" for Land Steward.)	—	.	.	—	–	14. Limerick.
—	—	.	.	—	–	15. Londonderry.
—	—	.	.	—	–	
Richard Conroy . .	25 Nov. 1871 .	80	80	Breakfast and dinner, .	14 0 0	16. Maryborough.
R. Coffey, . . .	6 April, 1869 .	80 with allowances.	146	None (non-resident) .	–	17. Monaghan.
—	—	.	.	—	–	18. Mullingar.
—	—	.	.	—	–	
—	—	.	.	—	–	19. Omagh.
—	—	.	.	—	–	
J. Nunn (*Secretary and Storekeeper*).	Oct. 1845 .	20	250	Partly furnished apartments, fuel, light, bread, milk, vegetables, washing.	87 6 5	20. Richmond.
Robert Browne . .	13 July, 1859	50	150	None (non-resident) .	–	21. Sligo.
—	—	.	.	—	–	22. Waterford.

OFFICERS—

No. 20.—TABLE showing Matrons, Schoolmasters, Schoolmistresses, and

Asylums.	Matrons (including Deputy and Assistant Matrons and Schoolmistresses).	Dates of Appointment.	Salary on Appointment.	Present Salary.	Allowances.	Estimated Annual Value thereof.
			£ s.	£ s.		£ s. d.
1. Armagh	E. Bright	13 Mar. 1871	75 0	75 0	Furnished apartments, fuel, light, washing, and vegetables.	51 0 0
2. Ballinasloe	Rose O'Callaghan	12 Mar. 1860	80 0	100 0	Furnished house, fuel, light, vegetables, washing, and servant.	90 0 0
3. Belfast	Eliza Waters	Nov., 1875	100 0	100 0	Fur. apartments, washing, milk, vegetables.	60 0 0
4. Carlow	Mary Ellison	Oct., 1871	100 0	100 0	Furnished apartments, fuel, light, washing, milk, vegetables.	65 0 0
5. Castlebar	Elizabeth Chance	July, 1866	105 0	105 0	Furnished apartments, bread, milk, potatoes, coals, light, washing, vegetables.	50 0 0
6. Clonmel	F. C. Bell (*Parent Asylum*).	4 Feb., 1859	70 0	70	Get *each* tea, sugar, bread, milk, vegetables, fuel, light, washing, furnished apartments, ration, £10 for servant.	130 0 0 each.
	Caroline M. Egan (*Auxiliary*).	26 Oct., 1865	60 0	70		
7. Cork	Frances Hall	2 July, 1875	75 0	75 0	Residence, rations, fuel, light, and washing.	80 0 0
	Mary Eames (*Deputy Matron*).	4 Feb., 1876	40 0	40 0	Ditto	30 0 0
8. Downpatrick	Sarah M. Taylor	19 June, 1869	40 0	60 0	(Same as R.M.S.)	60 0 0
9. Ennis	Anne Delahunty	13 Nov., 1869	80 0	80 0	Apartments, rations, fuel, light, bread, milk, vegetables, washing.	80 0 0
10. Enniscorthy	A. Jane Allen	16 Dec., 1869	100 0	100 0	Apartments, gas, coal, candles, soap, bread, milk, potatoes, vegetables, washing.	74 19 0
11. Kilkenny	Johanna Ryan	23 Feb., 1852	75 0	105 0	Residence, rations, fuel, light, washing, incidents.	75 0 0
12. Killarney	Johanna Moriarty	14 Oct., 1874	80 0	80 0	Apartments, fuel, light, washing, bread, milk, vegetables.	70 0 0
13. Letterkenny	Eliza Malseed	7 April, 1866	105 0	105 0	Fuel, light, washing, vegetables, apartments.	50 0 0
14. Limerick	Maria Raleigh	3 June, 1857	70 0	100 0	Bread, milk, potatoes, coals, soap, candles, washing, servant, furnished apartments.	100 0 0
15. Londonderry	Eliza Grant	14 Feb., 1857	70 0	90 0	Partly fur. apartments, fuel, light, milk, vegetables, washing, servant.	80 0 0
16. Maryborough	Jane J. Farrell	20 Aug., 1857	85 0	100 0	Coals, candles, vegetables, washing, fur. apartments.	60 0 0
17. Monaghan	Emma Hudson	19 Mar., 1869	100 0	100 0	Apartments, fuel, light, washing, bread, milk, vegetables, and use of Hall-maid.	80 0 0
18. Mullingar	Catherine Costello	26 July, 1855	18 0	75 0	Board, fuel, light, washing, apartments.	70 0 0
19. Omagh	Sophia Mathers	9 July, 1874	75 0	75 0	Same as Storekeeper, including superior accommodation.	75 0 0
20. Richmond	M. Curran (*Matron*)	Oct., 1857	80 0	115 0	Same as Office Assistant,*	114 19 5
	M. Martin (*Schoolmistress*).	July, 1853	30 0	47 10	Ditto	61 6 5
	A. Beckett, *Assist. do.*	Feb., 1862	10 0	35 10	Ditto	61 6 5
	A. Scarff, (*Ditto.*)	July, 1869	20 0	25 0	Ditto	57 17 11
	A. Doran (*Female Assist. Storekeeper*).	Oct., 1855	6 0	36 0	Ditto	57 17 11
21. Sligo	Emma Armstrong	May 2, 1877,	75 0	75 0	Allowances, valued at	80 0 0
22. Waterford	H. L. Briscoe	24 Nov., 1870	80 0	80 0	Furnished apartments, fuel, light, washing, vegetables, bread, milk.	68 0 0

* Her apartments are much superior, hence the higher valuation.

continued.

other Officers attached to District Asylums, revised up to Presentation.

Schoolmasters, and their Assistants and other Officers.	Dates of Appointment.	Salary on Appointment.	Present Salary.	Allowances.	Estimated Annual Value thereof.	Asylums.
		£	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
—	—	.	—	—	—	1. Armagh.
—	—	.	—	—	—	2. Ballinasloe.
—	—	.	—	—	—	3. Belfast.
—	—	.	—	—	—	4. Carlow.
—	—	.	—	—	—	5. Castlebar.
Thomas Sower (*Land Steward*).	14 Mar.'77	60	60 0 0	(None).	—	6. Clonmel.
—	—	.	—	—	—	7. Cork.
—	—	.	—	—		
—	—	.	—	—	—	8. Downpatrick.
—	—	.	—	—	—	9. Ennis.
—	—	.	—	—	—	10. Enniscorthy.
—	—	.	—	—	—	11. Kilkenny.
David Leahy (*Land Steward*)	12 Apr., 1876	40	40 0 0	A pint porter daily	3 0 0	12. Killarney.
Walter Bowles (*Engineer*)	17 July, 1874	40	40 0 0	Residence, clothes, board, washing.	25 3 6	13. Letterkenny.
William Danaher (*Land Steward*).	—	30	40 0 0	Bread, milk, meat, potatoes, tea, sugar, butter, coals.	36 0 0	14. Limerick.
—	—	.	—		—	15. Londonderry.
—	—	.	—	—	—	16. Maryborough.
—	—	.	—	—	—	17. Monaghan.
—	—	.	—	—	—	18. Mullingar.
—	—	.	—	—	—	19. Omagh.
*Geo. Lennon (*Schoolmaster*)	Oct., 1862 .	30	50 0 0	Allowances . .	59 9 5	20. Richmond.
J. Fox (*Assistant do.*)	Dec., 1868 .	30	50 0 0	Do. . .	54 17 11	
J. Donaldson (*Do.*)	March, 1877	30	30 0 0	Do. . .	54 17 11	
—	—	.	—	—	—	
—	—	.	—	—	—	
—	—	.	—	—	—	
—	—	.	—	—	—	21. Sligo.
John Grant (*Gardener and Evening Schoolmaster*).	4 April, 1867	.	†10 0 0	—	—	22. Waterford.

* A commutation proposed in this case.

† Salary for Schoolmaster, which Board appointed him on above date; appointed Gardener in 1853—salary as such, £45

No. 21.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1876.

No. of each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £	s.	d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £	s.	d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Armagh:							
1	Gardener and Keeper,	25	0	0	22	12	0	Rations, clothing, fuel, light, and washing.
1	Wardman,	18	0	0	22	12	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	14	10	0	22	12	0	Ditto.
4	Male Attendants—each,	16	0	0	22	12	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	12	10	0	22	12	0	Ditto.
1	Fireman,	32	10	0		—		None.
1	Head Nurse,	15	0	0	20	10	0	Rations, fuel, light, and washing.
1	Hospital Nurse,	12	10	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	12	0	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
2	Nurses—each,	12	0	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
1	Assistant Nurse,	9	10	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
3	Assistant Nurses—each,	8	10	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
1	House-Cook,	14	0	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	14	0	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
1	Gatekeeper,	8	0	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
	Ballinasloe:							
1	Land Steward,	26	0	0	40	0	0	Furnished house, fuel, light, and rations.
1	Head Attendant,	25	0	0	29	14	0	Residence, rations, and clothes.
1	Infirmary Attendant,	22	0	0	29	14	0	Ditto.
1	Refractory Attendant,	20	0	0	29	14	0	Ditto.
4	First-class Attendants,	18	0	0	29	14	0	Ditto.
1	Night Watchman,	18	0	0	29	14	0	Ditto.
8	Second-class Attendants,	16	0	0	29	14	0	Ditto.
2	Gate Porters,	16	0	0	29	14	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	14	0	0	29	14	0	Ditto.
1	Carpenter,	22	0	0	29	14	0	Ditto.
1	Shoemaker,	20	0	0	29	14	0	Ditto.
1	Tailor,	17	0	0	29	14	0	Ditto.
1	Engineman and Stoker,	35	0	0	29	14	0	Ditto.
1	Head Nurse,	20	0	0	26	0	0	Residence and rations.
1	Infirmary Nurse,	14	0	0	26	0	0	Ditto.
1	Refractory Nurse,	14	0	0	26	0	0	Ditto.
3	First-class Nurses,	12	0	0	26	0	0	Ditto.
3	Second-class do.,	10	0	0	26	0	0	Ditto.
6	Third-class do.,	8	0	0	26	0	0	Ditto.
1	Night Nurse,	12	0	0	26	0	0	Ditto.
1	Head Laundress,	15	0	0	26	0	0	Ditto.
2	Assistant do.,	11	0	0	26	0	0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	13	0	0	26	0	0	Ditto.
1	Kitchen Maid,	8	0	0	26	0	0	Ditto.
1	Dining Hall Maid,	9	0	0	26	0	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Maid and Matron's Servant,	10	0	0	26	0	0	Ditto.
	Belfast:							
1	Head Attendant and House Steward.	50	0	0	34	7	6	Residence, rations, fuel, light, washing, and clothing.
1	Land Steward and Gardener,	36	0	0	34	7	6	Ditto.
2	Attendants,	30	0	0	34	7	6	Ditto.
7	Attendants,	25	0	0	34	7	6	Ditto.
6	Attendants,	22	10	0	34	7	6	Ditto.
1	Gate Porter,	20	5	0	34	7	6	Ditto.

[*continued.*

No. 21.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums—*continued.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £	s.	d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £	s.	d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Belfast—*con.*							
1	Carpenter,	40	0	0	34	7	6	Residence, rations, fuel, light, washing, and clothing.
1	Engineman and Smith,	65	0	0	34	7	6	Ditto.
1	Tailor,	40	0	0	34	7	6	Ditto.
1	Painter,	40	0	0	34	7	6	Ditto.
1	Shoemaker,	40	0	0	34	7	6	Ditto.
1	Head Female Attendant,	27	0	0	31	2	0	Ditto.
1	Night Attendant,	20	5	0	31	2	0	Ditto.
1	Attendant,	18	15	0	31	2	0	Ditto.
3	Attendants,	15	0	0	31	2	0	Ditto.
11	Attendants,	13	10	0	31	2	0	Ditto.
4	Attendants,	11	5	0	31	2	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	18	0	0	31	2	0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	18	0	0	31	2	0	Ditto.
	Carlow:							
–	Warders,	16	16	0	22	0	0	Furnished apartments, fuel, light, washing, one suit of clothes, and rations of tea, sugar, meat, bread, milk, and vegetables.
–	Deputy Warders,	14	8	0	22	0	0	
–	Yard Porter and Messenger,	16	16	0	22	0	0	
–	Boiler Attendant,	16	16	0	22	0	0	
–	Gate Porter,	12	10	0	23	0	0	
–	Cook,	11	0	0	22	0	0	
–	Kitchen-maid,	7	0	0	22	0	0	
–	Laundress,	10	0	0	22	0	0	
–	Deputy Laundress,	8	0	0	22	0	0	
–	Nurses,	10	10	0	22	0	0	
–	Deputy Nurses,	7	0	0	22	0	0	
–	Board-room Maid,	8	0	0	22	0	0	
	Castlebar:							
1	Head Keeper,	35	0	0	22	8	0	Rations, clothing, residence, &c.
1	Engineman,	30	0	0	22	8	0	
1	First-class Attendant,	25	4	0	22	8	0	
3	Ditto,	21	4	0	22	8	0	
1	Second-class Attendant,	20	0	0	22	8	0	
4	Ditto,	17	0	0	22	8	0	
1	Hall Porter and Messenger,	21	4	0	22	8	0	
1	Gardener and Land Steward,	29	0	0	20	18	0	
1	Tailor,	31	5	0	13	18	0	Rations, suit of clothes every two years.
1	Shoemaker,	31	5	0	13	18	0	
1	Attendant Carpenter,	24	0	0	22	8	0	Same as "Head Attendant."
1	Night attendant,	18	0	0	22	8	0	
1	Head Nurse,	25	0	0	19	18	0	Rations, clothes, residence, &c.
1	Hall Maid,	15	0	0	19	18	0	
1	Laundress,	16	0	0	19	18	0	
1	Assistant Laundress,	12	0	0	19	18	0	
1	Cook,	16	0	0	19	18	0	
1	Assistant Cook,	12	0	0	19	18	0	
1	Gatekeeper,	3	0	0	19	18	0	
4	Nurses,	15	0	0	19	18	0	
4	Assistant Nurses,	12	0	0	19	18	0	

[*continued.*

No. 21.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums—*continued.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £	s.	d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £	s.	d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Clonmel:							
1	Tailor,	30	0	0	20	0	0	Food,
1	Carpenter,	27	0	0	20	0	0	Ditto.
1	Shoemaker,	22	0	0	25	0	0	Food and clothes.
1	Engineman,	31	4	0	5	0	0	Suit of uniform.
1	Head Attendant,	26	0	0	36	0	0	Food, washing, lodging, clothes.
7	Attendants,	24	0	0	36	0	0	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	20	0	0	36	0	0	Ditto.
2	Gate Porters,	18	0	0	30	0	0	Food for each lodgeman and wife, furnished lodge, suit of clothes, fuel, light, washing, and vegetables.
2	Hall Porters,	14	0	0	36	0	0	Same as attendants'.
9	Deputy Attendants,	15	0	0	35	0	0	Ditto.
1	Musician,	12	0	0	—			None,
1	Head Attendant,	18	0	0	34	0	0	Food, washing, lodging, clothes.
2	Hospital do.,	16	0	0	34	0	0	Ditto.
1	Head Laundress,	15	0	0	34	0	0	Ditto.
5	Attendants,	14	0	0	34	0	0	Ditto.
1	Night Nurse,	14	0	0	34	0	0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	14	0	0	34	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	12	0	0	34	0	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	12	0	0	34	0	0	Ditto.
2	Hall-maids,	12	0	0	34	0	0	Ditto.
1	Kitchen-maid,	10	0	0	34	0	0	Ditto.
3	Deputy Laundresses,	10	0	0	34	0	0	Ditto.
10	Deputy Attendants,	10	0	0	34	0	0	Ditto.
	Cork:							
4	Head Attendants,	30	0	0	32	0	0	Rations, clothing, residence, fuel, light, and washing.
4	First-class Attendants,	25	0	0	32	0	0	Ditto.
1	Second-class Attendant who is to act as Gardener.	30	0	0	32	0	0	Ditto.
14	Second-class Attendants,	24	0	0	32	0	0	Ditto.
8	Third-Class Attendants,	20	0	0	32	0	0	Ditto.
2	Night Attendants,	26	0	0	32	0	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	24	0	0	32	0	0	Ditto.
1	Gatekeeper,	35	0	0	32	0	0	Ditto.
1	Fireman and Attendant,	40	0	0	32	0	0	Ditto.
1	Mason do.,	52	0	0	32	0	0	Ditto.
1	Carpenter do.,	52	0	0	32	0	0	Ditto.
1	Painter do.,	45	0	0	32	0	0	Ditto.
1	Shoemaker do.,	35	0	0	32	0	0	Ditto.
1	Tailor do.,	35	0	0	32	0	0	Ditto.
1	Plumber and Gasfitter,	52	0	0	32	0	0	Ditto.
1	Upholsterer,	45	0	0	32	0	0	Ditto.
1	Gasman,	40	0	0	32	0	0	Ditto.
4	Head Attendants,	20	0	0	27	0	0	Ditto.
12	First-class Attendants,	16	0	0	27	0	0	Ditto.
7	Second-class Attendants,	12	0	0	27	0	0	Ditto.
2	Night Attendants,	18	0	0	27	0	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	24	0	0	27	0	0	Ditto.
3	Assistant Laundresses,	16	0	0	27	0	0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	24	0	0	27	0	0	Ditto.
1	Assistant Cook,	12	0	0	27	0	0	Ditto.
1	Board-room Servant,	16	0	0	27	0	0	Ditto.

[*continued.*

No. 21.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums—*continued.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £	s.	d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £	s.	d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Downpatrick:							
1	Head Attendant and Assistant Storekeeper.	50	0	0	30	0	0	Furnished room, fuel, light, washing, clothing, and rations.
1	Engineer,	60	0	0	30	0	0	Ditto.
1	Land Steward and Gardener,	30	0	0	30	0	0	Ditto.
1	Refractory Attendant,	28	0	0	30	0	0	Ditto.
4	Attendants (1st Class),	26	0	0	30	0	0	Ditto.
4	Ditto (2nd Class),	22	0	0	30	0	0	Ditto.
8	Ditto (3rd Class),	18	0	0	30	0	0	Ditto.
1	Gate Porter,	30	0	0	30	0	0	Ditto.
1	Painter,	28	0	0	30	0	0	Ditto.
1	Tailor,	28	0	0	30	0	0	Ditto.
1	Carpenter,	52	0	0	4	9	9	Clothing.
1	Shoemaker,	52	0	0	4	9	9	Ditto.
1	Baker,	65	0	0	—			Nil.
1	Head Nurse,	26	0	0	25	0	0	Furnished room, fuel, light, washing, clothing, and rations.
1	Night Attendant,	15	0	0	25	0	0	Ditto.
1	Refractory Attendant,	18	0	0	25	0	0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	16	0	0	25	0	0	Ditto.
1	Assistant Cook,	12	0	0	25	0	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	16	0	0	25	0	0	Ditto.
1	Assistant Laundress,	12	0	0	25	0	0	Ditto.
6	Attendants (1st Class),	14	0	0	25	0	0	Ditto.
11	Ditto, (2nd Class),	10	0	0	25	0	0	Ditto.
	Ennis:							
1	Gatekeeper,	32	0	0	22	15	0	Bread, milk, residence, clothing, fuel, light, and incidents.
1	Steward and Gardener,	35	0	0	25	3	8	Rations, residence, fuel, light, washing, and incidents.
1	Engineer,	48	0	0	25	3	8	Ditto.
1	Baker,	40	0	0	25	3	8	Ditto.
1	1st Class and Hospital Attendant,	25	0	0	29	8	8	Rations, residence, clothing, fuel, light, washing, and incidents.
2	1st Class Attendants,	20	0	0	29	8	8	Ditto.
2	2nd Class Ditto,	16	0	0	29	8	8	Ditto.
1	Ditto Attendant and Tailor,	20	0	0	29	8	8	Ditto.
1	3rd Class Ditto, and Carpenter,	25	0	0	29	8	8	Ditto.
1	Ditto Ditto, and Shoemaker,	18	0	0	29	8	8	Ditto.
4	3rd Class Attendants,	14	0	0	29	8	8	Ditto.
1	Night Watchman,	14	0	0	29	8	8	Ditto.
1	Ploughman,	16	0	0	29	8	8	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	12	0	0	28	8	8	Ditto.
1	Cook,	12	0	0	28	8	8	Ditto.
1	1st Class and Hospital Attendant,	15	0	0	28	8	8	Ditto.
2	1st Class Attendants,	12	0	0	28	8	8	Ditto.
3	2nd Class Ditto,	8	0	0	28	8	8	Ditto.
2	3rd Class Ditto,	7	0	0	28	8	8	Ditto.
1	Dining Hall Maid,	8	0	0	28	8	8	Ditto.
1	Store Maid,	8	0	0	28	8	8	Ditto.
1	Night Nurse,	8	0	0	28	8	8	Ditto.
1	Kitchen Maid,	7	0	0	28	8	8	Ditto.
1	Laundry Maid,	7	0	0	28	8	8	Ditto.
1	Hall Maid,	8	0	0	28	8	8	Ditto.

[*continued.*

No. 21.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums—*continued.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £	s.	d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £	s.	d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Enniscorthy:							
1	Stoker,	30	0	0	40	19	0	Rations, fuel and light, washing, apartments, bedding, &c., clothing, and one pair of shoes.
1	Gardener,	28	0	0	40	19	0	
1	Gatekeeper,	18	0	0	40	19	0	
1	Hall Porter,	16	0	0	40	19	0	
1	Tailor,	22	0	0	40	19	0	
1	Shoemaker,	20	0	0	40	19	0	
1	Male Attendant,	25	0	0	40	19	0	
2	Ditto,	21	0	0	40	19	0	
1	Ditto,	18	0	0	40	19	0	
3	Ditto,	17	0	0	40	19	0	
1	Ditto,	15	0	0	40	19	0	
1	Ditto,	14	0	0	40	19	0	
1	Head Nurse,	28	0	0	36	18	0	
2	Attendants,	15	0	0	36	18	0	
1	Ditto,	11	0	0	36	18	0	
5	Ditto,	10	0	0	36	18	0	
1	Cook,	12	0	0	36	18	0	
1	Laundress,	13	0	0	36	18	0	
1	Hall Maid,	10	0	0	36	18	0	
1	Kitchen Maid,	8	0	0	36	18	0	
	Kilkenny:							
1	Gatekeeper,	26	0	0	20	0	0	Residence, clothing, fuel, light, and washing.
1	Wardsman,	18	0	0	26	0	0	Residence, clothing, rations, fuel, light, and washing.
1	Night Watchman,	16	0	0	26	0	0	
1	Hall Porter,	21	0	0	26	0	0	
1	1st Class Attendant,	24	0	0	26	0	0	
1	Ditto,	20	0	0	26	0	0	
1	Ditto,	18	0	0	26	0	0	
1	2nd Class Ditto, and Gardener,	26	0	0	26	0	0	
3	Ditto—each,	16	0	0	26	0	0	
3	Ditto—each,	10	0	0	26	0	0	
1	Cook,	15	0	0	25	0	0	Residence, clothing, rations, fuel, light, and washing.
1	Laundress,	14	0	0	25	0	0	
1	Assistant Laundress,	10	10	0	25	0	0	
1	Wards Maid,	12	0	0	25	0	0	
1	Hall Maid,	10	10	0	25	0	0	
1	Kitchen Maid,	9	0	0	25	0	0	
1	1st Class Nurse,	15	0	0	25	0	0	
2	Ditto—each,	14	0	0	25	0	0	
2	2nd Class Nurses—each,	12	0	0	25	0	0	
1	Ditto,	10	0	0	22	0	0	Residence, rations, fuel, light, and washing.
	Killarney:							
1	Head Attendant,	50	0	0	30	0	0	Apartments, rations, fuel, light, and clothing.
5	1st Class Attendants,	20	10	0	27	12	0	Ditto.
6	2nd Class Ditto,	14	10	0	27	12	0	Ditto.
1	Night Watch,	20	10	0	27	12	0	Ditto.
1	Engine Man,	39	0	0	24	2	0	Ditto.
1	Stoker,	14	0	0	24	2	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	14	10	0	27	12	0	Ditto.
1	Gate Porter,	10	0	0	27	12	0	Ditto.
1	Tailor,	45	0	0	1	19	0	A pint of porter daily.
1	Carpenter,	55	0	0	1	19	0	Do.
1	Ploughman,	25	0	0	3	12	3	Breakfast and dinner daily.

[*continued.*

No. 21.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums—*continued.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £ s. d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £ s. d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Killarney—*con.*			
3	1st Class Nurses,	12 0 0	23 19 0	Apartments, rations, fuel, light, and clothing.
6	2nd Class ditto,	10 0 0	23 19 0	Ditto.
1	Night Watch,	14 0 0	23 19 0	Ditto.
1	Head Laundress,	12 0 0	23 19 0	Ditto.
2	Assistant ditto,	8 0 0	23 13 9	Ditto.
1	Kitchen Maid,	8 0 0	23 13 9	Ditto.
1	Hall Maid,	8 0 0	23 13 9	Ditto.
1	Cook,	14 0 0	23 19 0	Ditto.
	Letterkenny:			
1	Head Attendant and Bandmaster,	40 0 0	25 3 6	Residence, clothing, board, and washing
1	Shoemaker and Attendant,	35 0 0	24 12 0	Ditto.
1	Tailor do.,	35 0 0	24 12 0	Ditto.
1	Painter do.,	35 0 0	24 12 0	Ditto.
1	Hospital Attendant,	21 0 0	24 12 0	Ditto.
1	Night do.,	23 0 0	24 12 0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter	20 0 0	24 12 0	Ditto.
1	Gate Porter,	23 0 0	24 12 0	Ditto.
10	„ Attendants,	Various.	24 12 0	Ditto.
1	Carpenter,	52 0 0	—	Non-resident.
1	Laundress,	15 0 0	21 6 0	Residence, clothing, board, and washing.
1	Cook,	14 0 0	21 6 0	Ditto.
1	Hospital Nurse,	12 0 0	21 6 0	Ditto.
1	Night do.,	12 0 0	21 6 0	Ditto.
1	1st Class do.,	12 0 0	21 6 0	Ditto.
1	1st Class do.,	11 0 0	21 6 0	Ditto.
3	1st Class do.,	10 0 0	21 6 0	Ditto.
1	Hall Maid,	10 0 0	21 6 0	Ditto.
2	2nd Class Nurses,	9 0 0	21 6 0	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	8 0 0	21 6 0	Ditto.
2	Assistant-Laundresses,	8 0 0	21 6 0	Ditto.
1	Kitchen Maid,	8 0 0	21 6 0	Ditto.
	Limerick:			
1	Head Male Attendant,	27 0 0	31 17 0	Bread, milk, meat, butter, tea, sugar, and uniform.
4	Male Attendants,	22 0 0	31 17 0	Ditto.
1	Do.,	18 12 0	31 17 0	Ditto.
11	Do.,	16 16 0	31 17 0	Ditto.
1	Night Attendant,	20 0 0	31 17 0	Ditto.
1	Shoemaker,	27 0 0	31 17 0	Ditto.
1	Tailor,	27 0 0	31 17 0	Ditto.
1	Gate Porter,	40 0 0	20 0 0	Uniform, house, coals, candles.
1	Ditto, temporary, at back entrance,	26 0 0	18 0 0	House, coals, candles.
1	Stoker,	27 0 0	30 18 0	Rations, coals, house.

[*continued.*

No. 21.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums—*continued.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £	s.	d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £	s.	d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Limerick—*con.*							
1	Head Nurse,	24	0	0	27	6	0	Rations, apartments, and uniform.
5	Nurses,	14	0	0	27	6	0	Ditto.
1	Night Nurse,	20	0	0	27	6	0	Ditto.
1	Assistant Night Nurse,	12	0	0	27	6	0	Ditto.
2	Nurses,	12	0	0	27	6	0	Ditto.
2	Assistant Nurses,	10	0	0	27	6	0	Ditto.
10	Ditto,	8	0	0	27	6	0	Ditto.
1	Head Laundress,	14	0	0	27	6	0	Ditto.
1	Assistant Laundress,	10	0	0	27	6	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	8	0	0	27	6	0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	14	0	0	27	6	0	Ditto.
1	Kitchen Maid,	10	0	0	27	6	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Maid,	12	0	0	27	6	0	Ditto.
1	Matron's Servant,	6	6	0	27	6	0	Ditto.
	Londonderry:							
1	Weaver,	23	10	0	30	16	0	Rations, clothing, lodging, coal, and gas.
1	Gardener,	23	2	0	30	16	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	22	10	0	30	16	0	Ditto.
1	Night Attendant,	22	10	0	30	16	0	Ditto.
2	Attendants,	22	10	0	30	16	0	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	18	10	0	30	16	0	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	17	10	0	30	16	0	Ditto.
1	Gatekeeper,	19	10	0	36	0	0	House, rations, and clothing.
5	Nurses,	12	0	0	29	6	0	Rations, clothing, lodging, coal, and gas.
1	Night Nurse,	12	0	0	29	6	0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	12	0	0	29	6	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	12	0	0	29	6	0	Ditto.
2	Assistant Laundresses,	9	0	0	29	6	0	Ditto.
9	Assistant Nurses,	9	0	0	29	6	0	Ditto.
1	Office Maid,	9	0	0	29	6	0	Ditto.
1	Farm Gatekeeper,	4	0	0	4	0	0	House.
	Maryborough:							
1	Gardener,	52	0	0	9	0	0	Dinner each day.
1	Hall Porter,	18	0	0	27	0	0	Maintenance and clothing.
1	Hospital Warder,	16	0	0	27	0	0	Ditto.
2	Attendants,	18	0	0	27	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	16	0	0	27	0	0	Ditto.
6	Ditto,	14	0	0	27	0	0	Ditto.
5	Ditto,	12	0	0	27	0	0	Ditto.
1	Shoemaker,	18	0	0	27	0	0	Ditto.
1	Tailor,	18	0	0	27	0	0	Ditto.
1	Gatekeeper,	24	0	0	11	0	0	Allowance, coals, vegetables.
4	Nurses,	12	0	0	22	3	0	Maintenance and clothing.
2	Ditto,	10	0	0	22	3	0	Ditto.
5	Ditto,	9	0	0	22	3	0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	10	0	0	22	3	0	Ditto.
1	Kitchen Maid,	9	0	0	22	3	0	Ditto.
2	Laundry Maids,	9	0	0	22	3	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	12	0	0	22	3	0	Ditto.
1	Hospital Nurse,	12	0	0	22	3	0	Ditto.
1	House Servant,	9	0	0	22	3	0	Ditto.

[*continued.*

No. 21.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums—*continued.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £	s.	d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £	s.	d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Monaghan:							
1	Engineer,	54	0	0	24	0	0	Gate-house, fuel, light, washing, milk, and vegetables.
1	Land Steward and Gardener,	40	0	0	36	0	0	House, fuel, light, washing, milk, and vegetables.
6	Attendants, 1st Class,	22	0	0	30	0	0	Apartments, rations, fuel, light, washing, and uniform.
12	Ditto, 2nd Class,	20	0	0	30	0	0	Ditto.
1	Night Attendant,	19	0	0	30	0	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	20	0	0	30	0	0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	14	0	0	30	0	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	14	0	0	30	0	0	Ditto.
4	Nurses, 1st Class,	14	0	0	30	0	0	Ditto.
11	Ditto, 2nd Class,	10	0	0	30	0	0	Ditto.
1	Night Nurse,	15	0	0	30	0	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Maid,	10	0	0	30	0	0	Ditto.
1	Kitchen Maid,	10	0	0	30	0	0	Ditto.
1	Laundry Maid,	10	0	0	30	0	0	Ditto.
1	Gatekeeper,	14	0	0	24	0	0	Gate-house, fuel, light, washing, milk, and vegetables.
1	Dairy Maid,	10	0	0	—			None.
	Mullingar:							
1	Head Male Attendant,	35	0	0	38	19	8	Board, clothing, apartments, fuel, light, and washing, &c.
1	Shoemaker and Attendant,	35	0	0	38	19	8	
1	Keeper,	20	0	0	38	19	8	
1	Do.	18	0	0	38	19	8	
9	Do.	16	0	0	38	19	8	
1	Engineman,	40	0	0	38	19	8	
1	Messenger,	10	0	0	38	19	8	
1	Gate Keeper,	42	0	0	11	10	9	Bread, coal, candles, and livery.
1	Head Female Attendant,	30	0	0	33	3	9	Apartments, board, fuel, light, washing, vegetables, and allowance of £4 per annum for clothing.
3	Nurses,	15	0	0	33	3	9	
2	Do.,	11	0	0	33	3	9	
7	Do.,	10	0	0	33	3	9	
1	Laundress,	18	0	0	33	3	9	
1	Assistant ditto,	12	0	0	33	3	9	
1	Cook,	17	0	0	33	3	9	
1	Kitchen Maid,	10	0	0	33	3	9	
1	Hall Maid,	15	0	0	33	3	9	
	Omagh:							
1	Land Steward,	50	0	0	48	5	0	Rations, clothing, fuel, light, and washing.
1	Gatekeeper,		—		43	5	0	Ditto.
1	General Artisan,	50	0	0	40	5	0	Ditto.
1	Engineer,	31	0	0	40	5	0	Ditto.
1	Bandmaster,	31	0	0	40	5	0	Ditto.
1	Tailor and Assistant,	25	0	0	40	5	0	Ditto.
7	Attendants,	21	0	0	40	5	0	Ditto.
8	Ditto,	19	0	0	40	5	0	Ditto.
1	Assistant,	16	0	0	40	5	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	19	0	0	40	5	0	Ditto.
1	Head Nurse,	20	0	0	37	11	0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	16	0	0	37	11	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	16	0	0	37	11	0	Ditto.
7	Nurses,	13	0	0	37	11	0	Ditto.
6	Ditto,	11	0	0	37	11	0	Ditto.
1	Kitchen Maid,	12	0	0	36	7	0	Ditto.
15	Assistants,	9	0	0	36	7	0	Ditto.

[*continued.*

No. 21.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums—*continued.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. —— Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £	s.	d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £	s.	d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Richmond:							
1	Head Male Attendant,	45	0	0	45	9	0	Clothing, rations, fuel, light, washing, and residence.
1	First Class ditto,	30	0	0	43	19	2	Ditto.
9	Ditto ditto,	25	0	0	43	19	2	Ditto.
13	Second Class ditto,	20	0	0	43	19	2	Ditto.
5	Third Class ditto,	18	0	0	43	19	2	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	24	0	0	43	19	2	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	18	0	0	43	19	2	Ditto.
1	Gate Porter,	23	0	0	43	19	2	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	21	0	0	43	19	2	Ditto.
1	Storeman,	20	0	0	43	19	2	Ditto.
2	Night Attendants,	20	0	0	43	19	2	Ditto.
1	Gardener,	50	0	0	37	19	2	Rations, fuel, light, washing, and residence.
1	Messenger,	20	0	0	43	19	2	Clothing, rations, fuel, light, washing, and residence.
1	Tailor,	34	0	0	43	19	2	Ditto.
1	Shoemaker,	34	0	0	43	19	2	Ditto.
1	Plumber,	43	0	0	37	19	2	Rations, fuel, light, washing, and residence,
1	Engineman,	45	0	0	37	19	2	Ditto.
1	Carpenter,	42	0	0	37	19	2	Ditto.
1	Bandmaster,	26	0	0		—		None.
1	Ploughman,	20	0	0	43	19	2	Clothing, rations, fuel, light, washing, and residence.
1	Refectory Man,	20	0	0	43	19	2	Ditto.
1	Head Nurse,	35	0	0	40	2	6	Ditto.
12	First Class Nurses,	16	0	0	40	2	6	Ditto.
22	Second Class ditto,	13	0	0	40	2	6	Ditto.
6	Third Class ditto,	11	0	0	40	2	6	Ditto.
1	Nurse, Male Hospital,	16	0	0	40	2	6	Ditto.
4	Night Nurses,	13	0	0	40	2	6	Ditto.
1	Cook,	25	0	0	36	14	6	Rations, fuel, light, washing, and residence.
1	Assistant Cook,	14	0	0	40	2	6	Clothing, rations, fuel, light, washing, and residence.
3	Refectory Maids,	13	0	0	40	2	6	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	23	0	0	36	14	6	Rations, fuel, light, washing, and residence.
1	Laundry Maid,	13	0	0	40	2	6	Clothing, rations, fuel, light, washing, and residence.
1	Store Maid,	20	0	0	40	2	6	Ditto.
1	Hall ditto,	13	0	0	40	2	6	Ditto.
	Sligo:							
1	Gate Porter,	34	14	0	22	16	0	Residence, clothing, fuel, and light.
1	Hall Porter and Painter,	30	0	0	30	0	0	Residence, board, washing, fuel, light, and clothing.
1	Attendant and Shoemaker,	30	0	0	30	0	0	Ditto.
1	Attendant and Schoolmaster,	24	0	0	30	0	0	Ditto.
1	Night Attendant,	25	0	0	30	0	0	Ditto.
1	1st Class Attendant,	25	0	0	30	0	0	Ditto.
2	2nd Class Attendants, each	18	0	0	30	0	0	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	17	0	0	30	0	0	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	15	0	0	30	0	0	Ditto.

continued.

No. 21.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums—*continued.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head per annum. £ s. d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £ s. d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Sligo—*con.*			
1	Attendant and Schoolmistress,	16 10 0	27 0 0	Residence, board, washing, fuel, light, and clothing.
1	Cook,	16 10 0	27 0 0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	16 10 0	27 0 0	Ditto.
1	Night Attendant,	17 10 0	27 0 0	Ditto.
1	Head Attendant,	20 0 0	27 0 0	Ditto.
1	1st Class Attendant,	16 10 0	27 0 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	15 10 0	27 0 0	Ditto.
2	2nd Class Attendants, each,	12 10 0	27 0 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	11 10 0	27 0 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	10 10 0	27 0 0	Ditto.
2	2nd Class Attendants, each,	8 10 0	27 0 0	Ditto.
1	Hall Maid,	10 10 0	27 0 0	Ditto.
1	Scullery Maid,	9 10 0	27 0 0	Ditto.
	Waterford:			
1	Gardener and Schoolmaster,	45 0 0	40 0 0	Use of furnished house for self and family on farm; all the allowances of attendants; extra clothing.
1	Head Attendant,	25 0 0	28 0 0	Residence, clothing, rations, washing.
3	Attendants, each,	18 0 0	26 11 0	Ditto.
1	Attendant,	15 0 0	26 11 0	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	14 0 0	26 11 0	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	12 0 0	26 11 0	Ditto.
1	Night Watch,	16 0 0	28 0 0	Residence, clothing, rations, washing, and extra clothing.
1	Gateman,	15 0 0	36 0 0	Furnished lodge; all other allowances of attendants—his family residing in lodge.
4	Nurses, each,	12 0 0	25 0 0	Residence, clothing; rations, as male attendants.
10	Assistants,	7 7 0	25 0 0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	12 0 0	25 0 0	Ditto.
2	Assistant Laundresses, each,	7 7 0	25 0 0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	12 0 0	25 0 0	Ditto.
1	Night Watch,	8 8 0	25 0 0	Ditto.

No. 22.—Return, in accordance with the Act 31 & 32 Vic., c. 97, sec. 14, of all Charges and Payments in the Accounts of the District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland which have been disallowed, reduced, or inserted by the Auditors when auditing the Accounts for the Year 1875, together with the amount of any disallowances, reductions, or insertions which have been recovered and paid to the credit of the Governors, and of any steps which have been taken at Law for the recovery of any sums disallowed, reduced, or inserted by the Auditors.

Asylums.	Date of Commencement of Audit.	Date of Conclusion of Audit.	Particulars of all Charges and Payments which have been Disallowed, Reduced, or Inserted by the Auditors.	Amount of any Disallowances which have been recovered and paid to the credit of the Governors.	Steps taken for the recovery of Sums Disallowed, Reduced, or Inserted by Auditors.	Amount of Expenditure Audited.	Amount paid to the Auditors for auditing the Accounts for the Year ending 31st December, including Travelling Expenses.	Names of the several Auditors.
				£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Armagh,	8 October,	12 October,	None,	None,	None,	5,651 11 2	22 1 0	Thomas Collot.
Ballinasloe,	12 October,	17 October,	None,	None,	None,	8,627 8 5	24 10 0	R. H. Jephson.
Belfast,	10 April,	19 April,	£6 12s. 6d., being the price of 5 cwt. of barley and the same quantity of peas, debited the late clerk and storekeeper.	6 12 6	The late Clerk and Storekeeper, having been written to, refunded the money at once.	10,231 9 6	26 19 0	R. Simms.
Carlow,	21 August,	22 August,	None,	None,	None,	5,346 11 8	25 7 6	G. W. Finlay.
Castlebar,	1 August,	4 August,	None,	None,	None,	5,823 8 3	22 1 0	E. J. Browne.
Clonmel,	15 May,	22 May,	None,	None,	None,	10,609 11 10	31 10 0	Wm. M'Dermott.
Cork,	6 June,	21 June,	Income Tax on Resident Officers disallowed.	0 12 10	Repaid,	15,708 5 2	33 0 0	Do.
Down,	18 May,	23 May,	None,	None,	None,	8,755 3 2	24 10 0	R. Simms.
Ennis,	1 August,	4 August,	None,	None,	None,	6,130 8 6	—	R. H. Jephson.
Enniscorthy,	2 August,	3 August,	None,	None,	None,	6,022 14 6	23 0 0	G. W. Finlay.
Kilkenny,	24 July,	27 July,	None,	None,	None,	4,255 15 5	24 10 0	Wm. M'Dermott.
Killarney,	28 March,	31 March,	None,	None,	None,	6,984 19 4	24 10 0	C. Pelly.
Letterkenny,	9 June,	14 June,	None,	None,	None,	6,762 16 10	30 0 0	R. Simms.
Limerick,	25 April,	5 May,	None,	None,	None,	13,008 16 4	33 0 0	C. Pelly.
Londonderry,	1 April,	7 April,	(1) 9s. 1d. overpaid to contractors. (2) the balance not known of quantity in store.	0 9 10	(1) Made good by Contractors. (2) Still pending.	6,215 6 8	28 0 0	R. Simms.
Maryborough,	6 Nov.	7 Nov.	None,	None,	None,	5,804 14 10	26 5 0	G. W. Finlay.
Monaghan,	16 October,	19 October,	None,	None,	None,	8,343 15 6	24 10 0	Thomas Collot.
Mullingar,	18 October,	21 October,	None,	None,	None,	9,846 16 0	28 0 0	A. M'Hugh.
Omagh,	27 March,	1 April,	None,	None,	None,	9,175 4 9	33 0 0	R. Simms.
Richmond,	19 April,	5 May,	None,	None,	None,	27,308 2 8	45 0 0	Thomas Collot.
Sligo,	14 August,	17 August,	None,	None,	None,	5,634 13 6	28 0 0	E. J. Browne.
Waterford,	1 May,	4 May,	None,	None,	None,	5,211 11 1	24 10 0	Wm. M'Dermott.

No. 23.—Names of Governors and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1876.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
Armagh.		
Hugh Boyle, Esq. J.P.	Oct. 11, 1861	8
His Grace the Lord Primate	Nov. 29, 1862	2
The Rt. Hon. Lord Lurgan, Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum	July 4, 1864	1
Sir J. M. Stronge, Bart. J.P. D.L.	Dec. 15, 1864	2
John Hancock, Esq. J.P.	Jan. 21, 1865	3
Jos. Atkinson, Esq. J.P. D.L.	Jan. 21, 1870	5
St. John Blacker, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	1
Denis Caulfield Brady, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	–
Maxwell Close, Esq. M.P. J.P. D.L.	do.	3
John W. Greer, Esq. J.P.	do.	6
John Hughes, Esq.	do.	8
Jas. Johnston, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	–
Joseph Kidd, Esq. J.P.	do.	4
Robt. B. Templer, Esq. J.P.	do.	2
The Most Rev. Archbishop M'Gettigan	Nov. 29, 1870	10
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Charlemont	Jan. 13, 1875	1
The Rev. John Elliott,	April 29, 1876	9
Ballinasloe.		
The Right Hon. Earl of Clancarty, J.P.	Nov. 19, 1860	–
Lord Clonbrock, J.P.	Aug. 15, 1833	–
Lord Ashtown, J.P.	do.	–
Walter Laurence, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
C. O'Kelly, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
Charles Filgate, Esq. J.P.	Sept. 13, 1844	2
Major H. J. Gascoyne, J.P.	do.	3
Andrew Brown, Esq., J.P.	do.	–
Charles Strickland, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
Major John D'Arcy, J.P.	July 15, 1855	10
Harry T. Potts, Esq. J.P.	do.	1
Andrew N. Comyn, Esq. J.P.	Mar. 20, 1861	8
John J. O'Shaughnessy, Esq. J.P.	January, 1862	12
Captain S. J. Cowan, J.P.	Mar. 29, 1862	4
Rev. J. W. Whigham	do.	11
Thomas R. Mahon, Esq. J.P.	June 20, 1864	–
James Campbell, Esq. J.P.	Aug. 11, 1868	3
Peter Paul Daly, Esq. J.P.	July, 1869	5
M. J. Cheevers, Esq. D.L. J.P.	April 16, 1870	3
John Eyre, Esq. J.P.	June 23, 1864	–
Right Rev. Dr. Duggan	Feb. 10, 1874	1
J. MacDermott, Esq.	–	5
Captain O'Hara	Feb. 10, 1874	1
W. S. Taylor, Esq.	do.	–
J. Gardner, Esq.	Oct 16, 1874	2
Right Rev. C. Bernard	do.	–
E. R. King Harman, Esq.	March 4, 1876	–
Belfast.		
The Marquess of Donegal	March, 1829	–
The Mayor of Belfast	do.	1
The Ven. Archdn. Hincks, M.A.	do.	–
Robert J. Tennent, Esq. J.P. D.L.	January, 1836	–
Belfast—*continued.*		
John S. Crawford, Esq. J.P. D.L.	Nov. 1847	1
The Lord Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore	April, 1850	3
Adam J. Macrory, Esq.	June, 1852	11
Earl Dufferin	Dec. 1855	–
Sir Thomas M'Clure, Bart. V.L.	January, 1856	7
Colonel W. Forde, D.L.	March, 1862	–
The Right Rev. P. Dorrian, D.D.	Sept. 1866	10
Sir Edward Coey, J.P. D.L.	October, 1866	6
John Young, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	1
H. H. M'Neile, Esq. J.P.	do.	10
J. B. Houston, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	6
Viscount Templetown	do.	4
Lord Waveney	do.	–
Major Gray, J.P. D.L.	March, 1867	8
Sir Thomas Bateson, Bart. M.P.	do.	–
David Taylor, Esq. J.P.	Feb. 1868	7
T. M. Hamilton Jones, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	5
William Ewart, Esq. J.P.	March, 1868	1
Professor Cuming, M.D.	March, 1869	7
M. R. Dalway, Esq. M.P.	do.	–
Rev. John MacNaughtan, A.M.	April, 1869	3
William Coates, Esq. D.L.	do.	5
Edward P. Cowan, Esq. J.P.	April, 1871	1
Sir Charles Lanyon, J.P.	October, 1876	2
Carlow.		
H. Rochfort, Esq. D.L.	May 5, 1843	4
R. C. Browne, Esq. D.L.	Feb. 16, 1847	7
Very Rev. J. J. Taylor, P.P.	Oct. 19, 1848	–
Hugh Blakeney, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
W. T. Burton, Esq. J.P.	Mar. 7, 1850	–
H. Bruen, Esq. M.P. D.L.	Dec. 21, 1853	3
Right Rev. Dr. Walshe	do.	1
P. J. Newton, Esq. D.L.	do.	1
Thos. Fitzgerald, Esq. J.P.	Jan. 29, 1856	–
Sir Thomas Butler, Bart.	May 16, 1865	3
Capt. D. W. P. Beresford, D.L.	do.	–
A. Kavanagh, Esq. M.P. D.L.	June 4, 1867	–
W. R. Bulwer, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
Sir Charles Burton, Bart.	July 4, 1867	5
J. Alexander, Esq.	do.	1
Sir J. R. Wolseley, Bart.	March 8, 1868	–
Robert Archbold, Esq.	do.	–
Very Rev. J. Kavanagh	Jan. 9, 1869	5
Right Hon. Lord O. Fitzgerald	Jan. 21, 1870	–
Right Hon. W. H. F. Cogan	do.	–
Capt. P. Butler, J.P.	do.	–
T. M. Carroll, Esq. J.P.	do.	2
J. Medlicott, Esq. J.P.	do.	2
R. Strange, Esq. J.P.	do.	2
James Cassidy, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
Patrick Sweetman, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
Thomas Kynsey, Esq. M.D.	do.	–
Joseph Caulfield, Esq.	do.	5

No. 23.—NAMES of GOVERNORS and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1876—*con.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
CARLOW—*continued.*		
Patrick Nolan, Esq.	Jan. 21, 1870	–
Michael Walshe, Esq.	do.	3
Baron de Robeck	January, 1875	3
Hardy Eustace, Esq.	do.	1
Stewart Duckett, Esq.	do.	3
CASTLEBAR.		
The Earl of Lucan	Mar. 28, 1865	–
The Marquess of Sligo	do.	
Lord John T. Browne, D.L. J.P.	do.	8
Sir R. L. Blosse, Bart. J.P.	do.	2
Valentine O'Connor Blake, Esq. D.L.	do.	9
J. Nolan Ferrall, Esq. D.L.	do.	–
Chas. Strickland, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
John C. Walshe, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	–
Anthony Ormsby, Esq. J.P.	do.	2
C. L. FitzGerald, D.L. J.P.	Mar. 15, 1865	5
Lord Oranmore, D.L.	June 14, 1865	3
A. C. Lambert, Esq. D.L.	Nov. 14, 1866	1
Sir George O'Donel, Bart.	Nov. 28, 1868	2
L. A. Norman, Esq. J.P.	Feb. 18, 1869	1
M. H. Jordan, Esq. J.P.	Nov. 4, 1870	–
Thomas Tighe, Esq. J.P.	Dec. 10, 1873	2
D. A. Browne, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
O. O'Malley, Esq. J.P.	do.	8
G. R. Acton, Esq.	do.	10
Capt. Chas. Howe Knox, D.L.	Nov. 15, 1875	4
CLONMEL.		
John Bagwell, Esq. D.L.	July 21, 1834	6
Right Hon. Lord Dunally, D.L.	July 21, 1841	–
James Scully, Esq. J.P.	June 28, 1841	–
Thomas Lalor, Esq. D.L.	Oct. 19, 1849	–
Joseph Kenny, Esq. J.P.	Sept. 10, 1856	6
Richd. U. Bayly, Esq. J.P.	Sept. 22, 1859	–
Capt. Bassett W. Holmes, J.P.	do.	–
Sir John C. Carden, Bt. D.L.	do.	–
Joshua R. Minnitt, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
Percy Gough, Esq. J.P.	Oct. 1, 1864	5
John Riall, Esq.	do.	10
Capt. S. H. Goold Adams, J.P.	Oct. 27, 1864	3
Samuel Perry, Esq. D.L.	Sept. 16, 1867	–
Chas. W. Wise, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
William Davis, Esq.	do.	13
Caleb Going, Esq. J.P.	Aug. 20, 1869	–
Thomas Butler Stoney, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
Lieut.-Colonel William Knox, J.P.	do.	–
Edward M. Armstrong, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
Anthony Parker, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
Rev. Richard D. Maunsell, A.M.	do.	–
Right Rev. Dr. Power	do.	–
Rev. Thomas English, P.P.	do.	–
Rev. Renry H. Beattie	do.	6
William Byrne, Esq. J.P.	April 16, 1870	4
Jerome J. Guiry, Esq. J.P.	April 11, 1872	4

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
CLONMEL—*continued.*		
Right Hon. the Earl of Donoughmore, D.L.	Oct. 16, 1874	–
Stephen Moore, Esq. M.P. D.L.	do.	4
T. Albert Quin, Esq. J.P.	do.	3
Capt. Villiers S. Morton, J.P.	Jan. 28, 1876	8
CORK.		
Earl of Bandon, D.L.	Oct. 4, 1845	–
Earl of Mountcashel, D.L.	do.	–
Earl of Bantry, D.L.	do.	–
Sir D. T. Norreys, Bart. D.L.	do.	9
Lord Visct. Doneraile, D.L.	do.	–
Capt. R. Tonson Rye, D.L.	do.	1
J. S. Murphy, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
Right Rev. Dr. Delaney, D.D.	Mar. 13, 1848	1
The Archdeacon of Cork, LL.D.	do.	–
Thomas Forsayeth, Esq.	do.	–
D. Leahy Arthur, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
D. W. J. Norreys, Esq. J.P.	June 17, 1850	4
A. H. Smith Barry, D.L. M.P.	Feb. 18, 1853	–
M'Carthy Downing, Esq. D.L. M.P.	do.	–
N. D. Murphy, Esq. M.P.	do.	–
Wm. Shaw, Esq. Q.C. M.P.	do.	–
Sir C. Colthurst, Bart. D.L. M.P.	do.	–
Geo. Waters, Esq. Q.C. M.P.	do.	–
M. Guest, Esq. M.P.	do.	–
The Mayor, J.P.	do.	1
Captain Shuldham, J.P.	do.	–
Thomas Waters, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
Nich. Dunscombe, Esq. D.L.	do.	3
William Lumsley Perrier, Esq. J.P.	do.	12
Sir Thomas Tobin, D.L.	do.	7
S. T. W. French, Esq. J.P.	do.	6
The O'Donovan, Esq. J.P.	do.	1
B. S. Wood, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
R. D. Beamish, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
W. R. Meade, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
Noble Johnson, Esq.	Sept. 22, 1859	–
The Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross	July 29, 1862	–
J. H. Bainbridge, Esq. J.P.	Oct. 12, 1863	–
Thomas Lyons, Esq. J.P.	July 4, 1865	2
William Johnson, Esq. D.L.	Oct. 2, 1865	–
Geo. Chatterton, Esq. J.P.	June 8, 1867	–
Colonel A. J. Wood, D.L.	do.	9
Henry L. Young, Esq. J.P.	Oct. 20, 1868	6
Isaac Morgan, Esq. J.P.	do.	12
John W. Clery, Esq. J.P.	do.	6
Robert Hall, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
Maurice Murray, Esq. D.L.	June 7, 1869	6
Martin Hayes, Esq.	Sept. 20, 1869	4
W. H. Lyons, Esq. J.P.	Jan. 19, 1872	4
D. F. Leahy, Esq. J.P.	do.	2
John Waters, Esq.	April 11, 1872	3
W. Goulding, Esq.	May 16, 1874	2
E. Pim, Esq.	–	6
G. Wood, Esq.	Jan. 16, 1875	3
Sir G. Colthurst	May 14, 1875	2
John Webb, Esq.	Oct. 4, 1876	–

No. 23.—Names of Governors and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1876—*con.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
Downpatrick.		
The Lord Dufferin and Clandeboy, K.P.	Dec. 3, 1868	–
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Down	do.	2
The Rt. Rev. P. Dorrian, Roman Catholic Bishop	do.	–
Sir Thomas Bateson, Bart. D.L. M.P.	do.	–
Colonel Forde, D.L.	do.	9
John Sharman Crawford, Esq. D.L.	do.	–
S. A. H. D. Crommelin, Esq. D.L.	do.	2
Robert Heron, Esq. D.L.	do.	5
John B. Houston, Esq. D.L.	do.	2
Robert Perceval Maxwell, Esq. D.L.	do.	5
Maj. Andw. Nugent, D.L.	do.	7
John J. Whyte, Esq. D.L.	do.	–
Fitzherbert Filgate, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
Robert Francis Gordon, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
Robert Gordon, Esq. J.P.	do.	12
William Boyd, Esq. J.P.	do.	4
Samuel Murland, Esq. J.P.	do.	7
Wm. Johnston, Esq. M.P.	March 25, 1869	6
Sir Thomas M'Clure, Bart. D.L. V.L.	do.	4
Colonel Craig, J.P.	do.	6
Geo. H. Gartlan, Esq. J.P.	do.	5
Jas. S. Crawford, Esq. M.P.	do.	4
Rev. John Orr	April 19, 1869	2
Thomas Gracey, Esq. J.P.	Oct. 21, 1869	9
Alex. J. R. Stewart, Esq. D.L.	do.	–
John Martin, Esq. J.P.	do.	1
Charles Russell, Esq. J.P.	Aug. 18, 1870	2
William N. Wallace, Esq.	Nov. 3, 1870	12
William Hastings, Esq. J.P.	May 15, 1874,	9
Lord de Ros	Oct. 16, 1874,	3
John Mulholland, Esq.	Nov. 2, 1875,	–
Ennis.		
The Lord Bishop of Killaloe	Nov. 30, 1867	–
Colonel Vandeleur, J.P.	do.	1
Sir Colman M. O'Loghlen, Bart. M.P.	do.	–
Capt. Wm. Stacpoole, M.P.	do.	–
Col. W. E. A. MacDonnell, D.L.	do.	3
Capt. C. G. O'Callaghan, D.L.	do.	1
John Singleton, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
Thomas Crowe, Esq. D.L.	do.	3
Richd. Stacpoole, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
J. F. V. Fitzgerald, Esq. D.L.	do.	4
James O'Brien, Esq. D.L.	do.	–
Col. Augustine Butler, D.L.	do.	2
Thomas R. Henn, Esq. Q.C. D.L.	do.	–
Marcus Keane, Esq. J.P.	do.	1
Robt. W. C. Reeves, Esq. J.P.	do.	1
George Sampson, Esq. J.P.	do.	1
John Enright, Esq. J.P.	do.	1
Maj. Chas. F. Studdert, J.P.	do.	8
Major Geo. Studdert, J.P.	do.	1
Ennis—*continued.*		
Thomas Greene, Esq. J.P.	Nov. 30, 1867	10
Francis Burton, Esq. D.L.	Dec. 12, 1867	2
Col. Marcus Paterson, J.P.	do.	0
Rt. Hon. Lord Dunboyne, D.L.	Dec. 19, 1867	1
Major Wm. Mills Molony, D.L.	March 5, 1868	4
Wm. Henry M'Grath, Esq. J.P.	Aug. 20, 1869	4
James Frost, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
John M'Donnell, Esq. J.P.	Jan. 21, 1870	–
Cornelius A. Keogh, Esq. J.P.	May 30, 1870	–
Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, R.C. Bishop	April 11, 1872	–
Capt. C. M. Parkinson, J.P.	do.	1
Pierce O'Brien, Esq. J.P.	do.	10
Rt. Hon. Lord Inchiquin, D.L.	Oct. 25, 1872	1
Matthew Kelly, Esq. J.P.	Aug. 1, 1873,	7
J. W. Scott, Esq. J.P.	Oct. 4, 1876	2
Enniscorthy.		
Right Hon. the Earl of Courtown, D.L.	Nov. 11, 1867	–
Rt. Hon. the Lord Carew, Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum,	do.	–
Lt.-Col. Harry Alcock, D.L.	do.	6
George Le Hunte, Esq. J.P.	do.	1
John St. George Deane, Esq. D.L.	do.	–
Strangman Davis Goff, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
Francis Augustine Leigh, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
Stephen Ram, Esq. D.L.	do.	–
Henry Lambert, Esq. D.L.	do.	–
Walter M. Westropp Dawson, Esq. D.L.	do.	1
Edward Tottenham Irvine, Esq. D.L.	do.	1
Samuel Thomas Harman, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
Captain H. Boyse, R.N. D.L.	do.	–
Sir James Power, Bart.	do.	–
Arthur M. Kavanagh, Esq. M.P. D.L.	do.	–
George C. Roberts, Esq. J.P.	do.	6
Henry Bruen, Esq. M.P. D.L.	do.	2
Thomas Braddell, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
Lorenzo Dundas, Esq. J.P.	do.	9
Chas. Tottenham, Esq. D.L.	Nov. 29, 1867	–
Right Hon. the Earl of Granard	Dec. 20, 1867	–
Anthony Cliffe, Esq. D.L.	Jan. 18, 1868	–
Right Hon. the Lord Templemore, D.L.	May 5, 1868	–
Nathaniel N. Cookman, Esq. J.P.	do.	9
Matthias A. Maher, Esq. D.L.	do.	1
John Talbot Power, Esq. D.L.	Dec. 9, 1869	–
James P. Devereux, Esq. jun.	Jan. 19, 1872	–

No. 23.—Names of Governors and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1876—*con.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
Enniscorthy—*con.*		
Patrick Breen, Esq. J.P.	Jan. 19, 1872	–
Edward Thos. Solly Flood, Esq. J.P.	do.	2
John Barden, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
John Richards, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
Capt. Thomas Walker, J.P.	do.	1
Capt. Percy L. Harvey, D.L.	do.	–
John Thomas Devereux, Esq. D.L.	June 3, 1872	–
William Cookman, Esq. J.P.	May 16, 1874	9
Wm. Augustus Le Hunte, Esq. J.P.	do.	12
C. M. Doyne, Esq. J.P.	Jan. 26, 1876,	–
Major John Harvey, D.L.	do.	–
Kilkenny.		
Colonel the Right Hon. W. F. F. Tighe, P.C. Lord Lieutenant of the co.	April 26, 1852	–
Geo. Bryan, Esq. M.P. D.L.	do.	–
Sir John Blunden, Bt. D.L.	do.	1
John H. Jones, Esq. D.L.	do.	–
Thomas Lalor, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
W. H. Flood, Esq. D.L.	do.	4
Thomas Neville, Esq. D.L.	do.	1
P. Connellan, Esq. D.L.	Oct. 14, 1852	2
J. K. Aylward, Esq. D.L.	Dec. 11, 1852	–
Lord James Butler, J.P.	May 16, 1855	–
John Power, Esq. J.P.	Feb. 13, 1861	10
Captain T. H. Ponsonby	May 29, 1861	–
The Right Hon. the Earl of Bessborough	July 29, 1862	1
Major Sir J. Langrishe, Bart. D.L.	May 6, 1865	1
The Right Hon. the Earl of Carrick	Sept. 16, 1865	–
John Murphy, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
The Most Noble the Marquess of Ormonde	Oct. 30, 1865	1
The Right Hon. the Earl of Desart	June 4, 1867	–
Lieut.-Col. Fred. Bull, J.P.	do.	10
Colonel H. St. George, D.L.	Nov. 29, 1867	4
Michael Den. Keatinge, Esq. D.L.	Feb. 18, 1869	1
E. Warren, Esq. D.L.	Jan. 17, 1872	2
Right Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Ossory,	Feb. 10, 1874	2
R. Langrishe, Esq. C.P. C.E.	do.	5
H. M. De Montmorency, Esq. J.P.	do.	5
Right Rev. Dr. Gregg, Bishop of Ossory,	April 29, 1876	1
Capt. T. P. T. Bookey, J.P.	do.	2
M. R. Weld, Esq. J.P.	do.	1
W. P. Blunden, Esq. J.P.	do.	3
Killarney.		
The Right Hon. the Earl of Kenmare	April 26, 1852	1
St. John Blacker, Esq. D.L.	do.	–
Wm. T. Crosbie, Esq. D.L.	do.	–
Stephen Collis, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
D. C. Coltsman, Esq. D.L.	do.	10
Wilson Gunn, Esq. D.L.	do.	–
Killarney—*continued.*		
John M'Carthy O'Leary, Esq. D.L.	April 26, 1852	1
The Knight of Kerry, D.L.	do.	–
Denis Shine Lawlor, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
Richard Mahony, Esq. D.L.	do.	–
The Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty	Nov. 13, 1854	7
The O'Donoghue, M.P.	do.	2
Henry Arthur Herbert, Esq. M.P.	Jan. 25, 1865	1
The Right Honorable Lord Headley	Feb. 10, 1865	3
Henry Herbert, Esq. J.P.	do.	7
Richd. H. Orpen, Esq. J.P.	do.	8
Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, Bart.	Oct. 12, 1867	–
Daniel James O'Connell, Esq. J.P.	May 14, 1868	10
Sir M. J. O'Connell, Bart. D.L.	Feb. 15, 1870	6
Sir Henry Donovan,	do.	–
John Mahony, Esq. J.P.	Nov. 3, 1870	2
Sir John F. Godfrey, Bart.	Aug. 15, 1870	2
Sidney W. S. Wright, Esq. J.P.	Nov. 3, 1870	–
Saml. M. Hussey, Esq. J.P.	Oct. 16, 1874	5
Colonel Crosbie	Nov. 27, 1874	–
John White Leahy, Esq. J.P.	Dec. 6, 1876	–
Daniel Brenan, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
Letterkenny.		
Sir James Stewart, Bart. D.L. V.L.	Jan. 21, 1865	1
Viscount Lifford, J.P. D.L.	do.	–
Alex. J. R. Stewart, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	–
Thomas Batt, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	1
John G. Bowen, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
Frns. Mansfield, Esq. D.L.	do.	10
Major Montgomery, J.P. D.L.	do.	11
Wybrants Olphert, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	1
Wm. Sinclair, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	–
Thomas Brooke, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	–
Marquess of Hamilton, M.P.	do.	–
Lord George Hill	do.	12
Lord Francis Conyngham, J.P.	do.	–
Most Rev. Dr. M'Gettigan	do.	–
George Young, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	–
Wm. Style, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	2
John R. Boyd, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	10
Jas. G. Grove, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	4
Major Patterson, J.P.	Nov. 30, 1866	7
John Sproule, Esq. J.P.	do.	4
James B. Marshall, Esq.	May 4, 1867	1
William Wray, Esq. J.P.	May 6, 1868	4
T. W. D. Humphreys, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
Rev. Robert M'Morris	June 7, 1869	9
Geo. M. Harvey, Esq. J.P.	April 15, 1870	–
William J. Foster, Esq. J.P.	Feb. 16, 1871	–

No. 23.—Names of Governors and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1876—*con.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
Letterkenny—*con.*		
James M'Sheffrey, Esq. J.P.	Feb. 16, 1871	1
Chas. F. Stewart, Esq. J.P.	Nov. 20, 1871	–
Philip J. Doyne, Esq. J.P.	do.	7
Edmund Murphy, Esq. J.P.	Oct. 19, 1874	3
Most Rev. Dr. M'Devitt	March 6, 1876	4
Limerick.		
The Right Rev. Dr. Graves, Protestant Bishop	–	–
The Rt Hon. Lord Emly	1847	–
Thomas Boyse, Esq. J.P.	1850	8
William Spaight, Esq. J.P.	1860	–
The Right Rev. Dr. Butler, R. C. Bishop	1862	9
John T. MacSheehy, Esq. R.M.	do.	–
Eugene O'Callaghan, Esq. J.P.	1866	8
Sir David V. Roche, Bart.	do.	–
Robert Hunt, Esq. J.P.	1868	3
John C. Delmege, Esq. J.P.	do.	7
John M'Donnell, Esq. J.P.	1869	8
Edward J. Synan, Esq. M.P. D.L.	do.	–
The Very Rev. Dean O'Brien, P.P. D.D.	1871	–
The Very Rev. Dean Bunbury	1873	8
L. Quinliven, Esq.	do.	3
The Ven. Archdeacon Cregan, P.P. V.G.	do.	2
The Ven. Archdeacon Hare	do.	8
John R. Tinsly, Esq. J.P.	1874	8
James Spaight, Esq. J.P. Mayor	do.	1
Chas. B. Barrington, Esq. J.P.	do.	3
The Rt. Hon. Lord Massy, D.L.	1875	3
The Rt. Hon. Lord Clarina	do.	11
John Quin, Esq.	1876	3
Lieut.-Colonel Maunsell	1877	–
J. F. Walker (*Mayor*)	–	4
Londonderry.		
The Lord Bishop of Derry	–	–
The Mayor of Derry	–	11
J. B. Beresford, Esq. D.L.	Sept. 1, 1839	3
Sir H. H. Bruce, Bart. D.L.	Feb. 15, 1847	7
Rev. B. B. Gough	Dec. 6, 1849	2
Right Rev. Dr. Kelly	do.	–
Sir F. W. Heygate, Bart. D.L.	Oct. 27, 1859	6
R. P. Dawson, Esq. C.L.	do.	–
G. Skipton, Esq. D.L.	May 9, 1864	–
B. M'Corkell, Esq. J.P.	do.	6
Major Brown, D.L.	do.	–
W. Green, Esq. J.P.	May 6, 1865	–
R. H. Dolling, Esq. D.L.	Jan. 8, 1867	3
S. M. Alexander, Esq. D.L.	Feb. 8, 1867	4
J. T. Macky, Esq. J.P.	do.	11
R. L. Moore, Esq. J.P.	do.	2
C. T. M'Causland, Esq. D.L.	do.	2
J. J. Clarke, Esq. D.L.	do.	2
W. F. Bigger, Esq. J.P.	May 10, 1869	8
Londonderry—*con.*		
William Tillie, Esq. J.P.	May 10, 1869	8
Rev. Professor Smyth, D.D. M.P.	Feb. 16, 1871	6
Sir E. Reid, Knt. J.P.	do.	6
Charles O'Neill, Esq.	do.	7
S. Gilliland, Esq. J.P.	May 18, 1874	4
Major W. E. Scott, D.L.	do.	8
Rev. D. Babington	do.	11
Wm. Thompson, Esq. J.P.	do.	11
The Hon. A. C. C. Plunket, J.P.	Feb. 2, 1875	5
The Very Rev. the Dean of Derry	Mar. 4, 1876	8
Lord Garvagh	Oct. 4, 1876	–
Lt.-Col. Conyngham, D.L.	do.	–
Maryborough.		
Queen's County.		
R. M. Alloway, Esq. J.P.	Mar. 24, 1835	–
R. S. Hawkesworth, Esq. J.P.	April 12, 1846	2
Right Hon. Lord Castletown, P.C. L.L.	Feb. 9, 1850	–
Michael Dunne, Esq. J.P.	Jan. 11, 1860	1
Edmund G. Dease, Esq. J.P. M.P.	Mar. 26, 1862	3
Sir Allen J. Walsh, Bart. D.L. J.P.	Dec. 15, 1863	9
William Phillips, Esq. J.P.	April 11, 1864	1
Right Hon. Earl of Portarlington, D.L. J.P.	Oct. 9, 1871	1
Robert G. Cosby, Esq. D.L. J.P.	do.	7
Thomas Kemmis, Esq. D.L. J.P.	do.	8
Rev. John Doyle, P.P.	Oct. 23, 1875	9
E. S. R. Smyth, Esq. V.L. J.P.	Jan. 26, 1876	10
Right Hon. Viscount de Vesci, J.P.	Dec. 6, 1876	–
Lieut.-Col. Carden, J.P.	do.	–
King's County.		
Capt. George Garvey, J.P.	Sept. 22, 1857	1
J. F. Hutchinson, Esq. J.P.	Mar. 26, 1862	–
John Lloyd, Esq. J.P. D.L.	April 11, 1866	–
Marcus Goodbody, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
Right Hon. Earl of Rosse, D.L. J.P.	Mar. 25, 1869	1
Capt. Ambrose C. W. Cox, J.P.	Oct. 9, 1871	–
John V. Cassidy, Esq. J.P.	Jan. 3, 1871	3
Richard Warburton, Esq. D.L. J.P.	Oct. 16, 1874	1
Reginald Digby, Esq. J.P.	May 7, 1875	–
Monaghan.		
The Earl of Dartrey, L. K.P.	Sept. 29, 1868	2
The Marq. of Headfort, L.	do.	–
The Lord Farnham, D.L.	do.	–
The Hon. Henry Cavendish Butler, D.L.	do.	–
Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq. D.L.	do.	–

No. 23.—Names of Governors and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1876—*con.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
Monaghan—*continued.*		
Robt. H. Dolling, Esq. J.P. D.L.	Sept. 29, 1868	–
Lt.-Col. Jesse Lloyd, J.P.	do.	6
R. C. Leslie French, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	–
Robt. Burrowes, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	1
James Hamilton, Esq. J.P.	do.	7
John Madden, Esq.	do.	–
E. J. Saunderson, Esq. V.L.	do.	–
André Allen Murray-Ker, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	5
Mervyn Pratt, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	–
Capt. Thos. Coote, J.P. D.L.	do.	6
W. F. De Vismes Kane, Esq. J.P.	do.	6
Lieut.-Col. H. T. Clements, J.P. D.L.	do.	1
Theophilus Clements, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	–
Benjamin S. Adams, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
Right Rev. Jas. Donnelly, D.D. R. C. Bishop	March 25, 1869	10
Rt. Rev. Nicholas Conaty, D.D. R. C. Bishop	do.	–
Plunket Kenny, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	1
Martin N. Wall, Esq. J.P.	do.	4
Capt. John Breen Lynch, J.P.	do.	1
Saml. Fitzherbert Filgate, Esq. J.P.	Nov. 3, 1870	–
The Lord Rossmore, J.P. D.L.	Oct. 16, 1874	–
Sir John Leslie, Bart. D.L. M.P.	do.	–
Major Gerald R. Dease, J.P.	Nov. 27, 1874	1
Thos. A. Gartlan, Esq. J.P.	Jan. 13, 1875	3
Hugh Keenan, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
Ven. C. M. Stack, D.D. Archdeacon of Clogher	May 7, 1875	8
Edward Richardson, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	8
Henry Gustavus Brooke, Esq. J.P.	June 16, 1875	1
Joseph Wright, Esq.	Mar. 6, 1876	6
Mullingar.		
Westmeath.		
Right Hon. Lord Vaux of Harrowden	July 8, 1854	–
Sir Richard A. Levinge, Bart. D.L.	do.	–
Sir Benjamin Chapman, Bart. D.L.	do.	–
G. A. Rochfort-Boyd, Esq. D.L.	do.	4
Robert Smyth, Esq. D.L.	June 24, 1857	7
Thos. J. Smyth, Esq. J.P.	Nov. 19, 1860	–
Right Hon. Earl of Longford, K.C.B.	Mar. 6, 1865	2
Joseph Tuite, D.L.	do.	–
Lieut.-Col. Nugent, D.L.	do.	9
Richd. Fetherston H. Esq. D.L.	Feb. 16, 1867	–
Mullingar—*continued.*		
Hon. Captain Greville, D.L.	Feb. 16, 1867	–
Right Rev. Dr. Nulty	do.	1
Geo. N. Purdon, Esq. J.P.	Nov. 28, 1866	–
W. B. Smythe, Esq. D.L.	do.	7
Capt. Ralph Smyth, D.L.	Nov. 20, 1871	–
Captain F. Tottenham	do.	–
Walter Pollard-Urquhart, Esq.	do.	–
Colonel J. Cooper, J.P.	Oct. 19, 1874	7
Major-Gen. Hon. Leicester Smyth, C.B.	Jan. 19, 1875	5
Ambrose More O'Ferrall, Esq.	do.	1
Sir Walter Nugent, Bart.	Mar. 6, 1865	–
Meath.		
Sir Henry Meredyth, Bart. D.L.	July 8, 1854	–
Edward MacEvoy, Esq. D.L.	do.	–
J. L. Naper, Esq. D.L.	do.	1
John A. Farrell, Esq. D.L.	do.	–
Robert Fowler, Esq. D.L.	May 4, 1868	–
James Winter, Esq. D.L.	do.	–
Marquess of Headfort	Nov. 20, 1871	–
F. H. Langan, Esq. J.P.	do.	3
Longford.		
Right Hon. Lord Greville of Clonyn	July 8, 1854	–
Anthony Lefroy, Esq. D.L.	do.	1
Henry Musters, Esq. D.L.	do.	–
John L. O'Ferrall, Esq. D.L.	do.	–
John Shuldham, Esq. D.L.	do.	–
Rev. Essex Edgeworth	do.	5
George Evers, Esq.	do.	–
Rt. Hon. Earl of Granard	June 24, 1857	–
James W. Bond, Esq. D.L.	Sept. 16, 1865	1
Major R. Dopping-Hepenstal, D.L.	June 2, 1868	2
Right Rev. Dr. Conroy	Nov. 20, 1871	–
Edwd. More O'Farrell, Esq.	Feb. 26, 1875	–
James Wilson, Esq. D.L.	Jan. 26, 1876	5
E. R. King Harman, Esq. D.L.	Mar. 4, 1876	–
Omagh.		
Tyrone.		
Duke of Abercorn, K.G.	Sept. 10, 1852	–
Lord Claud Hamilton	do.	–
Col. the Hon. W. Stuart Knox	do.	1
John F. Lowry, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
Fras. J. Gervais, Esq. D.L.	do.	2
Colonel Francis Ellis, J.P.	do.	5
Samuel Vesey, Esq. D.L.	do.	–
T. R. Browne, Esq. D.L.	Dec. 11, 1852	–
Earl of Belmore, K.C. M.G.	Sept. 28, 1857	1
Wm. F. Black, Esq. J.P.	do.	4
Sir J. M. Stewart, Bart. D.L.	Nov. 18, 1859	1
Major G. P. M'Clintock, D.L.	April 24, 1862	–
Major A. W. Cole Hamilton, D.L.	Nov. 5, 1864	10
James Greer, Esq. J.P.	do.	12

No. 23.—Names of Governors and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1876—*con.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
Omagh—*continued.*		
Commander C. Scott, R.N. J.P.	June 23, 1865	2
Capt. Thomas Auchinleck, J.P.	do.	1
John S. Galbraith, Esq. J.P.	Nov. 28, 1866	1
Wm. Scott, Esq. M.D. J.P.	do.	–
James Crossle, Esq. J.P.	Jan. 8, 1867	1
Colonel W. F. L. Conyngham, D.L.	Feb. 14, 1868	–
A. O. S. M'Causland, Esq.	March 6, 1868	–
T. W. D. Humphreys, Esq. J.P.	May 4, 1868	1
Geo. Hall Stack, Esq. J.P.	Dec. 15, 1868	3
Major Deane Mann, J.P.	do.	4
Rev. Chas. M'Cawley, P.P.	Oct. 21, 1869	5
A. C. Buchanan, Esq. J.P.	Jan. 21, 1870	8
Vaughan Montgomery, Esq. J.P.	do.	1
Sir Wm. M'Mahon, Bart.	May 15, 1874	–
Rev. John Smyth	do.	5
Rev. Leslie A. Lyle	June 25, 1874	4
Robert Wm. Lowry, Esq. J.P.	Nov. 27, 1874	2
William Scott, Esq.	do.	11
Rev. Robert Vikers Dixon, D.D.	Oct. 22, 1875	3
Capt. James Corry Jones Lowry, J.P.	do.	1
Rev. Bernd. M'Namee, P.P.	–	8
Fermanagh.		
The Earl of Erne, K.P.	Sept. 10, 1852	–
Captain M. Archdall, J.P.	do.	–
William H. Archdall, Esq. D.L. M.P.	do.	–
Henry M. Richardson, Esq. D.L.	do.	–
James Lendrum, Esq. D.L.	do.	–
Wm. Patterson, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
John G. V. Porter, Esq.	do.	6
Robert Archdall, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
M. C. Maude, Esq. J.P.	Sept. 22, 1859	–
George C. Brackenridge, Esq. J.P.	July 29, 1862	3
Edward Smyth, Esq. J.P.	Jan. 13, 1866	–
Colonel J. G. Irvine	Nov. 28 1866	–
John A. Pomeroy, Esq. J.P.	April 19, 1869	–
The Viscount Crichton	May 15, 1874	–
Nicholas M. Archdall, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
Robert Evans, Esq.*	Sept. 10, 1852	–
Rev. Bernard M'Manus*	Jan. 26, 1876	–
Richmond.		
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Meath, L.L. County Wicklow	Sept. 6, 1830	1
The Right Hon. Sir Fred. Shaw, Bart. P.C.	Sept. 8, 1830	2
Sir John Ennis, Bart. D.L. J.P.	Feb. 24, 1844	–
Sir E. R. Borough, Bart. D.L. J.P.	do.	–
Sir G. F. J. Hodson, Bart. D.L. J.P.	Feb. 15, 1847	16
Richmond—*continued*		
John Lentaigne, Esq. C.B. M.D. J.P. Inspector-General of Prisons and Reformatory Schools in Ireland, and a Commissioner of National Education	Feb. 15, 1847	3
Sir Henry Meredyth, Bt. D.L. J.P.	Oct. 19, 1848	–
The Right Hon. Viscount Gormanstown, D.L. J.P.	do.	–
F. Donagh, Esq. J.P. Chairman Drogheda Poor Law Union	March 6, 1863	12
Sir Jas. W. Mackey, J.P.	Feb. 10, 1866	10
Aldm. John Campbell, J.P.	do.	14
Richard Martin, Esq. D.L. J.P.	do.	2
William Digges La Touche, Esq. J.P.	do.	1
Robert Francis Ellis, Esq. J.P.	Feb. 15, 1870	12
Denis Moylan, Esq. D.L. J.P.	May 30, 1870	2
Viscount Powerscourt, K.P. J.P.	Oct. 17, 1873	4
Lord Annaly	do.	–
Sir John Barrington, D.L. J.P.	do.	11
Burton Brabazon, Esq.	do.	2
Colonel R. G. Gun Cunninghame, J.P.	do.	2
Ion Trant Hamilton, Esq. M.P. D.L. J.P.	do.	–
John M'Dermott, Esq.	do.	15
Alderm. Philip Redmond	do.	4
O'Neal Segrave, Esq. D.L. J.P.	do.	9
John Taaffe, Esq. J.P.	do.	4
Peter Verdon, Esq. J.P.	do.	3
H. J. MacFarlane, Esq. J.P.	May 7, 1875	13
E. H. Kinahan, Esq. J.P.	Oct. 22, 1875	9
The Rt. Hon. Sir George B. Owens, M.D. J.P. Lord Mayor of Dublin	Oct. 11, 1876	9
Viscount Gormanstown	do.	–
Sligo.		
Colonel E. Cooper, D.L. J.P. (*Chairman*)	June 24, 1863	6
C. W. O'Hara, Esq. D.L.	Sept. 10, 1852	–
Colonel Barrett	do.	–
Richard Brinkley, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
B. O. Cogan, Esq. J.P.	do.	9
Colonel Ffolliott, J.P.	do.	2
J. A. Holmes, Esq. D.L.	do.	–
F. M. Olpherts, Esq. J.P.	do.	7
Peter O'Connor, Esq. J.P.	do.	11
Edward Smith, Esq. J.P.	do.	–
Right Hon. the Earl of Leitrim	do.	–
H. L. Montgomery, Esq. D.L.	do.	–
Wm. Johnston, Esq. D.L.	do.	–
F. A. La Touche, Esq. J.P.	do.	1
Colonel Whyte, J.P. D.L.	do.	–

* Died within the year.

No. 23.—Names of Governors and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1876—*con.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
Sligo—*continued.*			Waterford—*continued.*		
J. R. Dickson, Esq. J.P. .	Sept. 10, 1852	–	Edward Roberts, Esq. J.P.	Dec. 9, 1851	5
William Phibbs, Esq. .	Sept. 29, 1852	10	Charles Newport, Esq. J.P.	Aug. 1, 1853	–
Right Rev. Bishop L. Gillooly	Nov. 19, 1860	3	Sir R. J. Paul, D.L. J.P. .	Dec. 24, 1861	5
H. O'Beirne, Esq. D.L. .	do.	–	The Hon. D. F. Fortescue, D.L. J.P. . . .	do.	3
Right Hon. the Earl of Granard, K.St.P. Lieut. and C.R. co. Leitrim, .	Mar. 26, 1862	–	Robert T. Carew, Esq. D.L. J.P.	do.	7
Jemmett Duke, Esq. J.P.	June 24, 1862	–	Pierce M. Barron, Esq. D.L. J.P.	Jan. 25, 1866	1
A. L. Tottenham, Esq. J.P.	Mar. 19, 1863	–	Napoleon B. Wyse, Esq. D.L. J.P. . . .	do.	6
C. De B. Fox, Esq. J.P. .	Feb. 27, 1864	–	Abraham Denny, Esq. J.P.	June 4, 1867	3
William Peyton, Esq. J.P.	Sept. 29, 1865	1	Patrick R. Reid, Esq. J.P.	do.	9
Owen Wynne, Esq. D.L. .	Nov. 3, 1870	3	Edmond Power, Esq. J.P.	May 1, 1869	9
C. L'Estrange, Esq. J.P. .	do.	6	Alderm. Thos. W. Jacob, J.P.	Jan. 28, 1871	10
Roger Parke, Esq. J.P. .	do.	2	Rev. Patrick Kent, P.P. .	July 7, 1873	6
Martin J. Madden, Esq. J.P.	do.	–	The Right Rev. Dr. John Power, Lord Bishop, Waterford and Lismore	May, 1876	1
J. H. Kincaide, Esq. J.P. .	Oct. 10, 1871	1	The Right Rev. Maurice Day, D.D. Lord Bishop, Cashel and Emily .	do.	4
Capt. Armstrong, D.L. J.P.	Jan. 19, 1872	5	Captain Armstrong, J.P. .	do.	4
Lewis Algeo, Esq. J.P. .	May 7, 1875	–			
Waterford.					
Marquess of Waterford .	–	–			
Rev. E. N. Hoare, Dean of Waterford . .	April 27, 1851	2			

No. 24.—Table showing the Number of Board Meetings held, and Attendance of Governors thereat, during the year ending 31st December, 1876.

Asylums.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total Number of Meetings held during the year.	Total Number of Governors at each Meeting.	Average Number of Governors at each Meeting.
	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.			
Armagh,	1	3	1	4	1	5	1	3	1	4	1	5	1	5	1	3	1	4	1	4	1	7	1	5	12	52	4 1/3
Ballinasloe,	1	6	1	5	1	8	1	6	2	8	2	11	1	3	1	4	1	6	1	4	1	7	1	3	14	71	5 1/14
Belfast,	1	6	1	7	1	9	1	6	1	8	1	10	1	10	1	9	1	5	1	6	1	11	1	13	12	100	8 1/3
Carlow,	1	5	1	3	1	6	1	7	1	5	1	3	1	5	1	3	1	3	1	7	1	4	1	3	12	54	4 1/2
Castlebar,	1	—	1	5	1	3	1	3	1	4	1	5	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	6	2	9	1	6	13	50	3 11/13
Clonmel,	1	5	1	5	1	7	1	6	1	6	1	7	1	5	1	5	1	6	1	4	1	6	2	10	13	72	5 7/13
Cork,	1	5	1	21	1	14	1	8	1	12	1	9	1	6	1	18	1	6	1	5	1	5	1	9	12	118	9 5/6
Down,	1	10	1	11	1	5	1	7	1	8	2	14	2	22	1	9	1	4	1	11	1	11	1	7	14	119	8 1/2
Ennis,	1	3	1	6	1	8	1	4	1	6	1	3	1	16	1	3	1	3	2	16	1	3	1	4	13	75	6
Enniscorthy,	1	3	1	5	1	5	1	9	1	4	1	6	1	4	1	8	1	3	1	4	1	5	1	5	12	61	5 1/12
Kilkenny,	1	5	1	3	1	3	1	14	1	9	1	12	1	3	1	3	1	5	1	4	2	7	1	4	13	65	5
Killarney,	1	5	2	10	2	8	1	7	1	3	1	3	2	7	1	5	1	3	1	5	1	4	1	5	15	65	4 1/3
Letterkenny,	1	7	1	6	1	8	1	6	1	5	1	8	1	9	1	7	1	10	1	9	1	9	1	8	12	92	7 2/3
Limerick,	1	9	1	11	1	14	1	8	1	8	1	7	1	6	1	6	1	8	1	4	1	7	2	15	13	103	8
Londonderry,	1	11	1	5	2	27	1	8	2	34	1	8	1	6	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	10	14	145	10 3/14
Maryborough,	1	4	1	5	1	8	1	3	1	3	1	4	1	3	1	4	1	3	1	5	2	10	2	5	14	57	4
Monaghan,	1	6	1	4	1	6	1	8	1	6	1	10	1	11	1	5	1	4	1	7	1	7	1	3	12	77	6 5/6
Mullingar,	1	3	1	7	1	6	1	5	1	3	1	7	1	4	1	9	1	5	1	4	1	3	1	3	12	59	5
Omagh,	1	10	1	16	1	4	1	8	1	12	1	9	1	6	1	5	1	9	1	10	1	9	1	7	12	105	8 3/4
Richmond,	1	9	2	18	2	16	1	6	3	19	2	13	1	4	1	4	2	13	2	14	3	32	2	7	22	155	7 1/22
Sligo,	1	6	1	7	1	4	1	6	1	4	2	11	1	4	1	6	1	4	1	7	1	5	1	4	13	68	5 3/13
Waterford,	1	5	2	12	1	6	1	5	1	10	1	5	1	4	1	6	1	6	1	4	2	10	1	5	14	78	5 1/7

No. 25.—Table showing Average Contract Prices paid for the under-mentioned Articles of Provisions, &c., consumed in the District Lunatic Asylums of Ireland, during the year ending 31st December, 1876.

Asylums.	Beef, per lb.	Mutton, per lb.	Ox Heads, each.	Bread. White, per 2 lb. loaf.	Bread. Brown, per 2 lb. loaf.	Oatmeal, per stone.	Flour, per stone.	Potatoes, per stone.	Rice, per stone.	Tea, per lb.	Sugar, per lb.	Coffee, per lb.	Cocoa, per lb.	Butter, per lb.
	d.	*d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Armagh,	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	0 10	$2\frac{3}{4}$	–	2 0	–	–	2 0	2 1	$2\frac{1}{4}$	1 4	–	–
Ballinasloe,	$6\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{7}{8}$	1 6	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	1 $10\frac{1}{2}$	–	5	2 11	2 2	$2\frac{3}{4}$	–	0 $1\frac{7}{8}$	1 1
Belfast,	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	1 3	3	–	2 $5\frac{1}{4}$	–	$6\frac{1}{2}$	3 6	2 6	$3\frac{1}{4}$	–		1 5
Carlow,	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2 0	$2\frac{1}{2}$	–	0 $1\frac{7}{8}$	1 $2\frac{1}{2}$
Castlebar,	4	4	–	$2\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{7}{16}$	3 3	–	$5\frac{1}{2}$	1 9	2 0	$2\frac{1}{2}$	–	0 $4\frac{1}{2}$	0 $10\frac{1}{2}$
Clonmel,	$6\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	–	$2\frac{3}{4}$	–	2 $2\frac{1}{2}$	–	7	2 0	2 0	$2\frac{1}{2}$	–	0 $4\frac{1}{2}$	1 $2\frac{1}{4}$
Cork,	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	–	$2\frac{32}{100}$	–	1 $9\frac{2}{3}\frac{6}{5}$	1 9	$5\frac{3}{4}$	1 $9\frac{3}{8}$	2 0	$2\frac{6}{14}$	1 0	–	1 3
Downpatrick,	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	1 6	–	–	2 $3\frac{3}{8}$	–	–	2 6	2 4	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1 6	1 6	1 2
Ennis,	$6\frac{3}{8}$ / 6	7	–	–	–	1 $10\frac{1}{2}$	1 $10\frac{1}{20}$ / 1 $9\frac{1}{4}$	–	–	1 10	$2\frac{1}{16}$ / $2\frac{1}{16}$	–	0 $2\frac{1}{16}$ / 0 $1\frac{9}{4}$	1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ / 1 $1\frac{3}{4}$
Enniscorthy,	$6\frac{3}{4}$	7	2 0	$3\frac{1}{2}$	–	2 1	–	$7\frac{1}{2}$	3 0	2 6	3	–	0 2	1 2
Kilkenny,	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	–	$2\frac{5}{16}$	–	–	–	–	1 $10\frac{1}{2}$	1 $6\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{16}$	–	0 $1\frac{11}{16}$	1 2
Killarney,	$5\frac{1}{2}$	–	–	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	2 6	–	$5\frac{1}{2}$	2 4	–	3	1 4	0 7	1 $2\frac{1}{2}$
Letterkenny,	6	6	–	$3\frac{1}{3}$	–	1 $9\frac{3}{4}$	2 2	$5\frac{7}{8}$	2 0	2 7	–	1 $3\frac{1}{2}$	0 $8\frac{1}{4}$	1 4
Limerick,	$5\frac{49}{100}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	–	$2\frac{1}{4}$	–	2 0	2 2	6	2 0	2 1	$2\frac{9}{14}$	1 $3\frac{1}{2}$	0 $10\frac{1}{4}$	1 5
Londonderry,	7	$7\frac{1}{2}$	2 0	3	–	1 $9\frac{5}{8}$	–	$6\frac{11}{12}$ / 5	1 $8\frac{5}{8}$	2 0	3	1 7	1 2	1 2
Maryborough,	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	1 6	$2\frac{7}{8}$	–	2 0	2 4	$6\frac{1}{2}$	1 $10\frac{1}{2}$	1 $10\frac{1}{2}$	3	–	0 $1\frac{3}{4}$	1 $0\frac{1}{2}$
Monaghan,	$7\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{3}{4}$	–	$3\frac{1}{2}$	–	1 $7\frac{7}{8}$	–	$4\frac{7}{8}$	1 $5\frac{5}{8}$	2 6	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1 $6\frac{1}{2}$	–	1 $4\frac{1}{4}$
Mullingar,	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	1 10	$3\frac{3}{4}$	..	1 $11\frac{5}{8}$ / 1 $10\frac{1}{2}$	–	–	5 10	2 3	3	–	0 $1\frac{1}{4}$	–
Omagh,	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	–	$3\frac{1}{8}$	–	1 $7\frac{3}{4}$	2 0	–	2 0	2 7	$2\frac{9}{56}$	1 7	0 $2\frac{3}{4}$	1 $4\frac{1}{4}$
Richmond,	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	–	–	..	1 $11\frac{1}{4}$	2 0	–	1 6	1 $8\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1 0	0 $4\frac{1}{2}$	1 $2\frac{1}{2}$
Sligo,	9	9	3 0	$2\frac{1}{2}$	–	1 $11\frac{1}{8}$	1 $11\frac{5}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	1 $10\frac{1}{2}$	2 6	3	1 10	0 $4\frac{1}{2}$	1 $3\frac{3}{4}$
Waterford,	6	6	1 10	$2\frac{3}{4}$	–	1 $9\frac{3}{4}$	–	–	1 $10\frac{1}{2}$	2 2	3	–	0 $1\frac{1}{2}$	1 6

No. 25.—Table showing Average Contract Prices paid for the under-mentioned Articles of Provisions, &c., consumed in the District Lunatic Asylums of Ireland, during the year ending 31st December, 1876.—*continued.*

Asylums.	New Milk, per gallon.	Butter Milk, per gallon.	Eggs, per doz.	Fish, per lb.	Herrings, per doz.	Beer and Porter, per pint.	Wine, per pint.	Whisky, per gallon.	Straw, per cwt.	Coals, per ton.	Turf, per statute measure.	Salt, per cwt.	Tobacco, per lb.	Snuff, per lb.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Armagh,	0 11½	–	–	–	–	–	1 6½	12 0	2 9	1 5 0	–	–	–	–
Ballinasloe,	0 8½	0 4	–	–	–	0 2½	1 6	–	2 0	1 1 6	–	2 0	3 6	5 0
Belfast,	0 11¼	0 2¾	1 0	–	–	0 1⅝	2 3	17 0	–	0 14 0	–	–	–	–
Carlow,	0 10	0 4	1 0	–	–	–	–	14 0	2 2	1 5 0	–	–	–	–
Castlebar,	0 7	–	0 10	–	–	0 1⅓	1 4	15 0	2 0	1 7 7	–	–	–	–
Clonmel,	0 10	–	–	–	–	–	1 2½	15 0	3 0	1 0 6	–	2 8	3 4	4 0
Cork,	0 7⅝	0 6	0 11	–	–	0 1¾	1 6	18 0	4 0	1 2 0	–	–	–	–
Downpatrick,	0 9	0 3	–	–	–	0 2	1 5	18 0	–	0 18 6	–	–	–	–
Ennis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	{ 1 4 0 / 0 19 2 }	–	3 6	{ 3 8 / 3 6 }	3 8 / 3 7
Enniscorthy,	0 8¼	–	1 2	0 4	–	0 1	2 0	15 6	–	1 3 9	–	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	0 7¾	–	0 11¼	–	–	0 2½	1 2	15 0	2 6	1 1 10	2 6	–	–	–
Killarney,	0 8½	0 6	1 0	0 4½	1 0	0 1½	2 0	18 0	2 6	1 6 0	–	–	–	–
Letterkenny,	1 0	0 4	–	–	–	–	–	14 10	–	{ 0 15 3 / 0 15 7 }	–	–	–	–
Limerick,	0 7 1⅜	–	1 4	0 3	0 9	0 2	2 2	19 0	2 8	1 4 9	–	–	–	–
Londonderry,	0 7½	0 2	–	–	–	–	–	14 6	2 8 1⅞	0 13 10	–	–	–	–
Maryborough,	0 7	–	1 0	–	0 9	0 1 1⅔	1 6	16 0	3 0	1 2 9	–	–	–	–
Monaghan,	0 9¼	–	–	–	–	0 3⅛	1 5⅛	16 0	3 9	0 19 9	–	–	–	–
Mullingar,	0 10½	–	–	–	–	{ 0 1½ / 0 3 }	–	20 0	–	{ 1 7 6 / 1 3 6 / 1 1 10 / 1 0 4 }	–	–	–	–
Omagh,	0 8½	0 3	0 11	–	–	0 3¼	1 10	17 0	2 2	0 17 9	–	–	–	–
Richmond,	0 8	–	1 2	–	–	0 0¾	0 8	14 3	–	0 17 9	–	–	–	–
Sligo,	0 8⅛	0 5	0 10	0 4½	0 10	0 1¾	0 10 1⅛	–	1 4	0 17 11	–	–	–	–
Waterford,	0 8	0 6	1 4	0 2	–	0 1½	–	–	–	0 17 11	–	–	–	–

No. 26.—Dietary in each of the District Asylums in Ireland for the year ending 31st December, 1876.

ARMAGH.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, ¾ quart new milk; ½ lb. of bread, and 1 pint tea. Dinner—Four days in the week, ½ lb. of bread, 1 quart soup, composed of beef, barley, oatmeal, vegetables; two days in the week, Irish stew; one day in the week, ½ lb. of bread and 1 pint of coffee. Supper—½ lb. of bread, ¾ quart new milk.

Extra diet.—Breakfast—½ lb. bread, 1 pint tea; 8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, ¾ quart new milk; 5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, ¾ quart new milk.

Hospital diet.—Wine, whisky, beef-tea, rice, eggs, preserved fruit, at the discretion of the physicians.

BALLINASLOE.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal made into 1 quart stirabout, ¼ quart mixed milk—8 oz. bread is added to this for working patients. Dinner—1 quart soup, consisting of 6 oz. beef, with Scotch barley and vegetables, and 8 oz. bread, on four days of the week; 3½ lbs. potatoes and ¼ quart mixed milk, on three days of the week. Supper—6 oz. bread and 1 pint cocoa.

Extra diet.—8 oz. bread and 1 pint tea.

Hospital diet.—Breakfast—8 oz. white bread and ¼ quart milk. Dinner—8 oz. white bread and ¼ quart milk. Supper—6 oz. bread and 1 pint cocoa.

BELFAST.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—One quart of stirabout, made with 6 oz. Carlow meal, and ¾ of a pint of mixed milk, equal parts of new milk and buttermilk, for males; 1½ pint stirabout and 1 pint mixed milk for females. Dinner—One ¾ lb. loaf bread, or 3 lbs. potatoes, 6 oz. solid meat, and 1 pint soup for males and females three days a week; one ½ lb. loaf bread, or 3 lbs. potatoes, and 1 quart soup, made with ox heads and bones cut out of meat, vegetables, oatmeal, barley, peas, &c., for males, and one ½ lb. loaf bread, or 3 lbs. potatoes, and ½ pint soup for females, three days a week; ¾ lb. loaf bread, or 3½ lbs. potatoes, and 1 pint mixed milk for males, and one ½ lb. loaf bread, or 3 lbs. potatoes, and 1 pint mixed milk for females, on Fridays. Supper—One ½ lb. loaf bread and ¾ of a pint of milk for males, and one ½ lb. loaf bread and ½ pint new milk for females, first six months; 1 quart stirabout and ¾ pint new milk for males, and 1½ pint stirabout and ½ pint new milk for females, last six months.

Hospital diet,—Wine, whisky, brandy, eggs, butter, sago, &c.

CARLOW.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—8 oz. of oatmeal made into one quart stirabout with ¼ quart new milk. Dinner—1 quart beef soup, with vegetables, and 11 oz. bread for males, and 8 oz. for females, three days a week; 1 pint mixed milk, with same bread, four days a week. Supper—½ lb. bread and 1 pint cocoa.

Extra diet.—Breakfast—Bread, milk or tea. Dinner—More bread and meat, or milk instead of soup. Supper—Same as above.

Hospital diet.—When the state of health of any patient demands a change or increase of the above scale it is ordered by the physicians.

CASTLEBAR.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—Males, 8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, pint new milk; females, 7 oz. oatmeal, pint new milk. Dinner—Males, three days in the week, 3 lbs. potatoes or 10 oz. bread, quart oatmeal gruel, with vegetables; females, 2½ lbs. potatoes or 8 oz. bread, with gruel same as males; four days, same allowance, with ¾ lb. meat in soup. Supper—Males, 8 oz. bread, pint cocoa; females, 6 oz. bread, pint cocoa.

Extra diet.—Breakfast—Working men, 16 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter, pint tea; females, 8 oz. bread, pint tea. Dinner and supper, same as ordinary.

Hospital diet.—Eggs, wine, porter, beef-tea, whisky, chops, &c., or any other article the physician may deem advisable.

CLONMEL.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—8 oz. cutlins made into 1 quart of stirabout and ½ a pint new milk; 1 pint new milk, 8 oz. bread; 1 oz. tea, 4 oz. sugar, $\frac{1}{16}$ of a quart new milk, to 6 patients, 8 oz. bread to each. Dinner—Five days in the week, 6 oz. beef, including bone, made into soup, and 8 oz. bread, or 2½ lbs. potatoes—the soup thickened with pease flour, oatmeal, condiments, and vegetables in season; two days in the week, 1½ stones peas, ½ stone flour, 3 red herrings, 3 oz. pepper, to 100 patients. Supper—½ oz. cocoa, ½ oz. sugar, 8 oz. bread, to men, 4 oz. bread to women, ¼ quart new milk; 1 pint milk to men, ½ pint to women, same bread; 1 pint tea, same bread.

Extra diet.—Breakfast—Eggs, butter. Dinner—8 oz. chop, 1 pint beef-tea (1 lb. beef to the pint), rice, tea. Supper—None, except tea.

Hospital diet.—Beef-tea, chops, eggs, butter, porter, wine, whisky, brandy, gin, tea, chicken, extra milk, rice, arrowroot, &c., as ordered by medical officers.

CORK.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—1 pint of stirabout and ½ pint new milk; 1 pint tea and 12 oz. bread; 1 pint tea and 8 oz. bread. Dinner—6 oz. beef and 3½ lbs. potatoes; 6 oz. beef and 3 lbs. potatoes; ¾ pint of new milk and 3½ lbs. potatoes; ¾ pint of new milk and 3 lbs. potatoes; 12 oz. bread and 1 pint pea soup; 8 oz. bread and 1 pint pea soup. Supper—1 pint tea and 8 oz. bread; 1 pint tea and 6 oz. bread.

Extra diet.—Breakfast—1 pint tea and 12 oz. bread. Dinner—6 oz. beef and 12 oz. bread; 8 oz. mutton and 12 oz. bread; 1 pint beef-tea and 12 oz. bread; 1 pint new milk and 12 oz. bread. Supper—1 pint tea and 8 oz. bread.

Hospital diet.—Breakfast—1 pint milk and 8 oz. bread. Dinner—1 pint milk and 12 oz. bread. Supper—1 pint milk and 8 oz. bread.

DOWNPATRICK.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—1 quart stirabout made with 8 oz. meal, and ¾ pint milk, five days in the week; tea and ½ lb. bread two days in the week. Dinner—1 quart soup made with peameal, barley, and vegetables; 6 oz. meat each three days in the week; strong soup, made with 50 lbs. meat to the 100 patients; rice one day in the week; ½ lb. bread or 3 lbs. potatoes. Supper—1 pint cocoa, ½ lb. bread.

Extra diet.—Breakfast—Tea, bread, butter, eggs, beefsteak, mutton chop. Dinner—Soup, beefsteak, rice, potatoes, 1 pint porter. Supper—Tea, bread, and butter.

Hospital diet.—Tea, bread, and butter, broiled meat, chop, sago, arrowroot, eggs, wine, spirits, ale, and porter, &c.

ENNIS.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and 1 pint new milk; 8 oz. white bread, with 1 pint new milk, or tea. Dinner—8 oz. meat and 8 oz. white bread, Sunday and Thursday; 1 pint of soup and 8 oz. white bread, Tuesday and Saturday; 1 pint new milk and 2½ lbs. potatoes, Monday and Wednesday; 1 pint of new milk and 8 oz. bread, Friday. Working men allowed 4 oz. extra bread for dinner. Supper—8 oz. bread and 1 pint new milk or cocoa.

Extra diet.—Breakfast—Eggs and butter; Dinner—Mutton chop and bottle porter. Supper—Butter.

Hospital diet.—Chops, beef-tea, eggs, porter, wine, spirits, as may be ordered by the medical officers.

ENNISCORTHY.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, ½ quart new milk; 10 oz. bread for males, 8 oz. bread for females, ½ quart new milk, or ½ oz. tea, 1 oz. sugar, 1 naggin new milk, for males and females. Dinner—Males, 12 oz. bread, or 4 lbs. potatoes, 1 pint new milk, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; 12 oz. bread, or 3½ lbs. potatoes, 1 quart soup on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. Females, 10 oz. bread, or 3½ lbs. potatoes, 1 pint new milk, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; 10 oz. bread, or 3 lbs. potatoes, 1 quart soup, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. Supper—6 oz. bread, ½ quart new milk, or ½ quart cocoa.

Extra diet.—Breakfast—Males, 10 oz. bread, ½ oz. tea, 1 oz. sugar, 1 oz. butter, 1 naggin new milk; females, 8 oz. bread, ½ oz. tea, 1 oz. sugar, 1 oz. butter, 1 naggin new milk. Dinner—½ lb. meat, ½ pint ale or porter, bread and potatoes same as ordinary dietary, for males and females. Supper—6 oz. bread, ½ oz. tea, 1 oz. sugar, 1 naggin new milk.

Hospital diet.—Wine, spirits, porter, rice, eggs, beef, &c. The physicians, when required, order among the patients.

KILKENNY.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—6½ oz. oatmeal and 1 oz. rice made into stirabout, with ¾ pint new milk; Sundays, 8 oz. bread and ¾ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread with 1 pint cocoa four days in the week; 8 oz. bread with 40 lbs. beef per 100 patients three days in the week. Supper—6 oz. bread and ⅔ pint new milk.

Extra diet.—Breakfast—Working diet same as ordinary; 6 oz. bread and 1 pint tea; 8 oz. bread and 1 pint tea; 8 oz. bread and 1 pint milk; 4 oz. bread and 1 pint milk; 4 oz. bread and 1 pint milk. Dinner—Working diet, 12 oz. bread, with cocoa and meat same as ordinary; 8 oz. bread and ½ lb. meat five days—cocoa two days; 8 oz. bread and 1 pint milk; 4 oz. bread, 1 pint milk, and 2 oz. rice; 1 pint milk. Supper—Working diet, 8 oz. bread and ⅔ pint new milk; 8 oz. bread and 1 pint milk; 4 oz. bread and 1 pint milk; 1 pint milk.

Hospital diet.—Rice, arrowroot, eggs, beef-tea, butter, wine, porter, whisky, &c., &c.

KILLARNEY.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—Four days 6⅔ oz. bread and 1 pint tea or cocoa; 8 oz. bread and 1 pint tea or cocoa; three days 8 oz. oatmeal, ¾ pint new milk. Dinner—One day 7 oz. meat, 4 oz. bread, 1 pint soup, and 1 lb. vegetables; 7 oz. meat, 3½ oz. bread, 1 pint soup, 12 oz. vegetables; two days 8 oz. bread, and 1 pint beef soup, or 4 oz. bread, 1 lb. vegetables, and 1 pint beef soup; two days 5 oz. uncooked meat, 4 oz. bread, and 4 oz. rice, or 1 lb. vegetables, 8 oz. bread and 1 pint pea soup; one day 6⅔ oz. bread and 1 pint pea soup, 3 lbs. potatoes, and 1 pint milk; one day 2 lbs. potatoes and pint milk. Supper—Daily 8 oz. bread and 1 pint cocoa, 6⅔ oz. bread and 1 pint cocoa.

Extra diet.—Working patients allowed 6 oz. bread and ½ pint porter each on working days.

Hospital diet.—Eggs, butter, meat, beef-tea, &c., as ordered by medical officers.

LETTERKENNY.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal made into stirabout, with ½ quart sweet milk. Dinner—4 oz. meat made into soup, with 60 oz. pea meal and 180 oz. barley per 100 patients, with vegetables and ½ stone potatoes five days weekly; ⅘ oz. cocoa, 1 oz. sugar, 1½ oz. milk, 12 oz. bread (males), and 8 oz. (females) two days weekly. Supper—½ oz. tea, ¾ oz. sugar, 1½ oz. milk, 8 oz. bread (males) and 6 oz. (females).

Extra diet.—Breakfast—½ oz. tea, ¾ oz. sugar, 1½ oz. milk, and 8 oz. bread; 8 oz. bread and 1 pint milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread and 1 pint new milk; 1 lb. beef and 6 oz. bread. Supper—Same.

Hospital diet.—Regulated according to circumstances of each case.

LIMERICK.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—Coffee, four days; cocoa, three days; bread. Dinner—5 oz. of meat cooked, free from bone, five days of week; pea soup on two days. Supper—Vegetables 1 lb., bread 4 oz., tea 1 pint.

Hospital diet.—As ordered by medical officer.

LONDONDERRY.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal made into porridge, and ½ quart of new milk. Dinner—Six days in the week: males, 1 quart of meat soup, 3½ lbs. potatoes, or 12 oz. bread; females, 2½ lbs. potatoes or 8 oz. bread. Supper—6 oz. meal made into porridge and ½ quart of new milk.

Extra diet.—Breakfast—8 oz. bread, ½ quart of tea or milk. Dinner—½ lb. beefsteak, ½ quart of milk, 1 pint beef-tea. Supper—8 oz. bread and ½ quart of milk.

Hospital diet.—Specially ordered as may be necessary.

MARYBOROUGH.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—8 oz. of meal in stirabout, ½ quart new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, males, or 3½ lbs. potatoes, 1 pint new milk, 10 oz. bread or 3 lbs. potatoes, 1 pint new milk, females, four days; same quantities eatables, with 1 quart of soup three days. Supper—6 oz. bread, ½ quart new milk each day.

Extra diet.—Breakfast—10 oz. bread, ½ quart new milk, or 1 pint tea. Dinner—12 oz. bread, males—10 oz. bread, females, ½ lb. beef. Supper—Quart rice boiled.

Hospital diet.—Varies.

MONAGHAN.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—8 oz. of meal made into stirabout, with ½ quart of sweet milk. Dinner—1 pint of meat soup, with 3 lbs. of potatoes for males, and 2 lbs. for females. Supper—6 oz. of meal made into stirabout, with ½ quart of sweet milk.

Extra diet.—Breakfast—Tea 1 pint, bread, males, 8 oz., females, 6 oz. Dinner—Beef-tea 1 pint, with 12 oz. of bread for males and 8 oz. for females. Supper—Tea 1 pint, bread, males, 8 oz.—females, 6 oz.

Hospital diet.—Regulated according to the circumstances of each case.

MULLINGAR.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—Six days a week 8 oz. oatmeal made into stirabout, and 1 pint new milk; six days a week 8 oz. bread and 1 pint tea; 1 day a week 8 oz. bread and 1 pint new milk; 1 day a week 8 oz. bread and 1 pint tea. Dinner—Four days a week 8 oz. bread and 8 oz. meat; four days a week 8 oz. bread and 1 pint soup; three days a week 10 oz. bread and 1 pint cocoa. Supper—8 oz. bread and 1 pint cocoa, 6 oz. bread and 1 pint cocoa, 8 oz. bread and 1 pint milk, 6 oz. bread and 1 pint milk.

Extra diet.—Breakfast, dinner, and supper as may be ordered by the physicians.

OMAGH.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—8 oz. of meal made into stirabout, with ½ quart milk. Dinner—Six days 1 pint of soup, with 12 oz. of bread for males, and 8 oz. for females; Fridays, like quantity of bread, with 1 pint coffee. Supper—Same as at breakfast.

Extra diet.—Breakfast—Tea, cocoa, coffee, bread, and milk. Dinner—Mutton chop, steak, rice, bread, and milk. Supper—Same as breakfast.

Hospital diet.—Regulated according to the circumstances of each case.

RICHMOND.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—Bread, ½ lb.; tea, 1 British pint. Dinner (two days)—Pea soup, 1 British pint; bread, males, 10 oz.—females, 8 oz.; meat, males, 8 oz.—females, 7 oz.; and soup, 1 British pint; bread, males, 10 oz.—females, 8 oz. Supper—Cocoa, 1 British pint; bread, ½ lb.

Extra diet.—Breakfast—Ordinary. Dinner—Beer or porter, 1 British pint; bread, ½ lb. extra. Supper—Tea, 1 British pint, and 8 oz. bread.

Hospital diet.—Beef tea, chops, eggs, porter, beer, wine, whisky, brandy, rice, tea, chickens, butter, extra milk, rice-milk, arrowroot, &c., as ordered by medical officers.

SLIGO.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—1 quart stirabout and ½ quart new milk to males; 1½ pint stirabout and ½ quart new milk to females. Dinner—Sundays and Thursdays, Irish stew; Tuesdays and Saturdays, meat soup; and Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, rice, milk, and 12 oz. bread to working men, and 8 oz. bread to women and idle men. Supper—1 pint milk porridge or cocoa and 8 oz. bread to working men, and 6 oz. bread to women and idle men.

Extra diet.—Breakfast—½ lb. bread, with 1 pint of tea, coffee, or ½ quart new milk. Dinner—½ lb. bread or 3 lbs. potatoes, with ½ lb. chop or steak, or with 1 pint of beef-tea or ½ quart new milk. Supper—6 oz. bread with 1 pint of tea, coffee, or ½ quart new milk.

Hospital diet.—Whey, arrowroot, beef-tea, eggs, wine, porter, ale, or other medical comforts as may be ordered by the medical officers, with or without any of the foregoing diets.

WATERFORD.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—Stirabout and milk, 8 oz. oatmeal and rice, and ½ quart new milk; bread and tea; bread and milk. Dinner—Bread, beef, and soup, Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday; bread and milk, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; males, 10 oz. bread—females, 7 oz.; beef, 8 oz. in quart of soup, bread, and ½ quart of milk. Supper—Bread and cocoa; males, 8 oz. bread—females, 7 oz., cocoa, ½ oz., sugar ¾ oz., with ½ pint of new milk; bread and milk; bread and tea.

Extra diet.—Breakfast—Bread and tea, males, 8 oz. bread—females, 7 oz.; tea, ¼ oz.; sugar and milk same as supper. Dinner—Bread and milk; bread allowance same; milk, ½ quart; bread, mutton, beef-tea, &c.; bread and mutton, 8 oz. of each. Supper—Bread, butter, tea.

Hospital diet.—Whatever may be ordered by the physicians in each case. Working patients get meat every day but Fridays.

No. 27.—Statements of the actual quantities of Food, Medical Stimulants, Coal, &c., consumed in each District Asylum during the year ending 31st December, 1876.

ARMAGH.

Beef, 12,367 lbs.; mutton, 300 lbs.; ox heads, 312; bread, 95,200 lbs.; oatmeal, 1,600 stones; flour, 2½ stones; potatoes, 3,597 stones; rice, 2¼ stones; tea, 821 lbs.; sugar, 2,870 lbs.; coffee, 158 lbs.; new milk, 10,169 gals.; eggs, 30 dozen; herrings, 50 dozen; beer and porter, 224 pints; wine, 404 pints; whisky and brandy, 36 pints; straw, 585 cwt.; coal, 440 tons; prepared barley, 104 stones.

BALLINASLOE.

Beef, 38,164 lbs.; mutton, 1,456 lbs.; ox heads, 51; bread, 168,300 lbs.; oatmeal, 3,360 stones; flour, 1 stone; potatoes, 15,000 stones; rice, 7 stones; tea, 1,085½ lbs.; sugar, 8,458 lbs.; cocoa, 4,797 lbs.; butter, 2,408 lbs.; new milk, 16,423 gals.; buttermilk, 6,168 gals.; eggs, 263½ dozen; fish, 280 lbs.; beer and porter, 1,674 pints; wine, 96 pints; whisky, 5 pints; straw, 1,616 cwt.; coal, 220 tons; Scotch barley, 120 stones; snuff, 5 lbs.; tobacco, 214 lbs.

BELFAST.

Beef, 40,747¾ lbs.; mutton, 675 lbs.; ox heads, 1,540; bread, 156,785 lbs.; oatmeal, 4,550 stones; flour, 28 stones; potatoes, 11,463 stones; rice, 119 stones; tea, 799 lbs.; sugar, 3,492 lbs.; coffee, 2 lbs.; butter, 1,194½ lbs.; new milk, 24,424 gals.; buttermilk, 9,288 gals.; eggs, 225 dozen; beer and porter, 929 pints; wine, 154¾ pints; whisky, 254½ pints; straw, 287 cwt.; coal, 310 tons; gin, 15½ pints.

CARLOW.

Beef, 1,376 lbs.; mutton, 1,778 lbs.; bread, 116,808 lbs.; oatmeal, 1,948 stones; potatoes, 683 stones; rice, 474 stones; tea, 510 lbs.; sugar, 5,227 lbs.; cocoa, 3,276 lbs.; butter, 1,017 lbs.; new milk, 12,126 gals.; buttermilk, 2,689 gals.; eggs, 380½ dozen; beer and porter, 412 pints; wine, 4 pints; whisky and brandy, 152 pints; straw, 443 cwt.; coal, 253 tons; arrowroot, 95 lbs.

CASTLEBAR.

Beef, 38,942 lbs.; bread, 104,141 lbs.; oatmeal, 2,116 stones; potatoes, 19,165 stones; rice, 136 stones; tea, 767 lbs.; sugar, 8,091 lbs.; cocoa, 2,789 lbs.; butter, 1,998 lbs.; new milk, 10,535 gals.; eggs, 1,473 dozen; beer and porter, 8,030 pints; wine, 259 pints; whisky and brandy, 197 pints; straw, 27 tons; coal, 246 tons.

CLONMEL.

Beef, 42,644 lbs.; mutton, 7,401 lbs.; bread, 203,218 lbs.; oatmeal, 1,780 stones; peameal, 260 stones; flour, 74 stones; potatoes, 4,524 stones; rice, 26 stones; tea, 1,530 lbs.; sugar, 10,764 lbs.; cocoa, 3,018 lbs.; butter, 3,063 lbs.; new milk, 205,214 gals.; eggs, 494 dozen; red herrings, 158 dozen; beer and porter, 2,197 pints; wine, 345 pints; whisky and brandy, 664 pints; straw, 1,448 cwt.; coal, 576 tons; split peas, 426 stones; salt, 394 stones; lump sugar, 257 lbs.

CORK.

Beef, 60,500·4 lbs.; mutton, 4,346⅛ lbs.; bread, 263,725·4 lbs.; oatmeal, 3,604·6 stones; flour, 92·1 stones; potatoes, 50,203·4 stones; rice, 616·8 stones; tea, 4,965¼ lbs.; sugar, 22,566⅜ lbs.; coffee, 96·8 lbs.; cocoa, 239·9 lbs.; butter, 3,062·3 lbs.; new milk, 24,383½ gals.; buttermilk, 1,326 gals.; eggs, 521·9 dozen; herrings, 80½ dozen; beer and porter, 34,420 pints; wine, 526½ pints; whisky and brandy, 142½ pints; straw, 455 cwt. 3 qrs. 22 lbs.; coal, 516 tons 19 cwt. 2 qrs. 15 lbs.; pork, 593½ lbs.; barley, 2,860 lbs.; peas, 8,752½ lbs.

DOWNPATRICK.

Beef, 27,793 lbs.; ox heads, 388; bread, 144,677 lbs.; oatmeal, 2,864 stones; potatoes, 7,496 stones; rice, 366 stones; tea, 2,166 lbs.; sugar, 13,617 lbs.; coffee, 9 lbs.; cocoa, 2,430 lbs.; butter, 2,136 lbs.; new milk, 8,941 gals.; buttermilk, 4,301 gals.; eggs, 52 dozen; fish, 120 lbs.; herrings, 320 dozen; beer and porter, 208 pints; wine, 286⅛ pints; whisky and brandy, 134⅛ pints; straw, 312 cwt.; coal, 567¾ tons.

ENNIS.

Beef and mutton, 29,981¾ lbs.; oatmeal, 337¾ stones; flour, 7,440 stones; potatoes, 6,054 stones; rice, 66 stones; tea, 1,347⅞ lbs.; sugar, 7,869⅜ lbs.; cocoa (shell), 2,171½ lbs.; butter, 1,674⅛ lbs.; new milk, 12,704½ gals.; eggs, 1,325·8 dozen; fish, 550 lbs.; herrings, 16 dozen; beer and porter, 7,774 pint bottles; wine, 363⅛ pints; whisky and brandy, 82½ pints; coal, 557 tons 19 cwt. 1 stone; pork, 471½ lbs.

ENNISCORTHY.

Beef, 20,918 lbs.; ox heads, 75; bread, 123,110 lbs.; oatmeal, 1,162 stones; potatoes, 13,153 stones; rice, 85 stones; tea, 1,417 lbs.; sugar, 10,468 lbs.; cocoa, 4,480 lbs.; butter, 2,340 lbs.; new milk, 13,354 gals.; eggs, 229 dozen; fish, 629 lbs.; herrings, 24 dozen; beer and porter, 19,296 pints; wine, 132 pints; whisky and brandy, 239 pints; straw, 320 cwt.; coal, 345 tons; sheep heads, 270.

KILKENNY.

Beef, 21,845 lbs.; bread, 111,467 lbs.; oatmeal, 1,436 stones; potatoes, 2,559 stones; rice, 244 stones; tea, 568 lbs.; sugar, 3,872 lbs.; cocoa, 1,449 lbs.; butter, 548 lbs.; new milk, 13,830 gals.; eggs, 161 dozen; beer and porter, 1,462 pints; wine, 110 pints; whisky and brandy, 222 pints; straw, 200 cwt.; coal, 177 tons; turf, 92 boxes; gas, 113,700 cubic feet; candles, 513 lbs.

KILLARNEY.

Beef, 36,514 lbs.; bread, 136,048 lbs.; oatmeal, 1,031 stones; flour, 32 stones; potatoes, 2,349 stones; rice, 2,819 stones; tea, 824 lbs.; sugar, 10,882 lbs.; coffee, 21 lbs.; cocoa, 3,328 lbs.; butter, 660 lbs.; new milk, 5,634 gals.; buttermilk, 9,760 gals.; eggs, 1,229 dozen; fish, 1,077 lbs.; beer and porter, 23,753 pints; wine, 56 pints; whisky and brandy, 392 pints; straw, 640 cwt.; coal, 231 tons; peas, 50 cwt.; pepper, 90 lbs.; tobacco, 305 lbs.; snuff, 29 lbs.

LETTERKENNY.

Beef, 27,258 lbs.; bread, 111,200 lbs.; oatmeal, 2,094 stones; pea meal, 110 stones; potatoes, 16,283 stones; rice, 72 stones; tea, 1,936 lbs.; sugar, 10,618 lbs.; coffee, 308 lbs.; cocoa, 963 lbs.; butter, 1,485 lbs.; new milk, 7,283 gals.; buttermilk, 666 gals; eggs, 309 dozen; herrings, 6½ dozen; beer and porter, 2,163 pints; wine, 470 pints; whisky and brandy, 181 pints; straw, 590 cwt.; coal, 229½ tons English, 168 tons Scotch; barley, 549

LIMERICK.

Beef, 57,694 lbs.; mutton, 8,260 lbs.; bread, 214,206 lbs.; oatmeal, 18,984 stones; Indian meal, 19,536 stones; flour, 61 stones; potatoes, 8,255 stones; rice, 5,100 stones; tea, 2,581 lbs.; sugar, 13,360 lbs.; coffee, 1,016 lbs.; cocoa, 1,732 lbs.; butter, 2,738 lbs.; new milk, 16,632 gals.; eggs, 79 dozen; fish, 827 lbs.; herrings, 59 dozen; beer and porter, 6,257 pints; wine, 44 pints; whisky and brandy, 676 pints; straw, 303 cwt.; coal, 355 tons 16 cwt.; arrowroot, 774 lbs.; chicory, 154 lbs.; coke, 22 tons 8 cwt.

LONDONDERRY.

Beef, 21,069¾ lbs.; mutton, 28 lbs.; ox heads, 1,702; bread, 59,416 lbs.; oatmeal, 5,135½ stones; potatoes, 14,741 stones; rice, 268½ stones; tea, 650·7 lbs.; sugar, 2,699⅜ lbs.; coffee, 72⅜ lbs.; cocoa, 25½ lbs.; butter, 1,327 lbs.; new milk, 18,396⅜ gals.; buttermilk, 366 gals.; eggs, 43½ dozen; porter, 2,881½ pints; wine, 61⅜ pints; whisky and brandy, 12·3 pints; straw, 725½ cwts.; coal, 264 tons; split peas, 191 stones.

MARYBOROUGH.

Beef, 29,317 lbs ; ox heads, 264 ; bread, 124,863 lbs. ; oatmeal, 1,736 stones ; flour, 53 stones ; potatoes, 405 stones ; rice, 40 stones ; tea, 876 lbs. ; sugar, 4,804 lbs. ; cocoa, 525 lbs. ; butter, 2,063 lbs. ; new milk, 18,413 gals. ; eggs, 1,097½ dozen ; herrings, 54 dozen ; beer and porter, 18,161 pints ; wine, 146 pints ; whisky and brandy, 160 pints ; straw, 462 cwt. 3 qrs. ; coal, 299 tons 5 cwt. ; salt, 28 cwt. ; peas, 4 cwt. 1 qr. 3 lbs. ; arrowroot, 8 lbs. 10 oz.

MONAGHAN.

Beef, 30,992¼ lbs. ; mutton, 3,294½ lbs. ; bread, 111,993¼ lbs. ; oatmeal, 2,456·3 stones ; Indian meal, 2,299·8 stones ; flour, 18·4 stones ; potatoes, 11,992½ stones ; rice, 212¾ stones ; tea, 1,655·5 lbs. ; sugar, 7,515¼ lbs. ; coffee, 306 lbs. ; cocoa, 13½ lbs. ; butter, 2,035½ lbs. ; new milk, 18,040 gals. ; salt, 47 cwt. ; eggs, 290½ dozen ; corn flour, 111 lbs. ; pepper, 199 lbs. ; beer and porter, 3,294 pints ; wine, 519 pints ; whisky and brandy, 291¾ pints ; straw, 572½ cwt. ; house coal, 252·6 tons ; steam coal, 204·8 tons ; white soap, 2,182 lbs. ; starch, 218 lbs. ; yellow soap, 1,971 lbs. ; washing soda, 603 lbs. ; blue, 11·5 lbs. ; candles, 28 lbs.

MULLINGAR.

Beef and mutton, 43,806¼ lbs. ; ox heads, 196 ; bread, 217,351 lbs. ; oatmeal, 2,296 stones 10½ lbs. ; potatoes, 2,901 stones 11 lbs. ; rice, 17 stones ; tea, 2,206½ lbs. ; sugar, 20,337½ lbs. ; cocoa, 10,457 lbs. ; butter, 2,365½ lbs. ; new milk, 17,598½ gals. ; fish, 296 lbs. ; porter, 11,911 pints ; whisky and brandy, 280 pints ; straw, 270½ cwts. ; coals, 474 tons 4 cwt.

OMAGH.

Beef, 46,574 lbs. ; mutton, 851½ lbs. ; bread, 151,446¼ lbs. ; oatmeal, 5,075 stones ; meal, 2,575 stones ; flour, 27 stones ; potatoes, 16,872⅔ stones ; rice, 315½ stones ; tea, 1,442 lbs. ; sugar, 12,492½ lbs. ; coffee, 480⅝ lbs. ; cocoa, 3,034½ lbs. ; butter, 1,833¼ lbs. ; new milk, 20,556¼ gals. ; buttermilk, 6,272½ gals. ; eggs, 309 dozen ; fish, 48 lbs. ; herrings, 3 dozen ; beer and porter, 2,898 pints ; wine, 460 pints ; whisky and brandy, 147¾ pints ; straw, 512¼ cwts. ; coal, 452 tons ; split peas ; corn flour, 83 lbs. ; bacon, 331 lbs.

RICHMOND.

Beef, 141,278 lbs. 3 oz. ; mutton, 29,111 lbs. 4 oz. ; bread, 631,020 lbs. 14 oz. ; oatmeal, 136 stones 5 lbs. ; flour, 157 stones 3 lbs. ; potatoes, 11,452 stones 3 lbs. ; rice, 204 stones 4 lbs. 14 oz. ; tea, 5,822 lbs. 9 oz. ; sugar, 33,728 lbs. 7½ oz. ; coffee, 1,427 lbs. 6 oz. ; cocoa, 11,503 lbs. 12 oz. ; butter, 5,477 lbs. 4 oz. ; new milk, 25,265 gals. 3 quarts ; buttermilk, 1,241 gals. ; eggs, 2,994½ dozen ; herrings, 152⅓ dozen ; beer and porter, 81,081 pints ; wine, 1,590 pints 12 oz. ; whisky and brandy, 1,633 pints 13 oz. ; gin, 8 pints 1 oz. ; straw, 1,801 cwts. 1 qr. 14 lbs. ; coal, 1,023 tons 4 cwt. ; salt, 764 stones ; pepper, 336 lbs. ; chickens, 473 ; tobacco, 766 lbs. ; split peas, 12,629 lbs ; ham, 702 lbs. ; cabbage, 5,378 dozens ; onions, 1,085½ stones ; white turnips, 181 dozen ; parsley, 487 bunches ; celery, 92¾ dozen ; scallions, 313 bunches ; parsnips, 413 stones ; celery tops, 150 bunches ; kidney beans, 124 dishes ; artichokes, 5 dishes ; Brussels sprouts, 47 dishes ; broccoli, 7½ dozens ; Swedish turnips, 465 stones ; leeks, 724 bunches ; seakale, 22 dishes ; rhubarb, 111 dishes ; lettuce, 125 dozen ; spinach, 21 dishes ; cauliflowers, 110¾ dozen.

SLIGO.

Beef, 14,863 lbs. ; Australian do., 6,705 lbs. ; mutton (Australian), 1,170 lbs. ; ox heads, 416 ; bread, 135,492 lbs. ; oatmeal, 1,713 stones ; meal, 1,324 stones ; flour, 225 stones ; potatoes, 8,946 stones ; rice, 315 stones ; tea, 556 lbs. ; sugar, 2,629 lbs. ; butter, 1,014 lbs. ; new milk, 19,707 gals. ; buttermilk, 64 gals ; eggs, 58 dozen ; fish, 152 lbs. ; herrings, 25 dozen ; wine, 451 pints ; straw, 420 cwts. ; coal, 212½ tons ; bacon, 328 lbs. ; extract of meat, 30 lbs. ; salt, 319 stones ; pea flour, 106 stones ; pepper, 42 lbs. ; arrowroot, 6 lbs.

WATERFORD.

Beef, 7,045 lbs. ; beef houghs, 7,920 ; mutton, 4,710 lbs. ; ox heads, 175 ; bread, 115,661 lbs. ; oatmeal, 2,090 stones ; potatoes, 4,236 stones ; rice, 113¼ stones ; tea, 686¼ lbs. ; sugar, 6,068½ lbs. ; cocoa, 2,455 lbs. ; butter, 1,436¼ lbs. ; new milk, 9,884 gals. ; buttermilk, 3,338 gals. ; eggs, 209 dozen ; fish, 202 lbs. ; beer and porter, 10,805 pints ; wine, 50 pints ; whisky and brandy, 70 pints ; straw, 80 cwts. ; coal, 120 tons.

APPENDIX

Lunatics

No. 1.—Return of the Number of Persons who were Confined in Gaols as 31st December, 1876, and of the Number of Lunatics so Confined who were

Gaols.	Remaining in Custody from previous Year.			Committed during the Year.			Total Number in Custody.			Removed to District Asylums by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Removed to Central Asylum by Order of Lord Lieutenant.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Belfast,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Carlow,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Castlebar,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1
Clonmel,	1	–	1	2	–	2	3	–	3	3	–	3	–	–	–
Cork County,	–	–	–	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	1	4	–	–	–
Downpatrick,	–	1	1	2	–	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	–	–	–
Dundalk,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Ennis,	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	–	1
Enniskillen,	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	–	–	–
Galway Town,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–
Grangegorman,	–	–	–	3	13	16	3	13	16	3	11	14	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Kilmainham,	–	–	–	6	1	7	6	1	7	4	1	5	2	–	2
Lifford,	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	3	–	–	–
Limerick City,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Limerick County,	–	–	–	4	2	6	4	2	6	4	2	6	–	–	–
Londonderry,	–	–	–	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6	–	–	–
Maryborough,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Naas,	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	–	–	–
Omagh,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Richmond,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Roscommon,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–
Tralee,	1	–	1	4	–	4	5	–	5	2	–	2	1	–	1
Trim,	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–
Wexford,	–	–	–	5	–	5	5	–	5	4	–	4	1	–	1
Wicklow,	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	–	–	–
Total,	3	1	4	55	27	82	58	28	86	48	26	74	7	–	7

E.

IN GAOLS.

"*Criminal Lunatics*," or Lunatics charged with offences, during the Year ended Removed to Asylums, Discharged, or who Died during the same period.

Discharged by Order of Committing Magistrates.			Otherwise Removed from Gaol.			Died.			Total Removed, Discharged, and Died.			Remaining in Gaols on 31st December, 1876.			Gaols.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Belfast.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Carlow.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	Castlebar.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	Clonmel.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	County Cork.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	Downpatrick.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Dundalk.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	Ennis.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	Enniskillen.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	Galway Town.
–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	3	13	16	–	–	–	Grangegorman.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Kilkenny.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	7	–	–	–	Kilmainham.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	Lifford.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Limerick City.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	–	–	–	Limerick County.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	6	–	–	–	Londonderry.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Maryborough.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	Naas.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Omagh.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Richmond.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	Roscommon.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	Tralee.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	Trim.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	Wexford.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	Wicklow.
2	–	2	1	2	3	–	–	–	58	28	86	–	–	–	Total.

Summary of all classes of Lunatics who were confined in Gaols during the Year ended 31st December, 1876, and of the number of Lunatics so confined who were removed to Asylums, Discharged, or who Died during the same period.

Classification of Lunatics.	Number Remaining in Asylums on 31st December, 1875.			Number Committed during the Year ended 31st December, 1876.			Total Number in Custody during the Year 1876.			Removed, Discharged, and Died.													Total Removed, Discharged, or Died in the Year.			Remaining in Gaols on 31st December, 1876.		
										Removed to District Asylums by Warrant of the Lord Lieutenant.			Removed to Central Asylum by Warrant of the Lord Lieutenant.			Discharged by order of the Lord Lieutenant.			Otherwise removed from Gaol.			Died.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Persons acquitted of offences on the ground of insanity, .	–	–	–	6	2	8	6	2	8	4	2	6	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	8	–	–	–
Persons found insane on arraignment, and incapable of pleading, ...	–	–	–	13	6	19	13	6	19	9	6	15	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	13	6	19	–	–	–
Persons under sentence of imprisonment or transportation, who became insane in gaol, .	3	1	4	20	11	31	23	12	35	20	10	30	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	23	12	35	–	–	–
Persons committed in default of surety to keep the peace, who were insane on, or who became insane subsequent to committal, . . .	–	–	–	9	2	11	9	2	11	9	2	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	2	11	–	–	–
Persons committed under the Vagrancy Act, who were insane on, or who became insane subsequent to committal, .	–	–	–	7	6	13	7	6	13	6	6	12	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	6	13	–	–	–
Total, ...	3	1	4	55	27	82	58	28	86	48	26	74	7	–	7	2	–	2	1	2	3	–	–	–	58	28	86	–	–	–

Criminal Lunatics.

Return of the Number of Persons confined in Convict Prisons, who were or became insane during the year ending 31st December, 1876, and of the Number of Lunatics so confined who were removed to Asylum, Discharged, or who Died during the same period.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining in custody on 31st December, 1875, . .	1	–	1
Became insane during the year ended 31st Dec., 1876, .	3	3	6
Total number in custody during the year, ...	4	3	7
Removed, Discharged, Died:			
Removed to Dundrum Asylum by warrant of Lord Lieutenant, ...	4	3	7
Discharged by order of Lord Lieutenant, or on expiration of sentence, ...	–	–	–
Otherwise removed from Prisons, ...	–	–	–
Died, ...	–	–	–
Total Removed, Discharged, and Died, ...	4	3	7
Remaining in Prisons on 31st December, 1876, . .	–	–	–

APPENDIX F.

Private Licensed Houses.

No. 1.—Table showing the Numbers Licensed for, the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes during the Year ending 31st December, 1876.

Asylums.	Number Licensed for.			Number remaining in Asylums on 31st December, 1875.			Admitted during the Year.									Total Number under treatment during the Year 1876.			Discharged during the Year 1876.					
							Relapsed Cases.			Cases of First Attack.			Total Number Admitted.						Recovered.			Improved.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh,	22	18	40	25	12	37	3	3	6	4	7	11	7	10	17	32	22	54	4	6	10	3	2	5
Bloomfield Retreat, do.,	15	35	50	12	29	41	2	4	6	1	5	6	3	9	12	15	38	53	–	6	6	1	3	4
Cittadella, Co. Cork, . .	18	16	34	11	16	27	–	1	1	6	3	9	6	4	10	17	20	37	2	3	5	–	2	2
Cookstown House, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny, . . .	4	6	10	2	4	6	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	9	–	–	–	–	1	1
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh, .	–	15	15	–	15	15	–	6	6	–	4	4	–	10	10	–	25	25	–	7	7	–	3	3
Esker House, Co. Dublin, .	–	6	6	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Farnham House, do., .	38	28	66	36	20	56	–	3	3	8	11	19	8	14	22	44	34	78	8	7	15	2	–	2
Hampstead House, do., .	35	2	37	29	1	30	3	–	3	7	–	7	10	–	10	39	1	40	10	–	10	–	–	–
Hartfield House, do., .	35	–	35	31	–	31	2	–	2	10	–	10	12	–	12	43	–	43	5	–	5	4	–	4
Highfield House, do., .	1	19	20	–	14	14	–	1	1	–	5	5	–	6	6	–	20	20	–	2	2	–	–	–
Lindville, Co. Cork, . .	25	23	48	17	19	36	5	1	6	11	6	17	16	7	23	33	26	59	4	3	7	–	–	–
Lisle House, Co. Dublin, .	–	10	10	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	2	2
Lucan Spa, do., .	–	–	–	41	57	98	–	3	3	10	7	17	10	10	20	51	67	118	–	–	–	6	3	9
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co.,	12	10	22	9	5	14	–	–	–	3	4	7	3	4	7	12	9	21	1	1	2	1	2	3
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin, ...	7	7	14	3	7	10	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	3	8	11	–	1	1	–	–	–
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City, ...	–	–	–	54	59	113	1	2	3	8	7	15	9	9	18	63	68	131	4	5	9	2	1	3
Verville, Co. Dublin, . .	–	25	25	–	22	22	–	2	2	–	12	12	–	14	14	–	36	36	–	4	4	–	5	5
St. Vincent's, do., . .	–	–	–	–	89	89	–	2	2	–	8	8	–	10	10	–	99	99	–	5	5	–	2	2
Woodbine Lodge, do., .	–	10	10	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	4	4	–	1	1	–	–	–
Woodville, Co. Wexford, .	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total, . . .	213	231	444	271	382	653	17	30	47	68	83	151	85	113	198	356	495	851	38	51	89	19	26	45

No. 1.—Table showing the Numbers Licensed for, the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes during the Year ending 31st December, 1876—*continued.*

Asylums.	Discharged during the Year 1876.						Died during the Year 1876.									Escapes.			Total No. Discharged, Died, and Escaped, during the year 1876.			Number Remaining in Asylums on 31st December, 1876.		
	Unimproved or Incurable.			Total Number Discharged.			Natural Causes.			Accidental Causes.			Total Number Died.											
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh,	1	1	2	8	9	17	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	10	9	19	22	13	35
Bloomfield Retreat, do.,	2	–	2	3	9	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	9	12	12	29	41
Cittadella, Co. Cork,	–	–	–	2	5	7	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	7	9	15	13	28
Cookstown House, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	5	8
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	15	15
Esker House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5
Farnham House, do.,	6	2	8	16	9	25	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	–	1	18	11	29	26	23	49
Hampstead House, do.,	1	–	1	11	–	11	5	–	5	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	16	–	16	23	1	24
Hartfield House, do.,	1	–	1	10	–	10	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	12	–	12	31	–	31
Highfield House, do.,	–	3	3	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	15	15
Lindville, Co. Cork,	5	3	8	9	6	15	4	1	5	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	13	7	20	20	19	39
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	3	3
Lucan Spa, do.,	5	2	7	11	5	16	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	11	7	18	40	60	100
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co.,	1	–	1	3	3	6	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	5	3	8	7	6	13
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin,	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	3	6	9
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City,	–	–	–	6	6	12	3	5	8	–	–	–	3	5	8	–	–	–	9	11	20	54	57	111
Verville, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	9	9	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	11	11	–	25	25
St. Vincent's, do.,	–	1	1	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	11	11	–	88	88
Woodbine Lodge, do.,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	3	3
Woodville, Co. Wexford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Total,	22	13	35	79	90	169	19	17	36	–	1	1	19	18	37	1	–	1	99	108	207	257	387	644

No. 2.—Table showing the Number of Patients in Private Asylums on 31st December, 1876.

Asylums.	Curable.			Incurable.			Idiots.			Epileptics.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, County Armagh,	12	9	21	10	4	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	13	35
Bloomfield Retreat, Co., Dublin,	4	12	16	6	15	21	1	1	2	1	1	2	12	29	41
Cittadella, Co. Cork,	8	9	17	7	3	10	–	–	–	–	1	1	15	13	28
Cookstown House, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny,	–	2	2	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	8
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	–	8	8	–	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15
Esker House, County Dublin,	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5
Farnham House, do.,	2	6	8	23	16	39	–	–	–	1	1	2	26	23	49
Hampstead House, do.,	2	–	2	20	1	21	–	–	–	1	–	1	23	1	24
Hartfield House, do.,	7	–	7	24	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	–	31
Highfield House, do.,	–	1	1	–	13	13	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	15	15
Lindville, Co. Cork,	5	5	10	15	13	28	–	1	1	–	–	–	20	19	39
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Lucan Spa, do.,	–	–	–	17	32	49	20	21	41	3	7	10	40	60	100
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co.,	1	3	4	4	2	6	2	–	2	–	1	1	7	6	13
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	1	6	7	1	–	1	1	–	1	3	6	9
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City,	2	3	5	47	52	99	2	2	4	3	–	3	54	57	111
Verville, Co. Dublin,	–	6	6	–	16	16	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	25	25
St. Vincent's, do.,	–	18	18	–	70	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	88	88
Woodbine Lodge, do.,	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Woodville, County Wexford,	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Total,	43	84	127	178	263	441	26	25	51	10	15	25	257	387	644

No. 3.—Table showing the Social Condition of Patients in Private Asylums on 31st December, 1876.

Asylums.	Married.			Single.			Widowers or Widows.			Unknown.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, County Armagh,	5	4	9	13	6	19	3	3	6	1	–	1	22	13	35
Bloomfield Retreat, Co. Dublin,	2	6	8	10	19	29	–	4	4	–	–	–	12	29	41
Cittadella, Co. Cork,	2	1	3	12	11	23	1	1	2	–	–	–	15	13	28
Cookstown House, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny,	–	–	–	3	4	7	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	5	8
Course Lodge, County Armagh,	–	4	4	–	11	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15
Esker House, County Dublin,	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	5	5
Farnham House, do.,	7	3	10	18	20	38	1	–	1	–	–	–	26	23	49
Hampstead House, do.,	6	1	7	14	–	14	3	–	3	–	–	–	23	1	24
Hartfield House, do.,	5	–	5	26	–	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	–	31
Highfield House, do.,	–	1	1	–	11	11	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	15	15
Lindville, Co. Cork,	8	2	10	11	14	25	1	3	4	–	–	–	20	19	39
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Lucan Spa, do.,	2	2	4	37	53	90	1	5	6	–	–	–	40	60	100
Midland Retreat, Queen's County,	–	1	1	6	5	11	1	–	1	–	–	–	7	6	13
Orchardstown House, County Dublin,	–	1	1	3	5	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	6	9
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City,	8	4	12	44	53	97	2	–	2	–	–	–	54	57	111
Verville, Co. Dublin,	–	2	2	–	19	19	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	25	25
St. Vincent's, do.,	–	8	8	–	72	72	–	8	8	–	–	–	–	88	88
Woodbine Lodge, do.,	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Woodville, County Wexford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Total,	45	42	87	197	311	508	14	34	48	1	–	1	257	387	644

No. 4.—TABLE showing Form of Lunacy in the several Cases in Private Asylums on the 31st December, 1876.

ASYLUMS.	MANIA.										MELANCHOLIA.												Mono-mania.		Hypo-chon-driasis.	
	Mania.		With Epilepsy.		With Paralysis.		Hysteria.		Chorea.		Melan-cholia.		With Epilepsy.		With Paralysis.		With occasional Violence.		With Suicidal.		With Suicidal with Epilepsy.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh,	9	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	2	–	2
Bloomfield Retreat, Co. Dublin,	2	11	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2
Cittadella, Co. Cork,	12	11	–	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cookstown House, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny,	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Esker House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Farnham House, do.,	24	21	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hampstead House, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	–
Hartfield House, do.,	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Highfield House, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–
Lindville, Co. Cork,	19	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lucan Spa, do.,	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	9	1	2	–	–	2	6	–	1	–	–	4	7	–	–
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co.,	2	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City,	16	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	7	2	–	–	–	9	6	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Verville, Co. Dublin,	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
St. Vincent's, do.,	–	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Woodbine Lodge, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Woodville, Co. Wexford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	101	173	1	4	3	–	–	9	–	–	18	34	4	2	–	–	13	15	3	9	–	–	16	14	1	2

No. 4.—Table showing Form of Lunacy in the several Cases in Private Asylums on the 31st December, 1876—*continued.*

Asylums.	Incoherence.								Imbecility.										Slight Impairment of the Faculties.		Idiocy.		Total in Asylums on 31st December, 1876.		
	Incoherence.		With Epilepsy.		With Paralysis.		With occasional Violence.		Imbecility.		With Epilepsy.		With Paralysis.		With occasional Violence.		Tending to Dementia.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	1	–	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	22	13	35
Bloomfield Retreat, Co. Dublin,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	1	1	12	29	41
Cittadella, Co. Cork,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	13	28
Cookstown House, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	8
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	15	15
Esker House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	5	5
Farnham House, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	23	49
Hampstead House, do.,	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	7	–	3	–	–	–	23	1	24
Hartfield House, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	31	–	31
Highfield House, do.,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	15	15
Lindville, Co. Cork,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	20	19	39
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Lucan Spa, do.,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	8	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	2	12	18	40	60	100
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	7	6	13
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	3	6	9
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City,	3	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	8	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	5	–	4	2	2	54	57	111
Verville, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	25	25
St. Vincent's, do.,	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	38	38
Woodbine Lodge, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	3
Woodville, Co. Wexford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Total,	6	10	2	1	–	–	5	8	21	20	11	9	2	1	7	7	13	30	5	17	18	22	257	387	644

No. 5.—Table showing the Ages of Patients in Private Lunatic Asylums, on 31st December, 1876.

Asylums.	Under 20 years.			20 to 40 years.			40 to 60 years.			Over 60 years.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, County Armagh.	–	–	–	4	2	6	10	5	15	8	6	14	22	13	35
Bloomfield Retreat, Co. Dublin.	–	1	1	2	7	9	7	12	19	3	9	12	12	29	41
Cittadella, Co. Cork, .	–	–	–	4	8	12	7	4	11	4	1	5	15	13	28
Cookstown House, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny.	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	4	3	5	8
Course Lodge, County Armagh.	–	1	1	–	5	5	–	9	9	–	–	–	–	15	15
Esker House, County Dublin.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	5	5
Farnham House, do., .	–	–	–	9	5	14	10	16	26	7	2	9	26	23	49
Hampstead House, do.,	–	–	–	5	–	5	13	–	13	5	1	6	23	1	24
Hartfield House, do., .	–	–	–	13	–	13	14	–	14	4	–	4	31	–	31
Highfield House, do., .	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	7	7	–	4	4	–	15	15
Lindville, Co. Cork, .	–	2	2	3	2	5	10	7	17	7	8	15	20	19	39
Lisle House, County Dublin.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	3	3
Lucan Spa, do., .	20	21	41	12	18	30	8	18	26	–	3	3	40	60	100
Midland Retreat, Queen's County.	–	–	–	1	1	2	4	4	8	2	1	3	7	6	13
Orchardstown House, County Dublin.	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	4	4	–	1	1	3	6	9
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City.	–	–	–	22	18	40	18	24	42	14	15	29	54	57	111
Verville, County Dublin,	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	13	13	–	4	4	–	25	25
St. Vincent's, do., .	–	1	1	–	42	42	–	35	35	–	10	10	–	88	88
Woodbine Lodge, do., .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3
Woodville, Co. Wexford,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2
Total, . .	20	28	48	79	121	200	102	169	271	56	69	125	257	387	644

No. 6.—TABLE showing the Educational Condition of Patients in Private Lunatic Asylums on 31st December, 1876.

ASYLUMS.	Well Educated.			Can Read and Write well.			Can Read and Write indifferently.			Can Read only.			Cannot Read or Write.			Unknown.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, County Armagh,	17	9	26	4	2	6	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	13	35
Bloomfield Retreat, County Dublin,	12	29	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	29	41
Cittadella, County Cork,	15	13	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	13	28
Cookstown House, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny,	3	5	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	8
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	–	12	12	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15
Esker House, Co. Dublin,	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5
Farnham House, do.,	26	23	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	23	49
Hampstead House, do.,	23	1	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	1	24
Hartfield House, do.,	29	–	29	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	–	31
Highfield House, do.,	–	13	13	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15
Lindville, County Cork,	12	15	27	7	3	10	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	20	19	39
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Lucan Spa, do.,	13	22	35	5	10	15	–	–	–	–	8	8	19	19	38	3	1	4	40	60	100
Midland Retreat, Queen's County,	5	5	10	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	6	13
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin,	2	6	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	6	9
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City,	48	35	83	6	20	26	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	54	57	111
Verville, Co. Dublin,	–	25	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	25
St. Vincent's, do.,	–	66	66	–	12	12	–	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	88	88
Woodbine Lodge, do.,	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Woodville, Co. Wexford,	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Total,	206	290	496	24	50	74	3	17	20	1	9	9	20	20	40	3	1	4	254	387	644

No. 7.—Table showing the Number of Patients in Private Lunatic Asylums on 31st December, 1876, classified as to Professions, Trades, &c., &c.

Asylums.	Married.			Single.			Total, Married and Single.			Previous Professions or Occupations.									
										Army.		Navy.		Church.		Law.		Medicine.	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh,	8	7	15	14	6	20	22	13	35	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–
Bloomfield Retreat, Co. Dublin,	2	6	8	10	23	29	12	29	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Cittadella, Co. Cork,	3	2	5	12	11	23	15	13	28	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–
Cookstown House, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny,	–	–	–	3	5	8	3	5	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	–	4	4	–	11	11	–	15	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Esker House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Farnham House, do.,	8	3	11	18	20	38	26	23	49	4	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–
Hampstead House, do.,	9	1	10	14	–	14	23	1	24	5	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	–
Hartfield House, do.,	6	–	6	25	–	25	31	–	31	2	–	1	–	2	–	4	–	3	–
Highfield House, do.,	–	4	4	–	11	11	–	15	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lindville, Co. Cork,	9	5	14	11	14	25	20	19	39	3	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	2	–
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lucan Spa, do.,	2	7	9	38	53	91	40	60	100	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co.,	1	1	2	6	5	11	7	6	13	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Orchardstown House, County Dublin,	–	1	1	3	5	8	3	6	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City,	8	4	12	46	53	99	54	57	111	7	–	–	–	6	–	2	–	2	–
Verville, Co. Dublin,	–	6	6	–	19	19	–	25	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Vincent's, do.,	–	16	16	–	72	72	–	88	88	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Woodbine Lodge, do.,	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Woodville, Co. Wexford,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	57	70	127	200	317	517	257	387	644	22	–	1	–	20	–	13	–	11	–

No. 7.—Table showing the Number of Patients in Private Lunatic Asylums on 31st December, 1876, classified as to Professions, Trades, &c., &c.—*continued.*

Asylums.	Previous Professions or Occupations.													Found Lunatics by Inquisition.			Sent by authority of Relatives or Friends.			Total remaining in Asylums on 31st December, 1876.		
	Student.		In Trade.		Other Occupations.		Farmers.		No occupation.		Total.											
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh,	2	–	6	2	5	3	3	–	3	8	22	13	35	2	–	2	22	13	35	22	13	35
Bloomfield Retreat, Co. Dublin,	1	–	3	–	2	3	1	–	4	26	12	29	41	–	–	–	12	29	41	12	29	41
Cittadella, Co. Cork,	–	–	1	–	9	–	1	–	–	13	15	13	28	1	–	1	14	13	27	15	13	28
Cookstown House, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	3	5	8	–	–	–	3	5	8	3	5	8
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	15	15	–	–	–	–	15	15	–	15	15
Esker House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	5	5
Farnham House, do.,	1	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	14	23	26	23	49	6	5	11	20	18	38	26	23	49
Hampstead House, do.,	1	–	–	–	4	–	3	–	5	1	23	1	24	10	–	10	13	1	14	23	1	24
Hartfield House, do.,	3	–	6	–	2	–	5	–	3	–	31	–	31	7	–	7	24	–	24	31	–	31
Highfield House, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	15	15	–	2	2	–	13	13	–	15	15
Lindville, Co. Cork,	–	–	5	–	2	–	2	–	3	19	20	19	39	–	–	–	20	19	39	20	19	39
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	3	3
Lucan Spa, do.,	2	–	3	3	2	3	7	1	24	48	40	60	100	–	–	–	40	60	100	40	60	100
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	6	7	6	13	1	1	2	6	5	11	7	6	13
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	6	3	6	9	–	–	–	3	6	9	3	6	9
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City,	10	–	8	1	7	12		–	8	44	54	57	111	8	6	14	46	51	97	54	57	111
Verville, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	25	25	–	5	5	–	20	20	–	25	25
St. Vincent's, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	88	–	88	88	–	10	10	–	78	78	–	88	88
Woodbine Lodge, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	3	3
Woodville, Co. Wexford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	1	2
Total,	20	–	34	6	34	2	27	1	75	354	257	387	644	35	29	64	224	358	582	257	387	644

No. 8.—Table showing the Number of Patients who were Discharged or who Died in the Asylums, and their respective Ages, during the Year ended 31st December, 1876.

Asylums	Cured.												Total Cured.			Not Cured.											Total not Cured.		
	Under 20 Years of age.			20 Years and under 40.			40 Years and under 60.			60 Years and upwards.						Under 20 years of age.			20 Years and under 40.			40 Years and under 60.			60 Years and upwards.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh,	2	–	2	2	3	5	–	3	3	–	–	–	4	6	10	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	–	1	4	3	7
Bloomfield Retreat, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	1	3	4
Cittadella, Co. Cork,	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2
Cookstown House, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Esker House, County Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Farnham House, do.,	–	–	–	8	3	11	3	1	4	–	–	–	11	4	15	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	3	4	2	–	2	6	3	9
Hampstead House, do.,	1	–	1	5	–	5	4	–	4	–	–	–	10	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hartfield House, do.,	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	3	–	–	–	6	–	6
Highfield House, do.,	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	3
Lindville, Co. Cork,	–	–	–	3	2	5	1	1	2	–	–	–	4	3	7	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	1	3	3	–	3	5	3	8
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Lucan Spa, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co.,	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City,	–	1	1	1	3	4	3	2	5	–	–	–	4	6	10	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
Verville, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	5	5
St. Vincent's, do.,	–	2	2	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	3	3
Woodbine Lodge, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Woodville, Co. Wexford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	3	3	6	25	31	56	15	16	31	–	–	–	43	50	93	–	1	1	9	13	22	10	19	29	6	2	8	25	35	60

No. 8.—Table showing the Number of Patients who were Discharged or who Died in the Asylums, and their respective Ages, during the Year ended 31st December, 1876—*continued*.

Asylums.	Incurable.												Total Incurable.			Died.												Total Died			Gross Total Discharged and Died.		
	Under 20 Years of age.			20 Years and under 40.			40 Years and under 60.			60 Years and upwards.						Under 20 Years of age.			20 Years and under 40.			40 Years and under 60.			60 Years and upwards.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	10	9	19
Bloomfield Retreat, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	9	12
Cittadella, Co. Cork,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2	2	7	9
Cookstown House, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10
Esker House, County Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Farnham House, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	2	3	18	11	29
Hampstead House, do.,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	–	4	5	–	5	16	–	16
Hartfield House, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	12	–	12
Highfield House, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5
Lindville, Co. Cork,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	4	1	5	13	7	20
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	3	3
Lucan Spa, do.,	5	3	8	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	8	3	11	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	11	7	18
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	5	3	8
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	4	6	3	5	8	9	11	20
Verville, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	11	11
St. Vincent's, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	3	3	–	11	11
Woodbine Lodge, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Woodville, Co. Wexford	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	6	3	9	–	–	–	5	2	7	1	–	1	12	5	17	–	3	3	1	2	3	9	6	15	9	7	16	19	18	37	99	108	207

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,

BY THOMAS AND ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE.

1877.

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CONTENTS OF THE REPORT.

PAGE

I.—Number and Distribution of the Insane, their proportion to Population, etc., ...

Number and Distribution on 1st January 1876, . . . ii

Changes in Distribution during 1875, ... iii

Number and Distribution on 1st January 1877, . . . iv

Changes in Distribution during 1876, ... v

Number and Distribution at 1st January 1858 and at 1st January of each of the ten years 1868-77, ... ib.

Increase of number, and changes in the manner of Distribution, since 1st January 1858, ... vi

Number and Distribution of Private and Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1858 and at 1st January of each of the ten years 1868-77, ... ib.

Increase of the number of Pauper compared with that of Private Lunatics, ... vii

Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County at 1st January 1876 and at 1st January 1877, ... ib.

Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics in each Establishment at 1st January 1876 and at 1st January 1877, and the Counties from which they came, ... ib.

Proportion of Lunatics to Population at 1st January 1858 and at 1st January of each of the ten years 1868-77, . . . ib.

Progressive increase of Lunatics brought under jurisdiction of Board, ... viii

Relations of Population and Pauperism to Pauper Lunacy for all Scotland, ... ib.

Relations of Population to Pauper Lunacy, and the proportions in which Pauper Lunatics are provided for in Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and Private Dwellings for the different Counties from Returns on 1st January 1876 and 1877, . . ix

Differences in the proportion of Pauper Lunacy to Population in the different Counties, ... x

II.—Patients in Establishments, ... xi

1. Admissions—

Number of the Insane sent to Establishments in 1858 and in each of the ten years 1867-76, ... ib.

Increase of Admissions, ... xii

PAGE

Number of Admissions of Private compared with that of Pauper Patients, ... xii
A greater production of Insanity in the Country not involved, ib.
Probable effect on the number of admissions of the Grant from Government towards the maintenance of Pauper Lunatics, ... ib.
Admission by Transfer, ... xiii
Admission of Voluntary Patients in 1876, . . ib.
Whole history of Voluntary Patients since 1862, . . ib.

2. Discharges and Deaths—

Whole number of Discharges from all causes for each of the ten years 1867-76, ... xix
Number of Discharges compared with number of Admissions, ib.
Discharges of Private compared with those of Pauper Patients, ib.
Discharges of the Recovered, ... ib.
Discharges of the Unrecovered, ... xx
Different forms of procedure under which these Discharges took place in 1876, ... ib.
Discharges by Death, ... ib.
Varying Death-rate in different Establishments in connection with the varying relation of recent to old standing cases among the inmates, ... ib.
Difference between the death-rate of Private and Pauper Patients, ... xxi
Discharges on Probation, ... ib.

3. Progressive History of Patients placed in Establishments, xxii

4. Escapes, ... xxiii

5. Changes among Attendants, ... ib.

6. Accidents, ... xxiv

7. The Results of treatment in, and the condition of the different Establishments, ... xxv

The more prominent features of the Reports by the Commissioners on the different Establishments, . . . ib.

(a.) *Royal and District Asylum—*

Results of Treatment, ... xxviii
Condition of Aberdeen Royal Asylum, ... xxix
... Argyle and Bute District Asylum, . . . ib.
... Ayr District Asylum, ... ib.
... Banff District Asylum, ... xxx
... Dumfries Royal Asylum, ... ib.
... Dundee Royal Asylum, ... xxxi
... Edinburgh Royal Asylum, ... ib.
... Elgin District Asylum, ... xxxii
... Fife and Kinross District Asylum, . . . ib.
... Glasgow Royal Asylum, ... xxxiii
... Haddington District Asylum, ... ib.
... Inverness District Asylum, ... xxxiv
... Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum, . . . ib.

PAGE

Condition of Montrose Royal Asylum, ... xxxv
... Perth Royal Asylum, ... ib.
... Perth District Asylum, ... xxxvi
... Roxburgh District Asylum, ... ib.
... Stirling District Asylum, ... xxxvii

(b.) *Parochial Asylums*—
Results of Treatment, ... xxxviii
Condition of Abbey Parochial Asylum, ... ib.
... Barony Parochial Asylum at Barnhill, . . . xxxix
... City of Glasgow Parochial Asylum, . . . ib.
... Govan Parochial Asylum, ... ib.
... Greenock Parochial Asylum, ... ib.
... Paisley Burgh Parochial Asylum, ... xl
... Woodilee Asylum, ... ib.

(c.) *Private Asylums*—
Results of Treatment, ... xli
Condition of Bothwell Asylum, ... ib.
... Melville House, ... ib.
... Mollendo House, ... xlii
... Saughtonhall Asylum, ... ib.
... Westermains Asylum, ... ib.
... Whitehouse Asylum, ... ib.

(d.) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses*—
Results of Treatment, ... xliii
Condition of Aberdeen Poorhouse, ... ib.
... Buchan Combination Poorhouse, ... ib.
... Cunningham Combination Poorhouse, . . . xliv
... Dumbarton Combination Poorhouse, . . . ib.
... Dundee Poorhouse, ... ib.
... Edinburgh Poorhouse, ... xlv
... Hamilton Combination Poorhouse, ... ib.
... Inveresk Combination Poorhouse, ... ib.
... Kincardine Combination Poorhouse, . . . ib.
... South Leith Poorhouse, ... xlvi
... Liff and Benvie Poorhouse, ... ib.
... Linlithgow Combination Poorhouse, . . . ib.
... Old Machar Poorhouse, ... ib.
... Perth Poorhouse, ... ib.
... Wigtown Combination Poorhouse, . . . ib.

(e.) *Training Schools for Imbecile Children*—
Results of Treatment, ... xlvii
Condition of Baldovan Institution, ... ib.
... Columbia Lodge, ... xlviii
... Larbert Institution, ... ib.

(f.) *Establishment for Criminal Lunatics at Perth*—
Results of Treatment, ... xlix
Condition of, ... ib.

PAGE

III.—Patients in Private Dwellings.

Pauper Patients,—Changes among, ... l
... Death-Rate of, ... ib.
... Condition of, ... li
Reports by Deputy Commissioners, ... ib.

IV.—Position of Districts.

Names of Districts and Counties composing them, . . . liv
A certain proportion of the Pauper Lunatics of every district provided for in Private Dwellings, ... ib.

District of Shetland.
... Orkney.
... Caithness.
... Inverness.
... Elgin.
... Banff.
... Aberdeen.
... Kincardine.
... Forfar.
... Perth.
... Stirling.

District of Fife and Kinross.
... Edinburgh.
... Midlothian and Peebles.
... Haddington.
... Roxburgh.
... Lanark.
... Renfrew.
... Argyll and Bute.
... Ayr.
... Southern Counties.

Provision made in Public Institutions for all the Pauper Lunatics in Scotland who require asylum treatment.

V.—Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

Expenditure in 1858 and in each of the ten years 1866-75-6, . . lx
Increase of Expenditure, ... ib.
Contribution towards expenditure from imperial sources, . . lxi
Daily cost of each mode of providing for pauper lunatics, . . lxii
Daily cost of pauper lunatics in different classes of establishments, etc., lxiii
Present rates of maintenance of pauper lunatics in each of the various classes of establishments, ... lxiv

VI.—Dangerous Lunatics.

Number sent to Asylums at the instance of Procurator-Fiscal, in each of the ten years 1867-76, ... lxv

VII.—Alien Lunatics.

Number of pauper lunatics removed from Scotland in 1876, . . ib.

VIII.—Lunatics under Judicial Factors.

Their number and distribution, ... lxvi
Amount of supervision exercised over them, ... ib.
Need of some economical and effective procedure for the administration of the property of lunatics when of small amount, . . ib.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

PAGE

I. Return showing the Number, Sex, and Manner of Disposal of Pauper Lunatics in Scotland on 1st January 1876, . . 3

II. Return showing the Number, Sex, and Manner of Disposal of Pauper Lunatics in Scotland on 1st January 1877, . . 4

APPENDIX B.

I. Table showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics of each Sex in each Royal and District Asylum, Private Asylum, Parochial Asylum and Licensed Poorhouse in Scotland, on 1st January 1876, and the Number of Pauper Lunatics from each county in each Public Asylum, Private Asylum, Parochial Asylum, or Licensed Poorhouse, ... 5

II. Table showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics of each Sex in each Royal and District Asylum, Private Asylum, Parochial Asylum and Licensed Poorhouse in Scotland, on 1st January 1877, and the Number of Pauper Lunatics from each county in each Public Asylum, Private Asylum, Parochial Asylum, or Licensed Poorhouse, ... 7

APPENDIX C.

Returns of Expenditure on account of Pauper Lunatics for the year ended 14th May 1876, ... 9

APPENDIX D.

Statistical Tables.

I. Table showing the Number of Private and Pauper Patients resident in Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses at the beginning of each of the ten years 1867-76, and the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Transfers, and Deaths in each of the said years, ... 10

II. Table showing the Number in each quarter and each month of the year 1876, of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths in Asylums and Poorhouses, ... 11

III. Table showing the Length of Residence in Royal and District Asylums, of Patients discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered in the year 1876, ... 12

Do. do. for Private Asylums, . . . 13

Do. do. for Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, ... 14

PAGE

IV. Table showing the Length of Residence in Royal and District Asylums, of Patients who died therein in 1876, . . 15
Do. do. for Private Asylums, . . . 16
Do. do. for Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, ... 17

V. Table showing the causes of Death of Patients who died in Royal and District Asylums in 1876, ... 18
Do. do. for Private Asylums, . . . 19
Do. do. for Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, ... 20

VI*a*. Table showing the average mortality on the average number resident in Royal and District Asylums, for the 18 years 1858 to 1875, ... 21

VI*b*. Do. do. for the 19 years 1858 to 1876, . . 22

VII*a*. Table showing the manner in which Pauper Lunatics intimated during 1875 were disposed of, and the Changes in the Disposal of those previously intimated, ... 24

VII*b*. Do. do. do. during 1876, . . . 26

VIII. Table showing Results of Treatment in Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, in the ten years 1867-76, ... 28

IX. Statistics of Pauper Lunatics not in Asylums, . . . 30

X. Escapes, ... 31

XI. Changes among Attendants in 1876, ... 32

APPENDIX E.

Entries made by the Commissioners in the Patients' Books of Public, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, Imbecile Training Schools, and the Lunatic Department of the General Prison, Perth, on the occasion of their Statutory Visits to these Establishments during the year 1876.

Royal and District Asylums—

Aberdeen Royal Asylum, ... 35
Argyll District Asylum, ... 36
Ayrshire District Asylum, ... 39
Banff District Asylum, ... 41
Dumfries Royal Asylum, ... 43
Dundee Royal Asylum, ... 45
Edinburgh Royal Asylum, ... 47
Elgin District Asylum, ... 49
Fife and Kinross District Asylum, . . . 53
Glasgow Royal Asylum, ... 56
Haddington District Asylum, ... 58
Inverness District Asylum, ... 59
Midlothian District Asylum, ... 62
Montrose Royal Asylum, ... 66
Perth Royal Asylum, ... 68

PAGE

Perth District Asylum, ... 69
Roxburgh District Asylum, ... 70
Stirling District Asylum, ... 72

Private Asylums—

Bothwell Asylum, ... 74
Melville House Asylum, ... 75
Saughtonhall Asylum, ... 75
Westermains Asylum, ... 76
Whitehouse Asylum, ... 77

Parochial Asylums—

Abbey Parochial Asylum, ... 77
Barony Parochial Asylum, ... 78
Burgh Parochial Asylum, ... 79
Glasgow Parochial Asylum, ... 79
Govan Parochial Asylum, ... 80
Greenock Parochial Asylum, ... 82
Paisley Burgh Parochial Asylum, ... 82
Woodilee Parochial Asylum, ... 83

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses—

Aberdeen Poorhouse, ... 86
Buchan Combination Poorhouse, ... 87
Cunningham Combination Poorhouse, ... 88
Dumbarton Poorhouse, ... 89
Dundee Poorhouse, ... 90
Edinburgh City Poorhouse, ... 91
Hamilton Poorhouse, ... 92
Inveresk Poorhouse, ... 93
Kincardine Combination Poorhouse, ... 93
South Leith Poorhouse, ... 94
Liff and Benvie Poorhouse, ... 95
Linlithgow Combination Poorhouse, ... 96
Old Machar Poorhouse, ... 96
Perth Poorhouse, ... 97
Wigtown Combination Poorhouse, ... 98

Training Institutions for Imbeciles—

Baldovan, ... 99
Columbia Lodge, ... 99
Larbert, ... 100
Lunatic Department of General Prison at Perth, . . . 101

APPENDIX F.

Correspondence between the Elgin District Lunacy Board, the General Board, and the Secretary of State for the Home Department, relating to an entry by Dr. Mitchell in the Patients' Book of the Elgin Asylum, dated 9th and 10th June 1876, ... 103

APPENDIX G.

PAGE

General Reports on Single Patients by the Deputy-Commissioners :—

By Dr. Paterson, ... 118

By Dr. Sibbald, ... 127

APPENDIX H.

I. Table showing the Ages of Patients resident in Establishments at 1st January 1877, ... 134

II. Table showing the proportion per cent. of Patients resident at different ages in the different Asylums, ... 136

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

RICHARD A. CROSS, M.P.,

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
EDINBURGH, 24*th February* 1877.

SIR,

We have the honour to lay before you our Nineteenth Annual Report on the Condition and Management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums in Scotland.

I.—THE NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSANE, AND THEIR PROPORTION TO POPULATION, ETC.

Number and Distribution of the Insane.

The number and distribution of the insane in Scotland on 1st January 1876, exclusive of unreported lunatics maintained in private dwellings from private sources, are shown in Table I.(*a*.)

It appears from this Table that of the insane persons in Scotland of whom we had official cognisance at that date, 1497 were maintained from private sources, 6958 by parochial rates, and 54 at the expense of the State.

Number and Distribution of the Insane.

TABLE I.(*a.*) (*Returns of 1st January* 1876.)

MODE OF DISTRIBUTION.	Male.	Female	Total.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			State Patients in General Prison, Perth.			Inmates of Training Schools for Imbeciles.					
													Supported by Friends.			Supported by Parochial Rates.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Royal and District Asylums,	2478	2680	5158	557	543	1100	1921	2137	4053	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Private Asylums, . .	73	116	189	72	114	186	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Parochial ,, . .	399	462	861	...	...	...	399	462	861	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses, . . .	262	347	609	...	...	...	262	347	609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Private Dwellings, . .	616	876	1492	48	63	111	568	813	1381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3828	4481	8309	677	720	1397	3151	3761	6912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Lunatic Department of General Prison, .	40	14	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	14	54	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Training Schools, . .	90	56	146	65	35	100	25	21	46	...	...	...	65	35	100	25	21	46
Totals, .	3958	4551	8509	742	755	1497	3176	3782	6958	40	14	54	65	35	100	25	21	46

In the manner of distribution the following changes occurred in 1875:— Number and Distribution of the Insane.

In Royal and District Asylums there was an increase of 32 private and 124 pauper patients.

In Private Asylums there was a decrease of 33 private and of 4 pauper patients.

In Parochial Asylums there was an increase of 101 pauper patients.

In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses there was an increase of 36 pauper patients.

In the Lunatic Department of the Central Prison at Perth there was an increase of 3 male and 2 female patients.

In Training Schools for Imbeciles there was a decrease of 4 private and an increase of 7 pauper patients.

In Private Dwellings there was an increase of 26 private and a decrease of 6 pauper patients.

The whole increase of registered lunatics during 1875 is made up of 25 private and 251 pauper patients.

The inmates of Training Schools for Imbeciles and of the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are registered separately.

We are able in this Report to give the number and distribution of the insane in Scotland on 1st January 1877. These facts are shown in Table I.(*b.*)

It appears from this Table, that, of the insane persons in Scotland of whom we had official cognisance on the 1st of January 1877, 1566 were maintained from private sources, 7239 by parochial rates, and 57 at the expense of the State.

Number and Distribution of the Insane.

TABLE I.(*b.*) (*Returns of 1st January 1877.*)

MODE OF DISTRIBUTION.	Male.	Female.	Total.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			State Patients in General Prison, Perth			Inmates of Training Schools for Imbeciles.					
													Supported by Friends.			Supported by Parochial Rates.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Royal and District Asylums,	2525	2711	5236	585	568	1153	1940	2143	4083	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Private Asylums, . .	75	130	205	75	129	204	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Parochial „ . .	458	580	1038	...	...	...	458	580	1038	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses, . . .	299	352	651	...	...	...	299	352	651	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Private Dwellings, . .	623	899	1522	46	58	104	577	841	1418	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3980	4672	8652	706	755	1461	3274	3917	7191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Lunatic Department of General Prison, .	41	16	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	16	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Training Schools, . .	96	57	153	66	39	105	30	18	48	...	...	...	66	39	105	30	18	48
Totals, .	4117	4745	8862	772	794	1566	3304	3935	7239	41	16	57	66	39	105	30	18	48

In the manner of distribution the following changes occurred in 1876 :— Number and Distribution of the Insane.

In Royal and District Asylums there was an increase of 53 private and 25 pauper patients.

In Private Asylums there was an increase of 18 private and a decrease of 2 pauper patients.

In Parochial Asylums there was an increase of 177 pauper patients.

In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses there was an increase of 42 pauper patients.

In the Lunatic Department of the Central Prison at Perth there was an increase of 1 male and 2 female patients.

In Training Schools for Imbeciles there was an increase of 5 private and 2 pauper patients.

In Private Dwellings there was a decrease of 7 private and an increase of 37 pauper patients.

The whole increase of registered lunatics during 1876 is made up of 64 private and 279 pauper patients.

The inmates of Training Schools for Imbeciles and of the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are registered separately.

The whole increase of registered lunatics during the two years with which this Report deals (1875 and 1876) is made up of 89 private and 530 pauper patients.

Table II. shows the distribution of the insane at 1st January 1858, when we entered on our functions, and at 1st January of each of the ten years 1868-77.

TABLE II.

	1858.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876	1877.
In Royal and District Asylums, . .	2380	3874	4041	4461	4524	4579	4665	4717	5002	5158	5236
„ Private Asylums, .	745	501	557	303	338	358	342	338	226	189	205
„ Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . .	839	1007	1024	1127	1174	1176	1226	1313	1333	1470	1689
„ Private Dwellings, .	1804	1549	1535	1518	1519	1554	1564	1517	1472	1492	1522
	5768	6931	7157	7409	7555	7667	7797	7885	8033	8309	8652
„ Lunatic Department of General Prison, .	26	45	50	49	51	51	54	51	49	54	57
„ Training Schools, .	29	79	103	113	123	131	131	133	143	146	53
TOTAL,	5823	7055	7310	7571	7729	7849	7982	8069	8225	8509	8862

Number and Distribution of the Insane.

Since the 1st of January 1858 the number of lunatics officially known to the Board, and on their registers, has increased from 5823 to 8862. In the manner of distribution the following changes have taken place :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
In Royal and District Asylums, . . .	2856	...
„ Private Asylums, ...	...	540
„ Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, ...	850	...
„ Lunatic Department of Central Prison, .	31	...
„ Private Dwellings, ...	...	282
„ Schools for Imbecile Children, . .	124	...
	3861	822

These figures show that of the increase of 3861 which has taken place in the number of patients in public and parochial asylums, in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, in the lunatic department of the Central Prison, and in schools for imbecile children, 540 may arise from the decrease in private asylums, and 282 from the decrease in private dwellings; leaving an increase of 3039 representing either a growth of lunacy or simply an increased number of lunatics placed in establishments.

Table III. shows the number of private and pauper lunatics, of whom we had official cognisance at 1st January 1858, and at 1st January of each of the ten years 1868-1877; and the numbers of each category accommodated in establishments and private dwellings distinguishing between males and females.

Table III.*

At 1st Jan.	Number of Pauper Lunatics.						Number of Private Insane.						Total.		
	In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.			In Private Dwellings.			In Asylums.			As Patients in Private Dwellings under Sheriff's Order or Sanction of Board.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.
1858	1402	1551	2953	810	974	1784	506	506	1012	10	10	20	2728	3041	5769
1868	1904	2230	4224	658	863	1521	551	607	1158	13	15	28	3216	3715	6931
1869	2118	2376	4494	661	839	1500	541	587	1128	15	20	35	3335	3822	7157
1870	2216	2512	4728	644	825	1469	568	595	1163	22	27	49	3450	3959	7409
1871	2259	2564	4823	648	815	1463	591	622	1213	22	34	56	3520	4085	7555
1872	2299	2580	4879	645	847	1492	595	639	1234	28	34	62	3567	4100	7667
1873	2364	2620	4984	640	848	1488	600	649	1249	33	43	76	3637	4160	7797
1874	2384	2704	5088	611	830	1441	608	672	1280	37	39	76	3640	4245	7885
1875	2473	2801	5274	584	803	1387	623	664	1287	44	41	85	3724	4309	8033
1876	2583	2948	5531	568	813	1381	629	657	1286	48	63	111	3828	4481	8309
1877	2697	3076	5773	577	841	1418	660	697	1357	46	58	104	3980	4672	8652

* The inmates of the lunatic department of the General Prison, and of training schools for imbecile children, are excluded from this Table.

This Table gives an increase of 2820 in the number of pauper lunatics disposed of in establishments, and an increase of 345 in that of private patients similarly disposed of, since 1st January 1858. On the other hand, there is a decrease of 366 in the number of pauper lunatics, and an increase of 84 in the number of private lunatics disposed of in ordinary dwellings.

Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County.

Appendix A.(1.) shows the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to each county on the 1st January 1876, distinguishing between those placed in asylums and those provided for in the lunatic wards of poorhouses or in private dwellings.

Appendix A.(2.) shows the same facts for the 1st of January 1877.

These Tables exhibit what may be described as the amount of persistent pauper lunacy belonging to each county, but they do not show the total number of patients who have at any time during the respective years been registered as chargeable to the different counties. It is of importance to bear in mind that these two things are by no means the same, since it is found that in counties with a large urban population the number chargeable during the year exceeds the number chargeable on a particular day to a much larger extent than in counties with a population mainly rural.

Number of Private and Pauper Patients in each Establishment in Scotland, and the Counties from which the Paupers came.

Appendix B.(1.) shows the number of private and pauper lunatics in each Royal, District, Parochial, and Private Asylum and Licensed Poorhouse on 1st January 1876, and also the number of pauper lunatics from each county in each Public, Private, and Parochial Asylum and Licensed Poorhouse.

Appendix B.(2.) shows the same facts for the 1st of January 1877.

Proportion of the Insane to Population.

Table IV. gives the ratio of lunatics, both pauper and private, to the general population at 1st January 1858, and at 1st January of each of the ten years 1868-1877:—

TABLE IV.

YEARS.	Proportion per 100,000 of Population.*		
	Of Lunatics in Establishments.	Of Lunatics in Private Dwellings.	Total number of Lunatics.
1858	131	60	191
1868	164	47	211
1869	170	46	216
1870	177	45	222
1871	179	45	224
1872	180	46	226
1873	182	46	227
1874	184	44	228
1875	188	42	230
1876	193	42	236
1877	200	43	243

* The population is taken at the middle of each year, and the number of lunatics at 1st January of each year.

The results shown by this Table indicate a progressive increase in the number of lunatics brought under the cognisance of the Board; but they do not show whether this increase is due to a greater prevalence of lunacy among the people, or simply to a growing disposition to place the insane in establishments.

Relations of Population and Pauperism to Pauper Lunacy.

The following Table shows the relations between population and pauper lunacy and pauperism, and between pauperism and pauper lunacy:—

TABLE V.

YEARS.	Proportion per 100,000.*		
	Of Registered Paupers to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Paupers.
1861	2555	171	6800
1868	2443	175	7486
1869	2430	181	7489
1870	2376	186	7714
1871	2309	187	7928
1872	2199	187	8189
1873	2085	189	8657
1874	1976	189	9127
1875	1958	191	9734
1876	1861	196	10,527
1877	1813	202	11,138

These figures show that the proportion of persons receiving parochial relief on account of lunacy to those who receive relief for every reason has risen from 68 per 1000 in 1861 to 111 per 1000 in 1877.

They also show that while there has been, during the same period, a large decrease in the proportion of ordinary paupers to population, a large increase has taken place in the proportion of lunatic paupers to population. With reference to this last, however, we have shown in former Reports that it does not justify the conclusion that the increase is due to a more frequent occurrence of mental disease in the community.

Relations of Population to Pauper Lunacy in the different unties.

Table VI.(*a*.) shows, for each county of Scotland, some of the relations of pauper lunacy to population at 1st January 1876. It shows also in what proportions the pauper lunatics of the different counties are provided for (1) in asylums, (2) in lunatic wards of poorhouses, and (3) in private dwellings.

Table VI.(*b*.) shows the corresponding facts for 1st January 1877.

* The population is taken at the middle of each year; paupers at the 14th May; and pauper lunatics at the 1st January.

COUNTIES.	Proportion per 100,000		Percentage of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1876.		
	Of Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1876 to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics in Establishments at 1st January 1876 to Population.	In Asylums.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses	In Private Dwellings.
1. Aberdeen,	218	180	57·2	25·2	17·6
2. Argyll,	344	217	63·1	...	36·9
3. Ayr,	176	139	59·0	19·8	21·2
4. Banff,	217	158	71·2	1·5	27·3
5. Berwick,	206	151	73·3	...	26·7
6. Bute,	336	236	70·2	...	29·8
7. Caithness,	263	144	54·6	...	45·4
8. Clackmannan,	187	146	66·0	12·0	22 0
9. Dumbarton,	169	146	49·5	36·9	13·6
10. Dumfries,	214	175	81·9	...	18·1
11. Edinburgh,	217	190	78·4	8·9	12·7
12. Elgin,	237	145	61·2	...	38·8
13. Fife,	190	140	73·4	0·3	26·2
14. Forfar,	256	233	66·2	24·6	9·2
15. Haddington,	252	204	75·8	5·3	18·9
16. Inverness,	284	185	64·9	...	35·1
17. Kincardine,	217	182	59·2	25·0	15·8
18. Kinross,	449	310	69·0	...	31·0
19. Kirkcudbright,	227	172	74·7	1·1	24·2
20. Lanark,	152	140	89·0	3·3	7·7
21. Linlithgow,	145	118	53·3	28·3	18·3
22. Nairn,	215	143	66·7	...	33·3
23. Orkney,	182	86	47·4	...	52·6
24. Peebles,	245	196	80·0	...	20·0
25. Perth,	286	201	60·3	9·9	29·8
26. Renfrew,	147	132	89·6	...	10·4
27. Ross & Cromarty,	285	183	63·7	0·4	35·9
28. Roxburgh,	229	177	77·4	...	22·6
29. Selkirk,	119	105	87·5	...	12·5
30. Shetland,	190	82	41·7	1·7	56·6
31. Stirling,	198	164	75·8	7·0	17·2
32. Sutherland,	236	146	60·0	1·8	38·2
33. Wigtown,	283	185	56·4	9·1	34·5
TOTALS AND AVERAGES,	206	165	71·2	8·8	20·0

COUNTIES.	Proportion per 100,000		Percentage of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1877.		
	Of Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1877 to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics in Establishments at 1st January 1877 to Population.	In Asylums.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses	In Private Dwellings.
1. Aberdeen,	226	188	57·6	25·5	16·9
2. Argyll,	371	247	66·8	...	33·2
3. Ayr,	191	153	61·6	18·8	19·6
4. Banff,	236	166	69·2	1·4	29·4
5. Berwick,	201	154	76·7	...	23·3
6. Bute,	348	242	69·5	...	30·5
7. Caithness,	293	151	51·7	...	48·3
8. Clackmannan,	187	149	66·0	14·0	20·0
9. Dumbarton,	180	156	49·1	38·2	12·7
10. Dumfries,	216	179	82·7	...	17·3
11. Edinburgh,	224	197	75·8	12·0	12·2
12. Elgin,	234	149	63·7	...	36·3
13. Fife,	193	143	73·3	0·6	26·0
14. Forfar,	253	230	65·2	25·6	9·2
15. Haddington,	244	199	76·1	5·4	18·5
16. Inverness,	285	171	59·9	...	40·1
17. Kincardine,	208	171	60·3	21·9	17·8
18. Kinross,	465	324	70·0	...	30·0
19. Kirkcudbright,	222	165	74·2	...	25·8
20. Lanark,	162	151	90·0	3·2	6·8
21. Linlithgow,	150	126	54·8	29·0	16·1
22. Nairn,	239	179	75·0	...	25·0
23. Orkney,	217	93	42·6	...	57·4
24. Peebles,	220	180	81·5	...	18·5
25. Perth,	300	215	62·7	9·1	28·2
26. Renfrew,	160	146	91·4	...	8·6
27. Ross & Cromarty,	308	186	60·1	0·4	39·5
28. Roxburgh,	229	183	79·8	...	20·2
29. Selkirk,	135	112	83·3	...	16·7
30. Shetland,	196	82	40·3	1·6	58·1
31. Stirling,	205	166	74·0	7·2	18·8
32. Sutherland,	236	133	54·5	1·8	43·6
33. Wigtown,	288	196	58·9	8·9	32·1
TOTALS AND AVERAGES,	214	172	71·2	9·0	19·7

Relations of Pauper Lunacy to Population.

It appears from these Tables that the proportion of pauper lunacy to population is far from being the same in all the counties of Scotland. Certain counties steadily maintain a high, and others as steadily a low proportion. The difference becomes very striking if we contrast such counties as Renfrew, Lanark, and Linlithgow with Argyll, Perth, and Inverness. Thus the proportion of pauper lunatics per 100,000 of the population was :—

	At 1st Jan. 1876.	At 1st Jan. 1877.		At 1st Jan. 1876.	At 1st Jan. 1877.
In Lanark,	152	162	In Argyll,	344	371
In Renfrew,	147	160	In Perth,	286	300
In Linlithgow,	145	150	In Inverness,	284	285

These figures may be regarded as exhibiting the measure of the persistent burden of pauper lunacy in the two sets of counties ; but if, instead of dealing with the number of pauper lunatics chargeable on a particular day, we deal with the whole number who received parochial relief during the year, we find the position of the two groups greatly changed. The statement which follows shows the proportion of lunatics receiving parochial relief during the year 1875-1876 (ending 14th May 1876), in each county of Scotland, to 100,000 of the population :—

Aberdeen,	257	Kinross,	465
Argyll,	411	Kirkcudbright,	248
Ayr,	213	Lanark,	208
Banff,	252	Linlithgow,	191
Berwick,	225	Nairn,	251
Bute,	371	Orkney,	198
Caithness,	300	Peebles,	260
Clackmannan,	228	Perth,	332
Dumbarton,	231	Renfrew,	193
Dumfries,	234	Ross and Cromarty,	317
Edinburgh,	273	Roxburgh,	266
Elgin,	280	Selkirk,	165
Fife,	222	Shetland,	209
Forfar,	307	Stirling,	231
Haddington,	294	Sutherland,	249
Inverness,	319	Wigtown,	324
Kincardine,	265		

If we pick out of this statement the figures relating to the six counties just referred to, we find that the proportion to population of all the pauper lunatics who received parochial relief during the year is comparatively high in those counties which show the lowest proportion to population of pauper lunatics on the roll on a particular day. The position of the two groups of counties in the contrast which follows is thus the reverse of the position they occupied in the contrast which we previously made.

Proportion of all Pauper Lunatics who received Parochial Relief during the year 1875-76 *per* 100 *of the Pauper Lunatics on the roll on* 1st *January* 1876.

In Lanark,	137	In Argyll,	119
In Renfrew,	131	In Perth,	116
In Linlithgow,	131	In Inverness,	112

In former Reports, but more particularly in our last (Eighteenth) we endeavoured to explain the nature and origin of these important differences, which maintain themselves steadily from year to year.

It further appears from these tables that rather more than seven-tenths of all the pauper lunatics are accommodated in asylums, and rather less than three-tenths in lunatic wards of poorhouses and private dwellings. The proportion in lunatic wards of poorhouses is about an eleventh of the whole number, but in several counties the proportion becomes higher, rising, for instance, in Dumbartonshire to nearly four-tenths of all the pauper lunatics chargeable to the county, and in Linlithgowshire to nearly three-tenths. These facts may be held as affording some indication of the extent to which lunatic wards of poorhouses are capable of relieving the demand for asylum accommodation, by providing for the incurable and harmless.

II.—PATIENTS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Patients in Establishments.

Under the term Establishments we include Royal, District, Parochial, and Private Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and the Lunatic Department of the General Prison.

1. ADMISSIONS.

Admissions.

Table VII. shows the number of the insane who were sent to Establishments in 1858, and in each of the ten years 1867-1876, distinguishing between males and females, and between private and pauper patients:—

TABLE VII.*

YEARS.	Numbers placed in Establishments, excluding Transfers.								
	Private.			Pauper.			General Total.		
	Male	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1858	193	213	406	436	606	1042	629	819	1448
1867	210	235	445	597	663	1260	807	898	1705
1868	182	215	397	628	691	1319	810	906	1716
1869	219	218	437	666	800	1466	885	1018	1903
1870	208	223	431	607	750	1357	815	973	1788
1871	227	254	481	647	708	1355	874	962	1836
1872	185	197	382	701	783	1484	886	980	1866
1873	201	256	457	750	902	1652	951	1158	2109
1874	200	228	428	749	828	1577	949	1056	2005
1875	241	249	490	778	923	1701	1019	1172	2191
1876	261	274	535	868	967	1835	1129	1241	2370
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS 1867-76,	213	235	448	699	802	1501	913	1036	1949

*Patients sent to Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and to the Lunatic Department of the General Prison, are not included in this Table.

Patients in Establishments.

Admissions

It appears from this Table that the increase in the number of admissions during the years 1875 and 1876 has been unusually great. This remark applies both to private and to pauper patients. The number of admissions of private patients has not hitherto exhibited a tendency to rise steadily from year to year. The number in 1872, for instance, was less than that in 1858. But it is deserving of note that during the years 1875 and 1876 the number of private patients admitted into asylums has been larger than during any year since the passing of the Lunacy Acts. The admissions for 1876 show an increase of 31 per cent. on the admissions of 1858. During the same period the increase of the general population is little more than 16 per cent.

The number of pauper patients admitted into Establishments has grown steadily from year to year ever since 1858, but the increase has been very marked during the years 1875 and 1876. The whole growth since 1858 has been 76 per cent.—the growth of the general population for the same period being about 16 per cent.

In our last Report we pointed out that "it does not follow from these facts that there is any greater production of insanity in the country. It is possible that they only express what might be looked for as the result (1) of the increased facilities of obtaining gratuitous treatment and maintenance in asylums; (2) of the diminished dislike to resort to the treatment of insane persons in asylums; (3) of the increased readiness to adopt the more costly forms of treatment, in consequence (*a*) of the greater wealth of the country, which affects the admissions both of private and pauper patients, and (*b*) of the relief to local taxation from imperial sources, which affects only the admissions of paupers; and (4) of the altered medical and public opinion as to what constitutes lunacy, especially as to what constitutes that degree or kind of lunacy which can be certified as rendering the subject of it a fit and proper person to be placed under care and treatment in an asylum."

It is possible that the large increase of the number of pauper patients admitted in 1875 and 1876 may be, in some measure, due to the grant from Government towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics. It is almost certain, indeed, that the relieving of local taxation, in such a matter as the cost of lunacy, will have a tendency to lead parochial authorities to include among lunatics persons who would not be so included if the whole burden of their maintenance fell directly and exclusively on the ratepayers of the parish. It would not be safe, however, as yet to attribute the unusual increase of the number of pauper lunatics which has taken place during the last two years to the operation of the grant, though during that period we have had occasion, in a considerable number of cases, to inquire into the necessity for placing persons on the roll of lunatics, whose unsoundness of mind appeared to be slight, and who had previously been treated as ordinary paupers. If further experience should show that this relief of local taxation is leading to an unnecessary and undesirable increase of the number of pauper lunatics, Government may eventually require either to adopt some measure for determining those who ought, in their own interests or

Patients in Establishments.

in the interests of the community, to be treated as insane, or to devise some scheme by which the local burdens could be relieved without encouraging an increase of the number of pauper lunatics.

Admissions by Transfer.

Of every hundred patients sent to Establishments, on an average of the ten years 1867-76, 23 were private and 77 pauper. There seems, however, to be a greater tendency towards an increase among pauper than among private patients. We find, for instance, that in the five years 1867-71, 2191 private patients were admitted, against 6757 pauper patients; whereas in the five years 1872-76 the corresponding numbers were 2292 and 8249.

Admissions by Transfer.

The transfers of patients from one Establishment to another during 1876 are shown in Table VIII.

TABLE VIII.

Removed from	To Royal and District Asylums				To Private Asylums				To Parochial Asylums		To Lunatic Wards in Poorhouses		Total Transfers.	
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Paupers.		Paupers.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Private.	Pauper.
Royal and District Asylums,.....	13	4	39	35	1	...	...	...	21	77	52	44	18	268
Private Asylums,	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	1
Parochial Asylums,	...	...	34	21	...	...	...	...	89	125	...	1	...	270
Lunatic Wards in Poorhouses,.....	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	16
TOTALS,	17	8	74	70	1	1	...	...	110	203	53	45	27	555

Of these transfers, 129 were authorised by Sheriffs, and 453 by the Board.

Transferences from one Establishment to another are not included in the admissions of Table VII.

Admission of Voluntary Patients.

Admissions of Voluntary Patients.

The number of voluntary patients admitted into asylums in 1876 was 45. The corresponding numbers in 1874 and 1875 were respectively 43 and 50. Their whole number at present in the asylums of Scotland is 37.

Voluntary patients are not registered as lunatics—their names and other particulars regarding them being entered in a special Register.

The following statement shows the number of voluntary patients, distinguishing sex, who were admitted into and discharged from all the asylums of Scotland taken together, for each of the fifteen years

Patients in Establishments.

from 1862 to 1876 inclusive. It also shows the number of such patients remaining at the end of each year, and the whole number received since 1862.

Admissions of Voluntary Patients.

YEARS.	Number of Sanctions issued and acted on.			Number of Voluntary Patients discharged.			Number of Voluntary Patients remaining at the end of each year.		
	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
1862	1	1	2	..	...	...	1	1	2
1863	2	3	5	2	3	5	1	1	2
1864	9	3	12	6	3	9	4	1	5
1865	7	1	8	4	2	6	7	...	7
1866	13	4	17	12	1	13	8	3	11
1867	13	2	15	14	2	16	7	3	10
1868	18	9	27	16	4	20	9	8	17
1869	24	9	33	23	9	32	10	8	18
1870	29	12	41	25	8	33	14	12	26
1871	26	15	41	26	19	45	14	8	22
1872	19	16	35	23	11	34	10	13	23
1873	24	20	44	12	19	31	22	14	36
1874	24	19	43	27	19	46	19	14	33
1875	32	18	50	33	21	54	18	11	29
1876	24	21	45	20	17	37	22	15	37
TOTALS,	265	153	418	243	138	381			

Before 1862 no provision existed in the Scotch Lunacy Law for the admission of voluntary patients into asylums. In that year, however, a clause was introduced into *An Act to make further provision respecting Lunacy in Scotland* (25 and 26 Vict. cap. 54, clause 6), which authorised the reception of voluntary patients, but only after a procedure which, besides being cumbrous, involved much publicity and trouble. The order of the Sheriff was made necessary, and this could only be granted after the person desiring to be received into an asylum as a voluntary inmate had made a declaration to that effect before the Sheriff, and had produced (1) a certificate by a medical person that treatment in an asylum would be beneficial to his case, and (2) the written consent of the superintendent of the asylum to receive him. The Act required further, that the medical officer should, within three days after the admission of a voluntary inmate, transmit both to the Sheriff and to the Board a statement of all the circumstances connected with the patient's reception, together with an opinion as to his mental state, and as to the expediency of the step which had been taken. Still further:—During the whole period of the patient's stay in the asylum, it was necessary that a similar report should be forwarded both to the Sheriff and to the Board once a month.

Few persons were willing to submit to these requirements of the law. In only twenty-seven instances was advantage taken of the provisions of the clause in question, during the four years it remained in force.

Patients in Establishments.

Admissions of Voluntary Patients.

In 1866 it was repealed, and clause 15 of the Lunacy Amendment Act (29 and 30 Vict. cap. 51) took its place. Under the provisions of this clause, and with the view of rendering it easy to obtain asylum treatment in a case in which the mental malady was not sufficiently declared to warrant regular certificates of lunacy, but where the person affected was nevertheless desirous of submitting himself to treatment, the superintendent of an asylum was authorised, with the previous assent of one of the Commissioners in Lunacy, granted on a simple written application by the patient himself, to receive such patient as a voluntary inmate of the asylum. The clause further provided that any person so received into an asylum could not be detained in it for more than three days after having given notice of his intention or desire to leave it, unless symptoms of insanity had presented themselves, and the Sheriff's order had been obtained, on medical certificates of lunacy, according to the usual procedure; but in no such case could either of the medical certificates be granted by any medical man connected with the asylum, or having any immediate or pecuniary interest in its affairs.

This simplified provision for the admission of voluntary patients led to a considerable increase of the number of persons who placed themselves voluntarily in asylums. From 1866 to 1876, 391 persons were received into asylums as voluntary patients with the sanction of the Board—50 of these being so received during the year 1875. The average yearly number of voluntary admissions sanctioned by the Board was 9 during the five years 1862-66, 31 during the five years 1867-71, and 43 during the five years 1872-76.

We have already explained the cause of the small number of admissions during the five years 1862-66, and of the sudden increase during the next quinquennial period. The further increase during the third period of five years is the expression of a growing tendency to take advantage of the provisions of the Act of 1866.

The number of women who place themselves voluntarily under treatment in asylums is much less than the number of men. Out of a total of 418, there are 265 men and 153 women.

Though 418 sanctions have been issued by the Board during the fifteen years 1862-76, it does not follow that 418 different persons have been admitted into asylums as voluntary patients during these years. An examination of our register shows that this number is greatly reduced by the frequent readmission of patients. The name of one patient, for instance, appears nine times in the register, of another eight times, and of another seven times.

Either in consequence of the views of certain superintendents, or to some extent, perhaps, in consequence of the situation of certain asylums, it is found that voluntary patients are distributed very unequally over the different asylums of the country. This is shown in the statement which follows:—

Patients in Establishments.

Admissions of Voluntary Patients.

NAME OF ASYLUM.	Number of Voluntary Patients received each Year into the different Asylums of Scotland.															Total number received during the 15 years.	No. remaining at 31st Dec. 1876.
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.		
Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Argyll District Asylum,	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1
Ayr Do.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	2	1	5	...
Dumfries Royal Asylum,	2	2	5	3	4	4	7	8	7	3	9	25	20	13	20	132	21
Dundee Do.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Edinburgh Do.,	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	2	6	1	1	6	4	28	2
Fife District Asylum,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Glasgow Royal Asylum,	...	...	4	3	6	8	4	3	5	5	3	1	2	2	4	50	1
Haddington District Asylum,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
Midlothian District Asylum,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
Montrose Royal Asylum,	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	9	1
Perth Do.,	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Perth District Asylum,	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Roxburgh Do.,	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1
Bothwell House,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	5	...
Garngad,	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	6	9	6	1	...	...	...	...	27	...
Gilmour,	...	...	...	1	2	1	3	5	3	2	1	2	...	...	...	20	...
Hallcross House,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	6	...
Middlefield,	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Melville House,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	4	3	12	2
Mollendo House,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Newbigging,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	1	2	...	...	13	...
Saughtonhall,	...	1	...	...	1	1	5	4	8	5	2	7	7	8	4	53	2
Westermains,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	7	3	3	6	3	1	31	2
Whitehouse,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	7	2
Govan Parochial Asylum,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
TOTALS,	2	5	12	8	17	15	27	33	41	41	35	44	43	50	45	418	37

Patients in Establishments.

Admissions of Voluntary Patients.

It appears from this statement that no voluntary patient has ever been received into the District Asylums of Inverness, Stirling, Banff, and Elgin. On the other hand, no fewer than 132, or 31·6 per cent. of the whole number admitted into all the asylums of Scotland, were received into the Dumfries Royal Asylum. If we take the public asylums of Dumfries, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, and the private asylums of Saughton Hall, Whitehouse, Gilmer House, Garngad, Westermains, Newbigging, and Melville House together, we find that 373 patients out of 418—the whole number of voluntary patients admitted into asylums during the 15 years—were received into these ten establishments, leaving only 45 to be received into all the other institutions of the country.

It is within our knowledge that the persons admitted voluntarily into asylums are almost all persons in easy if not in affluent circumstances. It has only happened in two or three instances that they were paupers, and scarcely in a larger number of instances that they were persons unable to pay more than the pauper rate of board.

The great majority of voluntary patients are persons who place themselves under treatment in consequence of a habit of indulging to excess in the use of alcoholic stimulants; but there are not a few who do so in consequence of labouring under mental depression. Occasionally it happens that a person whose application for admission into an asylum as a voluntary patient has been sanctioned, is subsequently found, in consequence of mental infirmity or disorder, to be scarcely capable of understanding the nature of his action in the matter. Such a person is either discharged, or, after being duly certified to be a lunatic and to be a fit and proper subject for care and treatment in an asylum, remains there under an order of the Sheriff. Sometimes this step is taken at our instance, but it is generally taken at the instance of the medical superintendent of the asylum without interference on the part of the Board. It appears that at least 35 of the whole number of voluntary patients since 1862 were thus certificated and retained as ordinary lunatics under the order of the Sheriff.

It happens also from time to time that a patient, admitted in the ordinary way into an asylum, is discharged as improved or recovered, but remains in the asylum as a voluntary inmate; and in some instances this arrangement has appeared to us to be productive of benefit to the patient, his improvement being more completely established when all discontent at compulsory detention has been removed.

All voluntary patients are produced to us at our visits to asylums, and care is then taken that they rightly understand their position. Beyond this, however, our inquiries regarding them do not necessarily go, though it frequently happens that the history and condition of voluntary patients become fully known to us.

Patients in Establishments.

Admissions of Voluntary Patients.

As regards the results of treatment in the case of voluntary patients, we possess very imperfect information. We are not able to say that in the case of any so-called dipsomaniac or habitual drunkard a cure has been effected. So far indeed as our information goes, no such good result has in any case been attained. Perhaps this may be due to the very brief stay which the great majority of them make. The shortness of the average stay in asylums of those persons who enter them voluntarily is shown in the two following Statements, which give the duration of residence of all those who have been discharged during the 15 years, and the duration of residence of those who remain at the end of 1876.

Duration of Residence of Voluntary Patients discharged from Asylums during the fifteen years 1862-76.

Under 1 Month.	Under 2 Months.	Under 3 Months.	Under 4 Months.	Under 5 Months.	Under 6 Months.	Under 7 Months.	Under 8 Months.	Under 9 Months.	Under 10 Months.	Under 11 Months.	Under 1 Year.
103	55	51	40	24	20	21	10	3	6	2	9

Under 1¼ Years.	Under 1½ Years.	Under 1¾ Years.	Under 2 Years.	Under 2½ Years.	Under 3 Years.	Under 3½ Years.	Under 4 Years.	Under 4½ Years.	Under 5 Years.	Under 6 Years.	Under 7 Years.	Under 8 Years.	Under 9 Years.	Under 10 Years.
13	8	4	2	4	1	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	1

Duration of Residence of Voluntary Patients remaining in Asylums at 31st December 1876.

Under 1 Month.	Under 2 Months.	Under 3 Months.	Under 4 Months.	Under 5 Months.	Under 6 Months.	Under 7 Months.	Under 8 Months.	Under 9 Months.	Under 10 Months.	Under 11 Months.	Under 12 Months.
4	2	1	3	1	1	4	2	2	.	3	.

Under 1¼ Years.	Under 1½ Years.	Under 1¾ Years.	Under 2 Years.	Under 2½ Years.	Under 3 Years.	Under 3½ Years.	Under 4 Years.	Under 4½ Years.	Under 5 Years.	Under 6 Years.	Under 7 Years.	Under 8 Years.	Under 9 Years.	Under 10 Years.	Under 11 Years.
2	.	.	1	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	1

It appears from the first of these Statements that of those discharged 103, or 27·0 per cent., left the asylum after being in it for less than one month, and 209, or 54·9 per cent., after being in it for less than three months. Even of the 37 persons, who are found as voluntary patients in the different asylums at the end of 1876, no fewer than 7, or 18·9 per cent., have been there for less than three

months, though the number remaining at the end of 1876 includes all those persons who appear to have voluntarily chosen asylums as their home, and who are neither addicted to drink nor clearly of unsound mind. Patients in Establishments.

2. DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.

Table IX. shows the whole number of removals from Establishments in each of the ten years 1867-76. Discharges.

TABLE IX.*

YEARS.	Removals recovered.		Removals not recovered, excluding transfers.		Removals by Death.		Total Removals.		
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.
1867	191	513	128	134	84	419	403	1,066	1,469
1868	169	584	127	142	103	349	399	1,075	1,474
1869	197	596	124	194	75	453	396	1,243	1,639
1870	196	646	117	173	92	449	405	1,268	1,673
1871	172	638	152	225	91	448	415	1,311	1,726
1872	162	714	116	251	88	426	366	1,391	1,757
1873	176	813	137	271	96	471	409	1,555	1,964
1874	186	754	140	228	85	429	411	1,411	1,822
1875	198	776	160	237	103	458	461	1,471	1,932
1876	189	903	152	237	124	461	465	1,601	2,066
TOTALS,	1,836	6,937	1,353	2,092	941	4,363	4,130	13,392	17,522

From this Table it appears that the whole number of Discharges during the ten years 1867-76 was 17,522. During the same period the whole number of admissions was 19,489. The admissions were thus in excess of the discharges by 1967. Of this excess, private patients contributed 353 and pauper patients 1614.

Table VIII. of Appendix D. shows the discharges of the recovered, the unrecovered, and the dead during each of the ten years 1867-76, for each class of establishments, and the proportion of recoveries per cent. of admissions; and of deaths and admissions per cent. of the numbers resident.

Discharges of the Recovered.

Of 100 patients discharged recovered during the ten years 1867 to 1876, 21 were private and 79 pauper. The ratio of recoveries, therefore, among private and pauper patients is in tolerably close accordance with the ratio of admissions. Discharges of the Recovered.

The average rate of recovery continues to be highest in parochial asylums. This is probably explained by the fact that the patients received into these institutions comprise a greater proportion of persons labouring under the ephemeral forms of insanity than is found among those received into public and private asylums.

* Training Schools for Imbeciles and the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are not dealt with in this Table.

Patients in Establishments.

Discharges of the Unrecovered.

Discharges of the Unrecovered.

The discharges of the unrecovered are much more frequent among private than among pauper patients. Thus, though the admissions of private to pauper patients are as 23 to 77, the discharges of the unrecovered are as 40 to 60. It is due chiefly to this difference that pauper patients accumulate in establishments at a greater rate than private patients.

The following tabular statement shows the different forms of procedure under which the discharge of unrecovered patients took place during the year 1876:—

Mode of Discharge.	No. of Patients Removed Unrecovered from Asylums for 1875.		
	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
By Friends,	127	...	127
„ Minute of Parochial Board { Removed from Poor Roll,	...	108	142
„ Minute of Parochial Board { Remaining on Poor Roll as Patients in private dwellings,	...	34	
„ Remaining with Guardians after expiry of Probationary Period,	7	29	36
„ Expiry of Emergency Certificate,	1	11	12
„ Escape,	5	19	24
„ Warrant of Sheriff, and sent to England or Ireland,	8	31	39
„ Warrant of Sheriff, in Criminal and Fiscal Cases,	2	1	3
„ Non-Renewal of Annual Certificate,	...	...	...
„ Expiry of Sheriff's Order in Criminal Cases,	2	...	2
„ Transference to Training Schools for Imbeciles,	...	4	4
Totals,	152	237	389

Deaths.

Deaths.

It is not easy to explain satisfactorily the varying death-rate in different establishments. The causes are probably numerous and complicated. Their operation is often difficult of proof, and they are frequently of a character which places them almost, if not entirely, beyond control. So long as the differences are not large a varying rate of mortality in different establishments is a thing which may be looked for, and which may exist without implying either that the conditions in which the patients are placed where the death-rate is low are specially favourable, or that they are specially unfavourable where the death-rate is high. If, for instance, the movement of the population of any asylum is great,—that is, if the number of patients admitted into any asylum is large in proportion to the mean number of patients resident,—then we shall almost certainly have a high rate of mortality. In this way we can account to a large extent for the steadily high death-rate in parochial asylums, and the steadily low death-rate in the lunatic wards of poorhouses. In like manner the mortality is unavoidably influenced by the condition of the patients on admission, the prevalence among them of certain forms of mental disease, and the character of the population from which they are drawn.

The mortality of private patients when compared with that of paupers is found to be somewhat lower. It is possible that this may, to some extent, depend on the higher proportion in which

private patients are removed from asylums as unrecovered, but it probably depends also on the generally favourable character of the conditions which surround them. The difference between the death-rate of private and pauper patients is shown in the following statement, which contains an analysis of the returns for the nineteen years 1858-76 of those establishments which receive both private and pauper patients. Patients in Establishments. — Deaths.

Institutions.	Average Mortality on Number resident in the Nineteen Years 1858-1876.			
	Private.		Pauper.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum . .	6·0	5·5	7·8	4·7
Dumfries ,, ,, . .	7·2	6·0	7·0	7·4
Dundee ,, ,, . .	6·2	4·7	8·2	5·2
Edinburgh ,, ,, . .	11·3	7·8	11·9	8·2
Glasgow ,, ,, . .	8·6	6·8	11·0	12·5
Montrose ,, ,, . .	9·8	8·2	9·2	8·9
Perth* ,, ,, . .	5·7	6·0	7·9	4·9
Average,	8·2	6·7	9·7	8·2

The Tables of Appendix D. show for 1876 the months in which the deaths took place, the ages of those who died, the length of their residence in asylums, and the causes of death.

In Appendix H we publish two Tables showing the ages of all patients resident in establishments at 1st January 1877. In Appendix G of our Twelfth Report we published two similar Tables, showing the ages on admission of all the patients resident on 1st January 1870, and the ages of those resident at that date.

Discharges on Probation.

At 1st January 1876, 50 patients were absent from asylums on probation. Of these, 26 have been finally discharged as recovered, 6 have been sent back, 17 remain under the care of friends, and 1 died. In the course of 1876, 120 patients were discharged on trial. Of these 28 have been finally discharged as recovered, 1 died, 19 remain under the care of friends, 23 have been returned to asylums, and 49 are still on probation. Discharges on Probation.

The total number of probationary discharges, since their authorisation in 1862 to the close of 1876, has been 1805, namely:—

In 1862 and 1863,	109	In 1870, . .	148
,, 1864, . .	73	,, 1871, . .	185
,, 1865, . .	103	,, 1872, . .	181
,, 1866, . .	102	,, 1873, . .	145
,, 1867, . .	112	,, 1874, . .	118
,, 1868, . .	137	,, 1875, . .	123
,, 1869, . .	149	,, 1876, .	120

* The mortality of pauper patients in the Perth Royal Asylum is on an average of seven years only. The institution now receives only private patients.

Patients in Establishments.

Discharges on Probation.

Of the total number (1805) of patients discharged on probation since 1862, 297 were replaced in the asylums from which they had been removed before the expiry of the period of probation.

The numbers discharged on probation from the different asylums in 1876 are shown in the following statement:—

PROBATION CASES IN 1876.

Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	4	Brought forward,	113
Argyll District do.,	...	Abbey Parochial Asylum,	...
Ayr do. do.,	14	Barony do. do., Woodilee,	...
Banff do. do.,	3	Burgh (Riccartsbar), do., Riccartsbar,	2
Dumfries Royal do.,	22	Glasgow Parochial do.,	...
Dundee do. do.,	1	Govan do. do.,	...
Edinburgh do., do.,	17	Greenock do. do.,	...
Elgin District do.,	1	Aberdeen Poorhouse,	...
Fife do. do.,	2	Buchan do.,	1
Glasgow Royal do.,	1	Cunningham do.,	2
Haddington District do.,	2	Dumbarton do.,	...
Inverness do. do.,	9	Dundee do.,	...
Midlothian do. do.,	5	Edinburgh do.,	...
Montrose Royal do.,	...	Hamilton do.,	2
Perth do. do.,	...	Inveresk do.,	...
Perth District do.,	...	Kincardine do.,	...
Roxburgh do. do.,	16	Leith, South do.,	...
Stirling do. do.,	9	Liff and Benvie do.,	...
Bothwell Private Asylum,	...	Linlithgow do.,	...
Melville do. do.,	...	Old Machar do.,	...
Saughtonhall do. do.,	3	Perth do.,	...
Westermains do. do.,	...	Wigtown do.,	...
Whitehouse Private Asylum,	4		
Carry forward,	113	Total,	120

The differences which this statement shows in the number of probationary discharges from different establishments are probably due in a great measure to the views which the different superintendents take as to the value of this mode of testing the recovery of patients, or their fitness for residence out of asylums.

3. PROGRESSIVE HISTORY OF PATIENTS PLACED IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Progressive History of Patients placed in Establishments.

In the following Table, which is the seventh of a series, we continue to trace the history of those patients who were admitted into asylums in Scotland in 1868, and who had not previously been in Scotch asylums, unless they were so before the 1st January 1858, when our Registers were instituted.

Table X.

Patients in Establishments.

Progressive History of Patients placed in Establishments.

Year.	New Cases Admitted.	Progressive History of Patients first Admitted into Asylums in 1868.							
		Re-admitted during Year.				Removed Recovered.	Removed Unrecovered.	Died.	Remaining at 31st December of each year.
		Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Total Number of Re-admissions.				
1868	1,319	38	...	...	38	305	97	107	848
1869	...	73	5	...	83	209	70	94	558
1870	...	40	...	...	40	51	23	60	464
1871	...	36	3	...	42	38	25	48	395
1872	...	35	2	...	39	26	13	28	367
1873	...	24	1	...	26	23	15	25	330
1874	...	19	2	...	23	15	11	13	314
1875	...	19	1	...	21	16	9	13	297
1876	...	17	1	...	19	13	4	9	290

This Table shows (1) that a large proportion of recoveries takes place among patients within the first two years after their admission; (2) that a great and sudden diminution in the number of recoveries takes place in the third year; and (3) that the death-rate among the inmates of asylums diminishes with length of residence.

4. ESCAPES.

Escapes.

Table X. of Appendix D. shows the number of escapes intimated to us from each asylum in each of the six years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1876.

It appears from this Table that the escapes have risen from 257 in 1875 to 272 in 1876, an increase, however, which is scarcely greater than is represented by the increased population of asylums.

Of the 272 escapes in 1876, 158 were brought back within 24 hours, 62 within a week, and 23 after a week. Twenty-nine were not brought back during the currency of the Sheriff's order or the Certificate of Emergency. Two of these last were removed from the asylum registers as recovered, and 26 as improved; one committed suicide.

5. CHANGES AMONG ATTENDANTS.

Changes among Attendants.

The changes among attendants during 1876 have been less numerous than in 1875. The whole number of changes was 467 as against 555 in 1875, 447 in 1874, and 445 in 1873, and 410 in 1872.

Table XI. of Appendix D. shows the number of changes which took place in each establishment in 1876, tabulated according to the cause of the change. It appears from this Table that 14 attendants were dismissed for ill-treating patients, 22 for drunkenness, 2 for dishonesty, 4 for sexual immoralities, 17 for insubordina-

Patients in Establishments.

tion or disobedience to the rules, and 36 for an incompetent or careless performance of their duties.

Changes among Attendants.

These facts in all their details are of a more favourable character than were the corresponding facts for 1875, but they nevertheless show that there is a difficulty in procuring suitable persons to act as attendants, and that many persons of doubtful character and qualifications are engaged to act in that capacity.

We have repeatedly shown how important it is to patients that they should be under the care of good attendants, and it seems to us that the only way of obtaining the services of those who possess the necessary qualifications—trustworthiness, respectability, kindness of disposition, common sense, and good health—is by giving a remuneration at least equal to that which such qualities would command in other occupations. In order to retain the services of those who show special fitness, and to whom the duties are not distasteful, nothing perhaps would have greater effect than the certainty of a retiring allowance after a fixed period of faithful service. To some extent satisfactory results have followed the providing of houses for the families of married attendants on the Asylum grounds.

With the view of eliminating from the rank of attendants all persons discharged from asylums for any grave fault, we require that all engagements and discharges shall be reported to us, and when we find that a person is engaged as an attendant who has been previously dismissed from the service of an asylum for a grave fault, we give notice of the fact to the superintendent.

6. ACCIDENTS.

Accidents.

The following statement shows the accidents of all kinds which have been reported to us as having taken place in establishments during 1876. We have reason to believe that no accident occurs in any asylum which is not faithfully and carefully reported to us.

The whole number of accidents reported to us was 117. Of these 13 ended fatally—in 8 instances the injuries being self-inflicted with a suicidal purpose. One of the 13 patients who sustained accidents which had this serious termination, was suffocated at table in consequence of a piece of beef sticking in his throat, and another, who had broken his parole, was injured by a fall from the roof of an outhouse when attempting to enter the asylum grounds after the gates were shut. In 29 instances the accidents involved fractured bones or dislocated joints. In the majority of these the injuries resulted from falls in the cases of epileptics or of patients who were feeble, but some of them occurred during struggles with attendants or were the result of assaults made by fellow-patients. In one case a fractured bone was the result of rough usage on the part of an attendant. The 75 accidents which remain were of a less serious character, many of them being altogether slight. They are described as flesh-wounds, scalp-wounds, abrasions, bruises, burns, and scalds. A considerable number of them occurred in the cases of epileptics, some were self-inflicted, and several were caused by patients assaulting each other.

We have no information which would enable us to say whether accidents in Scotch asylums are more or less frequent than they are in the asylums of other countries, but the statements now made show that great difficulties and responsibilities attend the management of asylums, and that patients are not entirely secured from risk of accident and injury when they are placed in asylums. Patients in Establishments. — Accidents.

In every case of death by accident, of sudden or unexpected death, or of death under circumstances of apparent or alleged suspicion, occurring in an asylum, the Superintendent gives intimation not only to the Board, but to the Procurator-Fiscal of the county in which the asylum is situated, who makes such inquiry as he may deem necessary.

7. THE RESULTS OF TREATMENT IN AND THE CONDITION OF THE DIFFERENT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Establishments for the insane in Scotland arrange themselves into the following groups:—(a.) Royal and District Asylums, (b.) Parochial Asylums, (c.) Private Asylums, (d.) Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, (e.) Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and (f.) the Department for Criminal or State Patients in the General Prison. Results of Treatment.

In discussing the results of treatment, and noticing the condition of individual establishments, it will be convenient to observe this grouping.

The more prominent features of the Reports by the Commissioners (see Appendix E) on the different establishments are as follows:—

1. Frequent reference is made in them to overcrowding, and to the necessity for an extension of the buildings. A considerable enlargement of the Aberdeen Royal Asylum is in progress; the overcrowding of the Ayr Asylum has been relieved for the time by converting into accommodation for patients what was designed for other purposes; the same thing has been done in the Haddington Asylum; the Banff Asylum was so full, as to render it necessary to remove some of the private patients; a fear is expressed lest further additions to the Southern Counties Asylum may soon be needed; the Dundee Royal Asylum is about to be replaced by one of much larger size; great structural changes and extensions are taking place in the Edinburgh Royal Asylum; to the Glasgow Royal Asylum new buildings are being added at considerable cost, less, however, to increase its accommodation than to remove serious defects in the existing accommodation; the Inverness Asylum is undergoing an extension, but it is feared that even with this addition it will not long be able to meet the demands for admission; in the Royal Asylum at Montrose the growth of the population has rendered it necessary to provide a general dining hall and improved laundry arrangements, and all these buildings are to be proceeded with when the new agreement with the District Board

Patients in Establishments.

Results of Treatment.

of Forfar is completed; an important and considerable extension of the Perthshire District Asylum is approaching completion; the Stirling District Asylum, it is believed, must ere long be enlarged, all efforts to keep down the growth of the population having failed; the Abbey Parochial Asylum is about to be considerably enlarged, and already a portion of the ordinary poorhouse is used for the accommodation of lunatics; in like manner, some wards of the ordinary poorhouse have been added to the Govan Parochial Asylum; the new Parochial Asylum at Riccartsbar has been opened and is already full; the Greenock Parochial Asylum is to be replaced by one of much greater size, and considerable progress has already been made with the buildings; the new wards of the Aberdeen and Dumbarton Poorhouses are now in occupation; an application has been made to the Board to sanction an extension of the Lunatic Wards of the Buchan Combination Poorhouse; in the Edinburgh Poorhouse new wards for male patients have been licensed and are already full; a proposal to convert the Lunatic Wards of the Hamilton Poorhouse into a Parochial Asylum, involving entirely new buildings, has been submitted to the Board, but in the meantime the intention has been departed from; the Larbert Institution for imbecile children has been greatly enlarged; the Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth only suffices for its purpose by the withdrawal of such persons as may be conditionally discharged. These changes are the outcome of that progressive increase in the number of registered lunatics to which attention has been often drawn.

2. The Reports frequently allude to the disuse of walled airing-courts. In a considerable number of the Scotch asylums the disuse of these courts is complete. In several of them the walls have been pulled down; while in others, which have been recently built, no walls have ever been erected. This disuse of walled airing-courts may be described as the position of the Haddington, Argyll, Inverness, Perth, and Midlothian District Asylums, of the Edinburgh Royal Asylum, and of the Woodilee, Riccartsbar, and Abbey Parochial Asylums. These Institutions are without walled airing-courts. It is understood that, in the opinion of superintendents, no increased difficulty of management has resulted from this change, which is generally regarded as having added to the contentment and well-being of the patients. Perhaps, however, the anxieties of management are somewhat increased by it. In some asylums, such as those of Fife and Montrose, the airing-courts, though the walls still stand, are in complete disuse, and are constantly open. It is probable that nowhere in Scotland would walled airing-courts now form a part of the plan of a new asylum, so decidedly is experience held to have shown that their disuse is an advantage. So far as we are aware, the feature of asylum construction and management to which we here refer prevails in no other country.

3. The Reports of the Commissioners show that in a large number of our asylums the doors are being furnished with locks

having ordinary handles. The constant and offensive use of a key in opening the doors is thus avoided, and *pro tanto* the sense of imprisonment is done away with. In several asylums, notably in the District Asylums of Fife and Kinross, and of Midlothian and Peebles, the doors—like those of an ordinary dwelling—are always unlocked, so that a large proportion of the patients may enter and leave the asylum at will, or may pass freely from one part of the asylum to another. Patients in Establishments.

4. It follows almost necessarily, from such changes as have been noticed, that an increased number of patients must be on parole, and that restrictions on personal freedom must in various directions be withdrawn. To these matters frequent reference is made in the Reports.

5. The only other general point, to which reference appears necessary, is the frequent allusion in the Reports to the extended employment of the male patients in useful and profitable out-door occupations, chiefly of an agricultural character, and to the necessity which follows for the acquisition of more land, and the formation of farms in connection with asylums. The possession of a considerable extent of land is being more and more clearly recognised as an important adjunct to an asylum. This is found to be beneficial not only to those patients who actually work it, but also to those who are otherwise employed or are incapable of employment, —a consequence of the fulness of the milk, vegetable, and meat supplies which it occasions, and of the means of extended out-door exercise which it affords.

(a.) *Royal and District Asylums.*

The average number of patients resident, and the results of treatment in each of the Royal and District Asylums, for 1876, are shown in Table XI. Royal and District Asylums.

Table XI.

Royal and District Asylums.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum, Private patients,	89·0	77·5	26	42	9	11	10	15	8	2	34·6	26·2	9·0	2·6
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum, Pauper do.,	120·5	193·0	41	58	24	32	12	20	7	7	58·5	55·2	5·8	3·6
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum, Total,	209·5	270·5	67	100	33	43	22	35	15	9	49·3	43·0	7·2	3·3
2. Argyll District Asylum,	127·0	138·0	53	61	14	17	18	37	11	9	26·4	27·9	8·7	6·5
3. Ayr District Asylum,	104·5	142·0	49	53	21	24	12	10	7	10	42·9	45·3	6·7	7·0
4. Banff District Asylum,	48·0	54·5	13	18	7	8	4	3	2	4	53·8	44·4	4·2	7·3
5. Dumfries Royal Asylum, Private patients,	111·5	84·0	41	25	9	10	12	3	7	6	22·0	40·0	6·3	7·1
5. Dumfries Royal Asylum, Pauper do.,	143·0	132·0	26	38	13	20	.	6	9	10	50·0	52·6	6·3	7·6
5. Dumfries Royal Asylum, Total,	254·5	216·0	67	63	22	30	12	9	16	16	32·8	47·6	6·3	7·4
6. Dundee Royal Asylum, Private patients,	27·5	28·5	5	9	2	3	2	3	2	2	40·0	33·3	7·3	7·0
6. Dundee Royal Asylum, Pauper do.,	84·0	82·5	35	48	10	24	12	16	9	3	28·6	50·0	10·7	3·6
6. Dundee Royal Asylum, Total,	111·5	111·0	40	57	12	27	14	19	11	5	30·0	47·4	9·9	4·5
7. Edinburgh Royal Asylum, Private patients,	112·5	120·5	63	56	19	21	15	11	15	18	30·2	37·5	13·3	14·9
7. Edinburgh Royal Asylum, Pauper do.,	223·5	266·5	117	120	61	57	48	24	24	25	52·1	47·5	10·7	9·4
7. Edinburgh Royal Asylum, Total,	336·0	387·0	180	176	80	78	63	35	39	43	44·4	44·3	11·6	11·1
8. Elgin District Asylum,	37·0	35·0	18	18	9	8	9	2	2	4	50·0	44·4	5·4	11·4
9. Fife and Kinross District Asylum,	119·0	151·0	34	33	13	25	6	9	7	5	38·2	75·8	5·9	3·3
10. Glasgow Royal Asylum, Private patients,	90·0	90·5	37	48	11	13	19	13	12	10	29·7	27·1	13·3	11·0
10. Glasgow Royal Asylum, Pauper do.,	225·0	142·5	78	63	34	26	26	64	23	7	43·6	41·3	10·2	4·9
10. Glasgow Royal Asylum, Total,	315·0	233·0	115	111	45	39	45	77	35	17	39·1	35·1	11·1	7·3
11. Haddington District Asylum,	33·5	50·0	12	13	5	6	6	3	7	7	41·7	46·2	20·9	14·0
12. Inverness District Asylum,	175·0	164·5	31	44	14	22	9	9	13	16	45·2	50·0	7·4	9·7
13. Midlothian District Asylum,	98·5	85·5	41	31	9	9	7	4	8	12	22·0	29·0	8·1	14·0
14. Montrose Royal Asylum, Private patients,	30·5	46·0	9	14	.	7	4	6	4	5	0·0	50·0	13·1	10·9
14. Montrose Royal Asylum, Pauper do.,	159·5	197·5	43	40	16	33	4	10	12	23	37·2	82·5	7·5	11·6
14. Montrose Royal Asylum, Total,	190·0	243·5	52	54	16	40	8	16	16	28	30·8	74·1	8·4	11·5
15. Perth Royal Asylum,	36·5	34·5	10	7	2	5	.	4	3	3	20·0	71·4	8·2	8·7
16. Perth District Asylum,	94·0	137·0	19	49	8	16	6	5	4	6	42·1	32·7	4·3	4·4
17. Roxburgh District Asylum,	96·5	99·5	20	24	7	8	8	14	6	5	35·0	33·3	6·2	5·0
18. Stirling District Asylum,	115·5	143·0	46	63	16	29	23	14	8	16	34·8	46·0	6·9	11·2
General Results,	2501·5	2695·5	867	975	333	434	272	305	210	215	38·4	44·5	8·4	8·0

Patients in Establishments.

The following remarks on the condition of the Royal and District Asylums are founded on the entries which were made in the Patients' Books of the different Asylums, by the Medical Commissioners, and which are given at length in Appendix E.

Royal and District Asylums.

Aberdeen Royal Asylum at Aberdeen.

A considerable extension of the Aberdeen Asylum is now in progress, and it is expected that the new buildings will be ready for occupation in the spring of next year. In the meantime the overcrowded state of the Asylum still exists, and indeed, on the male side, is greater than it has ever been. The desirability of remodelling the furniture of the older portions of the establishment, and of extending the sources of occupation, is again commented on; but the general condition of the Institution is described as satisfactory, and the modern parts of the main building are said to present a comfortable and cheerful appearance. The character of the accommodation provided for private patients at Elmhill is as usual favourably spoken of, and reference is again made to the low mortality and to the constant and close attention which the physician superintendent gives to the duties of his position.

Argyll and Bute District Asylum at Lochgilphead.

The removal of a considerable number of patients from the Argyll and Bute District Asylum to the new Parochial Asylums at Riccartsbar, near Paisley, and at Woodilee, near Lenzie, has relieved the overcrowding, and left vacant accommodation. The appointment of special night attendants is recommended, and it is suggested as worthy of consideration whether it would not be good policy to afford Dr. Cameron the benefit of a medical assistant. From the later of the two entries it appears that the District Board have already given effect to these suggestions. Favourable comments are made regarding the cheerful and comfortable aspect of the wards, the amount of useful and healthful work which the patients perform, the low mortality, the attention given to the amusement of the patients, the disuse of seclusion and all forms of mechanical restraint, and generally to the desire which is shown not only to maintain but to extend the reputation which the Asylum has acquired for careful and enlightened management. Some further changes in the laying out of the grounds near the Asylum are recommended, and an opinion is expressed that it would be well if all patients wore a special night dress instead of the shifts or shirts which are worn during the day.

Ayrshire District Asylum at Gengall, Ayr.

The upper floor of the administration block of the Ayrshire District Asylum has been converted into accommodation for patients. In this way relief has, in the meantime, been afforded to the overcrowding. But it is not thought that this will long suffice to meet the demands for admission, unless the chronic cases, for whose proper care and treatment the appliances of an asylum are unnecessary, can be removed. Considerable additions have been made to the articles of furniture and objects of decoration in the wards, and the house is described as in good order and as present-

Patients in Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

ing an aspect of comfort, but an extension of the papering and painting is recommended. Many of the doors have been supplied with locks having ordinary handles, and it is rarely found necessary to resort to the use of restraint or seclusion. Reference is made to the large proportion of the deaths which is due to phthisis, and to complaints on the part of officers and patients as to the want of vegetables. The state of the Asylum generally, and the condition of the patients, are described as very satisfactory.

Banff District Asylum at Ladybridge, Banff.

The unusual amount of liberty accorded to, and of trust reposed in the patients of the Banff Asylum are again referred to; and, in connection with this, reference is also made to the extent of useful and profitable work which they accomplish, and to their contentment and good health. The wards are described as fully and comfortably furnished, and the objects of decoration as numerous and varied. The attention given to the comfort of the attendants is noticed with approval, and it is remarked that few changes occur among them. The locks of the doors have been changed so as to make them like those of ordinary dwellings, and few doors are ever locked either by day or night. The whole work of the farm is carried on by the patients and attendants, and their occupations are thus of an interesting and constantly varying description. The farm is reported to yield such a profit as to influence the rate of board. The acquisition of thirty additional acres of land is recommended, partly for economical reasons, but also in order to obtain full control over the springs or sources from which the house is supplied with water. The condition of the wards and patients, and the general management of the Asylum, are very favourably noticed.

Dumfries Royal Asylum at Dumfries (Crichton Institution and Southern Counties Asylum.)

The cooking and the serving of the food in the Crichton Institution appear to have undergone some further improvement. The practice of admitting patients on orders granted by the Sheriff on certificates of lunacy by medical men resident in England, is commented on as one which may some day be productive of trouble and inconvenience—the practice being regarded by the legal advisers of the Crown as contrary to the true interpretation of the Statutes. The house was found in good order. Many parts of it presented an appearance of much comfort, but in other parts there was room for improvement. An opinion is expressed that the entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion might be reduced in number, if the doors were furnished with locks having ordinary handles. In the Southern Counties Asylum a considerable increase of the population has taken place. It is pointed out that in various ways the accommodation has been improved, and that the introduction of articles of interest and decoration is steadily going on. The manner of serving the food in this division of the Asylum is still regarded as falling short of what is attained in many other asylums. Industrial occupation continues to be developed. The men are more largely employed in out-door work than formerly, and the financial results of the farm appear to be satisfactory. It is again recommended that the Registers required by the Statutes for

Patients in Establishments.

recording admissions, discharges, and deaths should be better adapted for permanent preservation.

Royal and District Asylums.

Dundee Royal Asylum at Dundee.

The quality and cooking of the food in the Dundee Royal Asylum, and the constancy of the medical supervision exercised over the establishment, are again favourably commented on, and to these things are largely attributed the satisfactory results of treatment. The manner of serving the food on the female side has undergone considerable improvement, and the clothing of the male patients is more satisfactory. The structure, site, and fittings of the present Asylum render it unfit to fulfil its functions in a satisfactory manner, and it is urged that the erection of the new Asylum should be proceeded with as quickly as possible, and that an effort should be made, before the extent of the new buildings is determined, to ascertain and fix, as definitely as possible, the part which the Institution will have to perform in supplying the asylum accommodation of the District. A hope is entertained that the new Asylum will be ready for occupation in about three years, and in these circumstances it is not thought desirable to do more than keep the present buildings in comfortable, habitable condition.

Edinburgh Royal Asylum at Morningside, Edinburgh.

The reports on the Edinburgh Royal Asylum record a considerable increase of the number of patients, both male and female, who are usefully employed. The new wings of the east division are ready for occupation, and the character of the accommodation they afford is very favourably noticed. In consequence of the extensive structural changes which the Asylum has been undergoing, it has been for some time without walled airing-courts, and it is stated that this has neither led to any increase in the number of escapes and accidents, nor has it rendered the management more difficult. On the contrary, the disuse of the airing-courts is believed to have had a beneficial influence on the community, through the increase of extended exercise in the general grounds, and the greater number of those who enjoy liberty on parole. It is proposed to convert some of the airing-courts into open flower-gardens. The important structural changes which are in progress in the west division of the Asylum are described as exceedingly satisfactory; and it is pointed out that, in spite of the confusion which has thus been necessarily caused in an Institution of which all the wards are fully occupied, the general condition of the establishment was very satisfactory. Unusual quiet and contentment prevailed among the patients, and scarcely any complaints were made to the visiting Commissioners. Attention is drawn to the fact that in this Asylum there are not a few unfortunate persons belonging to the educated classes, who are either actually paupers or are unable to pay more than a pauper rate of board, but who nevertheless receive the treatment of private patients, and are thus brought into association with those in their own rank of life. The beneficence of this action is pointed out, and a hope is expressed that the liberality of the charitable public may enable the directors to extend like advantages to a larger number. The medical treatment and management of the patients are described as very careful and efficient, and the future of the establishment is regarded with confidence.

Patients in Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Elgin District Asylum.

The reports on the Elgin Asylum are of a mixed nature. For a long time the supply of water had been insufficient, without any active measures having been taken by the District Board to improve it. At the first visit in June it was found that a large amount of sickness, of a non-fatal character, had lately prevailed among the inmates, and that the rate of mortality, although not recently high, was still over a series of years unfavourable when compared with that of the neighbouring asylum at Banff, which, from its similarity both in size and general character, might be expected to exhibit similar results. The chief causes of this state of matters were considered to be, first, the scarcity of water, which interfered with cleanliness and proper drainage; secondly, a low supply of milk; and thirdly, an unwise effort to economise in the management of the Asylum, by which the appliances of the Institution were not turned fully to account in the treatment of the patients. At the same time, the patients were free from excitement, no entry was found in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, considerable additions had in accordance with previous recommendations been made to the furniture and articles of decoration, and the house was in excellent order. The recommendation to modify the locks of the doors so as to allow the patients more freedom within doors, which had been formerly made but not acted upon, was repeated.*

At the second visit it was found that efficient measures had at last been taken to increase the supply of water. Consequently, bathing, which had been long interrupted, was resumed, and all the water-closets were fully supplied. The milk, however, continued to be deficient in quantity, and beer was largely used in its stead at the morning and evening meals. It was pointed out that the management of the Asylum was not in many respects in accordance with the rules which had been sanctioned for this purpose by the Home Secretary and the Board, and a suggestion was made that the rules should be thoroughly revised and brought more into harmony with the existing practice. Some remarks were at the same time made as to the proper course to be followed in the management of the land. The recommendation as to the modification of the locks of the doors had been adopted, and was reported as in satisfactory operation. The general condition of the house was commended.

Fife and Kinross District Asylum at Springfield, near Cupar-Fife.

The reports on the Fife and Kinross District Asylum show that the disuse of locked doors is increasingly in operation, and that this practice continues to afford satisfactory results. Favourable comments are made on the tranquillity and contentment of the patients, on the small amount of seclusion recorded, and on the extent to which restrictions on individual liberty are relaxed. The rate of mortality had been low, and the general sanitary condition of the patients was satisfactory. The attention given to the bed and body clothing, and to the quality and mode of cooking and serving the food, is noticed with approval. The arrangements for

* This report led to a correspondence which will be found in Appendix F.

heating and ventilating the wards have been carefully considered, and are said to be practically efficient. The furniture is being steadily added to and improved; fresh articles of decoration are being supplied; and painting or papering is being constantly extended in a more ornamental fashion. In these improvements the day-rooms occupied by the more excitable patients have participated, with very beneficial results. The walls of the airing-courts have not been removed, but only because no occasion has presented itself to make use of their materials. A large proportion of the men and women are steadily engaged in occupations which are useful, profitable, and healthful. At the same time, the recreation of the patients receives adequate attention. The case-books are kept in a very minute and complete manner, and to the constant personal supervision of the Superintendent is largely attributed the very satisfactory condition of the establishment.

Patients in Establishments.

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Royal and District Asylums.

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Fife and Kinross District Asylum at Springfield, near Cupar-Fife.

Both of the reports on the Glasgow Royal Asylum testify to the ability with which the Institution is managed. The overcrowding has been reduced by the removal of the patients chargeable to the Barony parish to the new Asylum at Woodilee, but a fear is expressed that the relief thus afforded will be only temporary. Great improvements have been effected in the day-rooms and dormitories of the East House, in which the poorer patients are resident; and they are gradually losing the aspect of rough simplicity that has been so long their characteristic. Considerable progress has been made with the new buildings, which include a general dining hall for pauper patients, but intended to serve also as an amusement room; a dining hall for private patients at low rates of board; a dining hall for attendants; and several single rooms for noisy and excitable patients. The belief is expressed that these changes cannot fail to add greatly to the comfort of the inmates. The number of out-door workers, and the number of patients on parole, are said to have undergone a considerable increase. The accommodation for private patients in the West House is again strongly commended, and a suggestion is made that a country house, capable of receiving about a dozen patients, should be taken on lease or purchased, and that during the summer the patients capable of deriving benefit from the change should be sent to it in rotation.

Glasgow Royal Asylum at Gartnavel, Glasgow.

The high death-rate, and the prevalence of sickness in the Haddington District Asylum are commented on in both reports, and a fear is expressed that something, either in the accommodation or in the management, is exercising an injurious influence on the inmates. The medical officer is accordingly counselled to give his serious consideration to the matter, and his attention is specially directed to some points in connection with the dietary and the administration of drugs.

Haddington District Asylum at Haddington.

The wall of one of the airing-courts has been pulled down and its area converted into a flower garden. It is recommended that no time should be lost in dealing with the other court in the same way. Since the opening of this Asylum in 1866, the airing-courts have never on any occasion been used. The doors of

Patients in Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Inverness District Asylum at Inverness.

many of the single rooms are now supplied with locks having ordinary handles. In the case of the day-rooms the handles were originally of that kind. It is recommended that no opportunity of adding to the possession of land should be lost; and Dr. Howden's close attention to the duties of his office is again very favourably noticed.

In both reports on the Inverness District Asylum doubts are expressed as to whether the extension of the buildings now in progress will long enable the Institution to meet the demands for admission, and give relief to the overcrowding which injuriously affects the comfort and health of the inmates, and increases the difficulties of management. Attention is drawn to the appearance in the Asylum of such diseases as typhoid fever and erysipelas, and in connection therewith the sufficiency of the milk supply and the suitability of the general dietary are discussed. It is recommended that the Asylum should take on lease the farm of Charleston as soon as the present lease has expired. This would enable the establishment to supply itself with milk, and would in other ways better the condition of the patients. Important changes are being carried out in the arrangements of the kitchen, scullery, and boiler-house, but there seems some great practical difficulty in bringing these into a satisfactory condition. The abolition of the airing-courts continues to be regarded as an advantage to the patients, and an improvement in the management. Though the number of patients on full parole has considerably increased, there is no greater frequency in the escapes. The removal of the workshops from the main building is regarded as an advantage in various ways. The levelling of the ground in the neighbourhood of the Asylum is now nearly completed. This represents a large amount of labour, and constitutes a very great improvement, which will be even more apparent than it is, when the new surface is clothed with grass, and when shrubs and trees have been more extensively planted on the grounds. The house was found in excellent order. Steady progress continues to be made in increasing the furniture and articles of decoration, and the general aspect of the wards was one of cheerfulness and comfort. The clothing of the patients was found clean, comfortable, and sufficient.

Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum at Rosewell, near Roslin-lee.

The reports on the Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum record favourable impressions of the management. Only on very rare occasions has it been found necessary to resort to the employment of restraint or seclusion. As far as possible restrictions on personal liberty are removed, and the number of patients on parole is large. Most of the doors are provided with locks having ordinary handles, and few of them are locked during day or night. The walls of the airing-courts have been pulled down, and it is proposed to remove even the light garden fence which limits the open courts in front of the asylum. Sixty-five of the eighty-four female inmates are allowed to leave the day-rooms at pleasure, and to go unattended into the general grounds. Escapes are not frequent. The patients were contented and free from complaint. The

Patients in Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum at Rosewell, near Roslin-lee.

mortality had been low, and the appearance of the patients indicated a suitable and sufficient dietary. Much attention is said to be given to the varying, cooking, and serving of the food. The first report refers to the insufficiency of the water supply. The steps which were then being taken to increase it appear from the second report to have been successful. The amount of out-door work performed by the patients is favourably noticed, but the small extent of land belonging to the Asylum is felt to be a serious defect, and the acquisition of more land is strongly recommended. A satisfactory disposal of the sewage has not yet been attained, and it is recommended that fresh efforts should be made to prevent its being lost as manure to the farm. It is suggested that a glass house be erected in order that the wards may be supplied with plants in flower. It is pointed out that the provision of cottages for married attendants would probably assist in giving permanency to the staff. Both reports speak of the careful manner in which the Case Books and Registers are kept.

Montrose Royal Asylum at Sunnyside, near Dubton Junction.

In both of the reports on the Montrose Royal Asylum, the want of a large amusement-hall and dining-hall is dwelt on, and regret is expressed that delay in carrying out these and other very important improvements, for which plans have already been obtained, should be allowed to arise from the inability of the Directors of the Asylum to conclude an agreement with the District Lunacy Board. A hope is expressed, however, that the matters in dispute may soon be satisfactorily settled. The comments on the state of the house and of the patients are of their usual favourable character. Both men and women engage largely in useful occupations. At the same time much attention is given to recreation. The use of seclusion continues to be as rare as formerly. Sleeping draughts are little used, but medical comforts and extra diet are freely supplied. Steady progress continues to be made in improving the furniture, increasing the objects of interest and decoration, and extending the varnishing of the floors. With the view of removing restrictions which are already practically done away with, it is proposed to throw open the airing-courts, leaving only such portions of the walls as may be useful for shelter. Attention is directed to the propriety of supplying the rooms occupied by the attendants with wardrobes. It is pointed out that a large proportion of the patients consists of old and infirm persons and helpless idiots, and the remark is made that there seems to be a growing tendency, in reference both to private and pauper patients, to remove from home those who are troublesome, or who require much attention in the way of nursing, but who really do not stand in need of the special appliances of an asylum for their proper care.

Perth Royal Asylum at Perth.

The improvements which have been going on in the Perth Royal Asylum for a considerable time, receive much commendation. When the work which is in progress and in contemplation is completed, few asylums will offer greater advantages to patients of the middle and upper classes. The accommodation for patients in affluent circum-

Patients in Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

stances will then be increased. Seclusion and restraint continue to be very rarely found necessary in the treatment of the patients. The abundance, variety, quality, cooking, and serving of the food are again favourably noticed, and the arrangements for the recreation of the patients are said to be liberal and judicious. In order to secure a higher temperature in some remote portions of the building, steam-piping is being carried to the upper galleries, which were formerly dependent on open fire-places.

Perthshire District Asylum at Murthly.

The Perth District Asylum is undergoing an enlargement and other important structural changes. Already, at the date of the last report, considerable progress had been made with the new buildings. These appear to have been well considered and designed, and they are being erected with a careful attention to all details. The opinion is expressed that when completed they will render the Asylum exceedingly complete and satisfactory in all its arrangements. The walls of the airing-courts are being pulled down, and the unfenced grounds in front of the Asylum are to be considerably increased in extent. The day-rooms are being redecorated and refurnished in a tasteful and satisfactory manner, and the old flooring of these rooms and of the corridors is to be lifted, and replaced with a flooring of red pine, which is to be waxed and polished. The sleeping arrangements are noticed as very comfortable, and the importance of this is commented on. It is thought that the means of adequate profitable occupation for the men, who have been trained to do much useful out-door work, will soon be exhausted, and it is therefore recommended that no opportunity of acquiring additional land should be lost. Under no conditions should the cultivation of land be more profitable than where the labour is gratuitous and the market for the produce at the door. No special night attendants are deemed necessary, but with reference to this the opinion is expressed that on general principles night attendance would be a security and comfort to the community. The dietary is ample, but it is recommended that more attention should be given to the manner of cooking and serving the food.

Roxburgh District Asylum at Melrose.

In the Roxburgh District Asylum the decoration of the wards is making rapid progress, and is being carried out in a highly satisfactory and tasteful manner, though much of the work has been done by the head male attendant and the patients. Considering the class of patients for whom the Institution exists, it might perhaps be thought that the furnishing and decoration had been carried to excess; but it is pointed out that the satisfactory condition of an asylum is greatly dependent on the influence which is exercised on its inmates by the circumstances in which they are placed. Experience shows that their behaviour improves with their surroundings; that, when these are comfortable and cheerful, there is less noise and excitement, less destruction of property, and less indulgence in degraded habits. An important change has taken place in the staff; instead of a matron there are now a head female attendant, a cook and housekeeper, and a laundry-maid, all acting independently of each other, and under orders from the medical

superintendent. The change is said to have been followed by improvement in various respects. Attention is drawn to the large number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and it is suggested that it would be found possible to reduce these entries if some of the doors of the single rooms were furnished with locks having ordinary handles. The food is served neatly and comfortably, and the appearance of the patients indicates an ample and suitable dietary. The supply of water is sometimes scanty in dry weather, and the scrubbing of the floors is then interrupted. Small engines are provided for the extinction of fire, and these are kept in readiness in different parts of the building. The changes among the attendants appear to be numerous, and it is suggested that the provision of cottages within the grounds for the families of married attendants would tend to insure permanency in the staff.

Patients in Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Roxburgh District Asylum at Melrose.

Reference is again made in the reports on the Stirling District Asylum to the overcrowding, and a fear is expressed that the necessity for extending the buildings will be felt to be imperative before long. The mortality has been high. Erysipelas has of late been of frequent occurrence in the Asylum. No very certain cause can be ascribed for this, but an opinion is expressed that it may possibly be due to damp, the result partly of the soil and climate, and partly of the frequent wet scrubbing of the floors. It is, therefore, recorded with satisfaction that measures are in progress to heat the Asylum by steam, and a recommendation is made that the use of water in scrubbing should be limited as much as possible. In order to accomplish this, it is suggested that linoleum or matting should be laid down in the corridors, the wood on either side being painted or varnished. The experiment of doing without a matron, and without night attendants, has not been followed by satisfactory results. The bringing together, in a sufficiently large room, of the patients requiring supervision during the night is recommended, and it is pointed out that the duties of night attendants are not limited to the care of wet patients, but include the administration of food and cordials to the sick and feeble. The dietary is regarded as ample and of good quality. Attention is drawn to the case of one patient of destructive habits found wearing a canvas polka, and it is suggested that a more generous dietary might do away with the necessity for such restraint. The means of occupation are said to be abundant, and industrial employment is fairly developed. Considerable attention is also given to recreation. Through the interest taken in the patients by Admiral Sir James Hope a large collection of artificial flowers, ribbons, and other articles of female finery has been sent to the Asylum for use on ball-nights.

Stirling District Asylum at Larbert.

The second report announces the resignation of Dr. Skae, who has gone to New Zealand as the Government Inspector of Asylums, and the appointment as his successor of Dr. Maclaren, who was for a considerable time Dr. Clouston's chief assistant at the Royal Edinburgh Asylum. In this report the high mortality is again commented on, and it is pointed out that the Asylum is in need of many repairs, and much repapering and repainting. It is in con-

Patients in Establishments.

templation to build several cottages for attendants, and it is recommended that these should not be brought too much together, but should be placed in different parts of the grounds.

(b.) *Parochial Asylums.*

Parochial Asylums.

The average number of patients resident, and the results of treatment in each of the Parochial Asylums, for 1876, are shown in Table XII.

Table XII.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Abbey, Paisley, ...	44·0	55·5	26	36	8	18	18	12	4	4	30·8	50·0	9·1	7·2
2. Barnhill, Glasgow,	...	34·0	...	8	...	5	...	55	...	3	...	62·5	...	8·8
3. Burgh, Paisley, ...	19·0	27·0	7	8	3	3	24	30	2	2	42·9	37.5	10·5	7·4
4. Glasgow, City,.....	60·0	150·0	85	83	3	25	83	49	4	10	3·5	30·1	6·7	6·7
5. Govan, Glasgow,	93·0	88·0	78	67	48	34	10	22	26	10	61·5	50·7	28·0	11·4
6. Greenock,.....	34·5	41·0	11	7	5	5	3	...	4	2	45·5	71·4	11·6	4·9
7. Riccartsbar, Paisley,	44·0	49·5	52	60	4	4	1	2	...	3	7·7	6·7	...	6·1
8. Woodilee, Lenzie, .	163·0	120·0	160	212	72	45	21	8	24	12	45·0	21·2	14·7	10·0
General Results,	457·5	565·0	419	481	143	139	160	178	64	46	34·1	28·9	14·0	8·1

Condition of Individual Asylums.

The condition of the individual establishments as deduced from the reports of the Medical Commissioners is as follows:—

Abbey Parochial Asylum at Paisley.

The overcrowded condition of the wards is commented on in both reports on the Abbey Parochial Asylum, special attention being called to the insufficiency of the day-room accommodation and to the want of a general dining and recreation hall. The fitting up of a dormitory for female patients in the Poorhouse is regarded merely as a temporary expedient; and as the Abbey Parish can only fulfil the engagements it has contracted with neighbouring parishes by sending its own pauper lunatics to other asylums, it is thought either that new and more limited engagements must be entered into, or, if the old engagements continue, that a considerable extension of the Asylum will be necessary. It appears from the second of the reports that no sensible relief of the overcrowding had resulted from the opening of the new Parochial Asylum at Riccartsbar. In many parts of the establishment the floors are in need of repair, and

much of the furniture is worn out. The physical wants of the patients are well seen to, and the management of the Institution is commended. Patients in Establishments.

Parochial Asylums.

When the Barony Parochial Asylum at Barnhill was visited, all the male and many of the female patients had been removed to the new Asylum at Woodilee. Soon after the visit, the remaining female patients were also removed to Woodilee, and the Parochial Asylum at Barnhill then ceased to exist. Barnhill Asylum or Barony Parochial Asylum at Barnhill, Glasgow.

The City of Glasgow Parochial Asylum is ably managed, but its site is increasingly unsuitable, and entails serious disadvantages to the patients. In nothing is this more apparent than in the want of healthy out-door occupation for the men, but the means of exercise for both sexes are regarded as deficient both in extent and amenity. The mortality has been low, and the general sanitary condition of the inmates good. No entry appears in the register of restraint and seclusion. It is recommended that in all re-papering or re-painting it should be an object to obtain a bright and cheerful effect, and that, in all renewals, the furniture should be brought more into accordance with modern views. The accommodation for attendants has been improved in important respects. City of Glasgow Parochial Asylum, Parliamentary Road, Glasgow.

The reports on the Merryflats or Govan Parochial Asylum record that great and satisfactory improvements have taken place in the decoration and furnishing of the day-rooms and dormitories, and that the work has been executed with much taste and in a liberal spirit. The accommodation provided by the supplementary wards in the poorhouse is described as roomy, well furnished, and in all respects appropriate. The mortality has been high, but it is thought that this may be accounted for by an unusual activity in the movement of the population, and by the admission of more than the ordinary proportion of patients in a feeble and dying condition. Infirm patients appear to be carefully nursed during the night as well as during the day, and to be liberally supplied with medical comforts. The wants of the inmates are fully and comfortably supplied, and there was no manifestation of excitement in either division. Proper attention appears to be given to recreation and to extended exercise. It is recommended that the guards of the open fires, which are out of keeping with modern views and the general arrangements of the house, should be either dispensed with or modified. Seclusion is rarely found necessary, but the necessity for the use of the straitjacket appears to have been regarded as unusually frequent. Govan Parochial Asylum at Merryflats, Govan.

The Greenock Parochial Asylum now occupies a temporary position, but it is recorded that there is no evidence that this is leading to its deterioration. Considerable progress has been made in the erection of the new Asylum, but it will probably not be ready for occupation before 1878. Both reports speak of a low mortality, of the tranquillity of the patients, and of the good order of the establishment. It appears to be rarely found necessary to resort to restraint or seclusion. Greenock Parochial Asylum, Greenock.

Patients in Establishments.

Parochial Asylums.

Riccartsbar Asylum, or Burgh Parochial Asylum at Riccartsbar, Paisley

The first report relates to the old Burgh Parochial Asylum, which formed part of the Poorhouse, and which has now ceased to exist. The second report refers to the new Asylum at Riccartsbar, which was opened on the 19th of June, and was already nearly full, when visited in September. It was found in excellent order, and much credit is given to the Parochial Board and the Asylum Committee for the completeness of the arrangements, which are described as satisfactory without being extravagant. No defects either in the structure, or in the arrangements for supplying gas and water, have as yet been detected, beyond such as usually follow the opening of an institution of this kind. A caution was given as to the working of the earth closets; and the waxing of the floors, an extension of the carpeting, and a supply of books and newspapers were recommended. It has not been found easy to obtain a staff of good attendants, and it is urged that every effort be made to secure the services of trustworthy and competent persons.

Woodilee Asylum, or Barony Parochial Asylum, near Lenzie

The Woodilee Asylum admitted its first patients on the 16th of September 1875, and on the 28th of July 1876 its population was 334. Comments are made on the activity of the movement among its inmates, which is greater than that either of the Chartered or the District Asylums, owing partly to differences in the circumstances, habits, and occupations of the population from which the patients are drawn; and partly to the greater freedom with which recourse is had to asylum treatment, when the patients are never withdrawn from the custody of the parochial authorities. With reference to a death from suicide, it is pointed out that such an occurrence, though greatly to be deplored, should not lead to any permanent limitation of the freedom which, under modern views of treatment, it may be thought right to accord to the patients, and to the imposing of restrictions on the whole community, which impair the general contentment and happiness, and which after all often fail in their immediate object. The excellence and comfort of the beds and bedding are commented on, and it is pointed out that evidence is afforded of their object being attained—the securing of sound and refreshing sleep by natural means—by the fact that sleeping draughts are very rarely found necessary and that the quantity of stimulants used is very small. Sick, infirm, and suicidal patients are placed as much as possible together, and on each side of the Asylum an attendant and trustworthy patient sit with them all night, and supply them with medical and other comforts. The extent to which useful occupation is carried receives much commendation, and this has reference as much to the women as to the men. The contentment, tranquillity, and good health of the patients are favourably noticed, as are also the cheerful aspect of the wards and the attention given to the body-clothing and to personal cleanliness. The farm buildings are not yet erected, and with reference to them it is pointed out that, for the proper occupation of the patients, the farm offices of an asylum require an amount of space which is not called for in an ordinary farm-steading, and it is recommended that the plans should

show in what manner sleeping and day-room accommodation of a simple and inexpensive kind could be provided for a goodly number of out-door workers. The management generally is commended, and a feeling is expressed that the Asylum is destined to exercise an important influence on the future treatment of the insane.

Patients in Establishments.

(c.) *Private Asylums.*

Private Asylums.

The average number of patients resident and the results of treatment in each of the Private Asylums, for 1876, are shown in Table XIII.

Results of Treatment.

TABLE XIII.

NAMES OF ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on numbers Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Bothwell, ...	28·5	24·0	14	18	6	9	6	6	6	...	42·9	50·0	21·1	...
2. Melville House, ...	4·0	15·5	3	9	2	3	...	4	1	1	66·6	33·3	25·0	6·5
3. Mollendo House, ...	2·0	4·0	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Saughton Hall, ...	30·0	36·5	14	10	3	5	3	1	3	1	21·4	50·0	10·0	2·7
5. Westermains, ...	...	10·5	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	20·0	...	...
6. Whitehouse, ...	10·5	34·5	2	6	...	2	...	2	2	1	...	33·3	19·0	2·9
GENERAL RESULTS,	75·0	125·0	35	52	11	20	9	15	12	3	31·4	38·5	16·0	2·4

The following remarks on the present condition of the individual Asylums are founded on the entries made in the Patients' Book of each asylum by the Medical Commissioners:—

Bothwell Asylum, near Bothwell, Lanarkshire.

The inmates of Bothwell Asylum are described as free from excitement. The scarcity of water continues, but hopes are entertained that steps will soon be taken by the local authority to procure a supply which will meet the wants of the district. The grounds about the Asylum, which are well kept, and which are laid out entirely with the view of rendering them serviceable to the patients, continue to afford means of occupation for all the male inmates who are disposed to work. The food served during the visits was abundant and well cooked, and the table was neatly laid out.

Melville House Asylum, Musselburgh.

Melville House Asylum is described as clean and in good order. Some improvements of the furniture are recommended. Several of the patients go regularly to church with the proprietor, but it is thought that exercise beyond the grounds should be more frequently taken.

Patients in Establishments.

Private Asylums.

Towards the close of 1876 we licensed Mollendo House, of which Mr. Peter M'Kenzie, who was formerly the licensee of Halcross Asylum, is the proprietor. Only 6 patients have been admitted into it.

Mollendo House, Musselburgh.

Saughton Hall Asylum, near Edinburgh.

The condition of Saughton Hall Asylum was in all respects satisfactory. The Reports show that the endeavours to extend freedom, to bring the patients more into contact with the outer world, and to allow them to share in the ordinary amusements and pleasures of life, continue to be assiduously and successfully prosecuted. Certain of the ladies and gentlemen now dine together, the table being presided over by the Matron and the assistant Medical Officer. The airing-courts have fallen into disuse, and all the patients now take exercise either in the general grounds or in the country beyond the grounds. Concerts and theatrical performances in town are attended, and several of the patients go to church either in Edinburgh or Corstorphine. Many of the doors have been furnished with locks having ordinary handles, and can be opened without using a key.

Westermains Asylum, near Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire.

Westermains Asylum is described as fully and comfortably furnished, as well kept, and as having the general aspect of the private residence of a family in easy circumstances. The majority of the patients dine with Mr. and Mrs. Laurie. The food is of good quality and is well cooked, and the meals are neatly served.

Whitehouse Asylum at Inveresk, Midlothian.

The reports on Whitehouse Asylum are again, as in former years, very favourable. Every endeavour is made to render the house a comfortable home, and very gratifying success has been attained in this respect. The treatment of the patients is described as full of care, good sense, kindness, and liberality.

(d.) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.*

The average number of patients resident, and the results of treatment in each of these establishments, for 1876, are shown in Table XIV.

Table XIV.

Patients in Establishments. — Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses. — Results of Treatment.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen (City),	37·0	37·5	4	8	1	...	1	...	2	1	25·0	...	5·4	2·7
2. Buchan Comb. (New Maud), ...	9·5	11·5	4	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	100·0	...	...
3. Cunningham Combination (Irvine),	33·0	38·0	7	4	1	...	2	2	2	2	14·3	...	6·1	5·3
4. Dumbarton, ...	28·0	23·0	6	9	1	...	1	2	...	3	16·7	...	...	13·0
5. Dundee, ...	48·0	48·5	4	9	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	8·3	10·3
6. Edinburgh (City),	29·0	38·5	29	5	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	10·4
7. Hamilton, ...	15·5	18·5	1	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	200·0	...	...	...
8. Inveresk (Musselburgh), ...	...	9·0	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Kincardine Comb. (Stonehaven), ...	7·0	12·0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	8·3
10. South Leith, ...	9·0	10·0	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Liff and Benvie (Dundee), ...	20·0	33·5	1	5	1	...	...	4	...	...	100·0	...	...	...
12. Linlithgow, ...	16·0	15·5	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	6·2	6·5
13. Old Machar (Aberdeen), ...	24·0	24·5	2	6	1	2	...	...	1	5	50·0	33·3	4·2	20·4
14. Perth, ...	19·0	19·0	3	2	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	5·3	10.5
15. Wigtown (Stranraer), ...	...	10·5	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Results,	295·0	349·5	63	60	9	3	6	26	11	24	14·3	5·0	3·7	6·9

The condition of the Lunatic Wards of the several Poorhouses is reported on by the Medical Commissioners to the following effect:—

St. Nicholas Poorhouse, Aberdeen.

The recommendation in the first report that the quantity of land possessed by the St. Nicholas Poorhouse should be increased, appears from the second report to have received effect—about five acres of land in the neighbourhood of the establishment having been purchased. Deficiencies in carpeting, mirrors, and objects of decoration generally, referred to in the first report, are said in the later report to be about to be supplied. These things are accepted as indications of a desire on the part of the management to meet the views of the General Board. The patients appear to have been well selected; and the condition of the wards, the state of the clothing, the suitableness of the dietary, and the tranquil behaviour of the inmates receive commendation. One of the airing-courts is to be converted into a bowling-green, with the view of contributing to the welfare of the patients.

Buchan Combination Poorhouse at New Maud, Aberdeenshire.

In the management of the Lunatic Wards of the Buchan Combination Poorhouse, much was seen that was thought satisfactory and promising. The selection of the patients, however, had not been altogether successful, and the removal of three to the Asylum was recommended. In prospect of an extension of the wards, more

Patients in Establishments.

rigorous care in the choice of patients was recommended. A caution was given as to the necessity of properly remunerating the attendants. The wards were in good order, and it is recorded that no death had occurred in them since September 1875.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Cunningham Combination Poorhouse, near Irvine, Ayrshire.

The Wards of the Cunningham Combination Poorhouse were found in excellent order, and they presented a cheerful and comfortable aspect. The condition of the inmates was equally satisfactory. A greenhouse has been erected, and a flower-garden is being laid out in its vicinity. These things are believed to be calculated to affect favourably the mental condition and habits of the patients, and to exercise a beneficial influence on the general tone of the establishment. It was recommended that the fire-guards in the day-rooms occupied by the quieter patients should be modified, and that mirrors should be placed over the fireplaces in the wards for females; and it appears that effect was at once given to these recommendations. The results of the working of the land have been in all respects satisfactory; and the extent to which the women are profitably employed again receives favourable notice. Increasing attention is given to the amusement of the patients, and picnic excursions have been numerous. It is thought that a few of the inmates might safely and beneficially be allowed to attend church in town.

Dumbarton Combination Poorhouse at Dumbarton.

The reports on the condition of the Lunatic Wards of the Dumbarton Combination Poorhouse are very favourable. The wards are now licensed for thirty patients of each sex, and the accommodation is already fully occupied. Ten acres of additional land have been leased. The whole extent of land now possessed by the Institution is between 17 and 18 acres, and healthy out-door occupation is thus abundantly provided for the men. It is noted with satisfaction that their work is a very decided source of profit to the establishment. The large extent to which useful industrial occupations are carried on by the women also receives favourable notice. It is stated in illustration that during the year ending 14th May 1876 they earned £144, 6s. 1d. for washing done for families in Dumbarton. It is pointed out that the attention bestowed on the employment of the patients of both sexes, and the care that is taken to provide them with cheerful and comfortable surroundings, contribute greatly to contentment, and materially diminish the difficulties of management. The attendants are suitably remunerated. The patients were regarded as having been judiciously selected.

Dundee Poorhouse, Dundee.

The physical wants of the patients in the Dundee Poorhouse are fully supplied; the dietary is good and abundant, and the day-clothing and bedding are ample and in good order. The mortality had been high, but it was pointed out that the community embraced many persons who were frail from old age and general decay. Industrial occupations are fairly developed, but an opinion is expressed that a larger possession of land would be an advantage to the Institution. The fuller decoration and furnishing of the day-room occupied by the more degraded of the female patients is strongly re-

commended. No accident is recorded, nor any instance of restraint or seclusion. Indeed, the establishment is said to be totally unprovided with the means of restraining or secluding patients. Patients in Establishments.

The Lunatic Wards of the Edinburgh City Poorhouse were found clean and in good order, and the patients were comfortably and suitably clothed. Their appearance indicated a sufficient and suitable dietary. Some additions to the articles of furniture and decoration were recommended. A caution was given against having too ready recourse to physical force in the management of the inmates, and it was pointed out that patients, in whose cases this is necessary, are not fit inmates of these wards. Attention was drawn to the risk of accidents from the easy access to hot water in the bathroom when the door happens to be left open. Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses. City Poorhouse at Craiglockhart, Edinburgh.

Hitherto only female patients have been received into these wards, but in November 1876, since these reports were written, additional wards for thirty males were licensed, and before the end of the year were in occupation.

The condition of the Lunatic Wards of the Hamilton Combination Poorhouse, and of the patients who occupy them, as usual receives commendation. Two acres of additional land have been acquired. The food is of excellent quality and well cooked. The plentiful supply of vegetables is noted with approval. Industrial employments, both among the men and women, are largely and judiciously developed. Hamilton Combination Poorhouse at Hamilton, Lanarkshire.

It has been in contemplation so to enlarge these wards and separate them from the general poorhouse buildings that they may rank as a Parochial Asylum, receiving all classes of pauper patients; but in the meantime the managers have departed from this intention.

The state of the Lunatic Wards of the Inveresk Poorhouse is described as creditable to the management, and the treatment of the patients is reported to be liberal and kindly. No unnecessary restrictions on personal liberty are imposed. More than one-half of the inmates go to neighbouring churches. It is suggested, however, that regular exercise beyond the grounds should be more frequently taken, and that the wall at the foot of the airing-court should be replaced by a low open fence. Inveresk Combination Poorhouse at Inveresk, Midlothian.

The Lunatic Wards of the Kincardine Combination Poorhouse still contain vacant accommodation. This is apparently due to a rule of the Montrose Royal Asylum, which raises the rate of maintenance to parishes sending any of their patients to the Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses. It is pointed out that this is a question which the District Board should take into consideration. It is noted with satisfaction that several of the patients now attend church in Stonehaven, and that in various respects praiseworthy indications are shown of a desire to increase the pleasures and comforts of the inmates. The general dietary is ample, but a doubt is expressed Kincardine Combination Poorhouse at Stonehaven, Kincardineshire.

Patients in Establishments.

as to whether a special or extra diet is sufficiently in use among a population made up to so large an extent of the aged and feeble. The general condition of the establishment was very satisfactory.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

The Wards of the South Leith Poorhouse were found in good order. The sanitary condition of the inmates was good. Some repairs of the furniture and decoration were recommended, and it was suggested that exercise beyond the grounds should be more regularly and frequently taken.

South Leith Poorhouse at Leith.

Liff and Benvie Poorhouse at Dundee.

The Wards of the Liff and Benvie Poorhouse are described as in excellent order, and as presenting an aspect of cheerfulness and comfort which it would be difficult to surpass. The provision which has been made for the occupants of the female infirm ward is spoken of as highly satisfactory. The general management appears to be liberal and enlightened. The Institution is wholly unprovided with the means of restraining or secluding patients. The day-clothing was in all respects satisfactory, and the female taste for finery is indulgently considered. In various ways much attention is given to recreation. Medical comforts and extra diet are liberally supplied to those patients who need them.

Linlithgow Combination Poorhouse at Linlithgow.

The management of the Lunatic Wards of the Linlithgow Poorhouse continues to be conducted in a satisfactory manner. The wards present an aspect of homely comfort. The patients were well clothed, and clean and tidy in their persons. They were tranquil and contented, and their sanitary condition was good. Some difficulty appears to be found in securing and retaining the services of good attendants.

Old Machar Poorhouse at Aberdeen.

The wards of the Old Machar Poorhouse were found in excellent order and very clean. Some changes in the furnishing and decoration of the day-rooms were recommended and have been adopted with satisfactory results. It was thought that the clothing of the male patients might in some respects be improved. The additional land which has been acquired affords healthy occupation for the men, and proves advantageous otherwise to the establishment. It is suggested that a better access to the grounds should be provided.

Perth Poorhouse at Perth.

In the Perth Poorhouse every disposition is shown to provide liberally for the wants of the patients. The day-room and dormitory on the male side have been repapered. Industrial occupation receives attention, and the recreation of the patients is also properly considered. The infirm are freely supplied with extra diet and medical comforts.

Wigton Combination Poorhouse at Stranraer.

The inmates of the Lunatic Wards of the Wigton Combination Poorhouse are reported on as carefully and kindly tended. The taste shown in the laying out of the airing-court is favourably noticed. It is now a pleasure-garden in the best sense of the word, and it contains a green-house, which is a source of enjoyment to the

patients. Not a few of the inmates are infirm in body as well as in mind, and need much nursing. This makes the satisfactory condition in which the establishment was found all the more creditable to those concerned in its management. Patients in Establishments.

(e.) *Training Schools for Imbecile Children.*

Table XV. shows the average number resident, and the number of admissions, discharges, and deaths during the year 1876, for each institution :— Training Schools for Imbecile Children.

TABLE XV.

INSTITUTIONS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Discharged Recovered.		Discharged not Recovered.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Baldovan, . .	30·0	17·5	13	...	...	...	6	2	1	1
Columbia Lodge,	4·5	2·5	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Larbert, . .	58·5	36·5	19	12	2	4	17	5	1	...
General Results,	93·0	56·5	34	13	2	4	24	7	2	1

The number of children in these schools on the 1st of January 1877 was 153, of whom 66 boys and 39 girls were private, and 30 boys and 18 girls pauper inmates.

The condition of the different institutions is reported on by the Medical Commissioners to the following effect :—

The Institution for the care and training of imbecile children at Baldovan is in all respects favourably reported on, and it is pointed out that the happiness and the general bearing of the children show that the treatment is kindly and free from irksome discipline, and that their appearance affords satisfactory indications of a suitable and appropriate dietary. Regret is expressed that to so many of them the benefits of the Institution cannot go beyond those which result from good care and a comfortable home. It is stated, however, that in this respect it admirably meets a public want, and that it does this at so low a charge as to give it the character of a beneficent charity. In both reports attention is drawn to the number of adults still in the population, though, on the recommendation of the Board, several have already been removed. The difficulties of satisfactorily providing elsewhere for such cases are great, and it is suggested that a separate institution should be provided for those idiots and imbeciles who must be removed from schools designed for children when they have grown up to be men and women, as they can then be no longer either legally or properly detained in them. Baldovan Institution, near Dundee.

Training Schools for Imbecile Children.

Columbia Lodge Institution at Liberton, near Edinburgh.

Dr. Brodie's private Institution for the training of imbecile children at Columbia Lodge is described as affording a comfortable home to the inmates. A regret is expressed that in most of the cases there is but scanty room for the successful development of their faculties. Attention is also drawn to the fact that several of the inmates are above the age of 18 years.

Larbert Institution at Larbert, Stirlingshire.

The reports on the Larbert Institution for imbecile children point out that a large proportion of the inmates have ceased to be children, and that it is difficult to see on what grounds they can be detained unless with the order of the sheriff and a paid license. The opinion is also expressed that the presence of a large number of adults is undesirable, from its influence on the education and training of the children. A considerable extension of the buildings is approaching completion. Besides supplying increased accommodation of a good character, this extension will remove many defects in the structural arrangements of the establishment as it existed. The contentment and cheerfulness of the children were noticed with satisfaction, as indicative of a kindly and judicious management.

(f.) *Establishment for State or Criminal Lunatics.*

Establishment for Criminal or State Lunatics.

The only establishment of this kind in Scotland is that forming a part of the General Prison at Perth. It possesses accommodation for 58 patients. Hitherto it has proved sufficient for the wants of the country, but only in consequence of the removal of some of the inmates under the provisions of the Act 34 and 35 Vict. cap. 55. If these removals had not been made legal, an extension of the buildings would ere this have been necessary.

During 1876, 9 patients were admitted into this establishment. The offences of which they were accused or guilty, so far as reported to us, and the prisons from which they were received, are shown in the following statement:—

Patients in Establishments.

Establishment for State or Criminal Lunatics.

No.	Whence brought.	Date of Trial.	Initials of Names.	Date of Admission.	Offence of which accused or convicted.
178/35	Dundee Prison,	8 May 1876.	W. L.	22 May 1876.	Assault to serious injury of person.
223/35	Glasgow ,,	9 May 1876.	J. M.	14 June ,,	Murder.
260/35	Edinburgh ,,	3 July 1876.	W. M.	3 July ,,	Do.
60/35	Main ,,	25 Jan. 1876.	M. R.	22 Aug. ,,	Theft and previous conviction.
322/35	Millbank ,,	10 Apr. 1872.	W. G.	29 Aug. ,,	Theft by house breaking and previous conviction of theft.
367/35	Main ,,	22 May 1876.	J. S.	25 Sept. ,,	Rape.
102/35	Main ,,	21 Dec. 1875.	A. O.	27 Oct. ,,	Assault with intent to rob.
442/35	Melrose Lunatic Asylum,	8 Sept. 1875.	J. F.	28 Oct. ,,	Murder.
45635	Forfar Prison,	9 Nov. 1876.	J. V.	15 Nov. ,,	Assault to severe injury of person, and danger of life.

The subjoined figures show the changes among the inmates of the wards in 1876 :—

Average Number of Inmates.		Admissions.		Discharges Recovered.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
40·5	15·0	7	2	0	0	2	0	4	0

The inmates at the 31st of December 1876 were classified as follows :—

1. Found to be insane, and not fit for trial,	14
2. Found to be insane on trial, and not fit for punishment,	10
3. Found to have been insane at time of committing offence, and not fit for punishment,	16
4. Sentenced to death, but respited or sentence commuted on account of insanity,	2
5. Imprisonment Prisoners whose sentences had expired,	3
6. Convicts whose sentences had not expired,	10
7. Imprisonment Prisoners whose sentences had not expired,	2
Total,	57

The Reports of the Medical Commissioners regarding this establishment are to the following effect :—

Lunatic Wards of the General Prison at Perth.

The general appearance of the accommodation of the lunatic wards of the General Prison at Perth has been considerably improved by extensive papering and painting, but it is thought that the bedding still stands in need of amelioration. There is abundant evidence that the clothing and dietary are adequate and appropriate. The great defect is the want of occupation for the men, and on this

Lunatic Wards of the General Prison at Perth.

account it is thought very desirable that more land should be acquired. The use of restraint in cases which would not be held to require it in ordinary asylums is commented on. The enlargement of the male airing-court is recommended. Two men, who had been conditionally discharged, were found in the wards again. The offences which led to their being placed in the prison were committed under the influence of drink, and their liberty was made dependent on their abstaining from liquor. Yet, notwithstanding the strong motive which they thus had to avoid indulging in intoxicating drink, both of these men failed to resist the temptation, and they were accordingly replaced in confinement.

III. PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

Patients in Private Dwellings.

Table No. IX. of Appendix D. gives the statistics of pauper lunatics registered as patients in private dwellings for the eighteen years, 1859-76.

Paupers, Changes among.

The following Tables show the changes which occurred among them during the years 1875 and 1876 :—

TABLE XVI (a.)

Number of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings on 1st January 1875.	New Cases registered during year.		Total on Register during year.	Withdrawn from Register during year by				Total Removals from Register.	Number of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings at 1st January 1876.
	Intimated by Inspectors.	Removed from Asylums.		Removal to Asylums.	Death.	Recovery.	Removal from Poor-roll.		
1387	138	56	1581	83	83	12	22	200	1381

TABLE XVI (b.)

Number of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings on 1st January 1876.	New Cases registered during year.		Total on Register during year.	Withdrawn from Register during year by				Total Removals from Register.	Number of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings at 1st January 1877.
	Intimated by Inspectors.	Removed from Asylums.		Removal to Asylums.	Death.	Recovery.	Removal from Poor-roll.		
1381	132	58	1571	47	81	8	17	153	1418

Death-rate.

The mortality continues to be low, being 6·0 per cent. of the average number on our registers for the year 1875, and 5·8 per cent. for the year 1876. We accept this fact as evidence that the

circumstances, in which pauper patients in private dwellings are placed, are not adverse to health, and that they include some influences which prove a compensation for the loss of orderliness, discipline, and better food, which are secured in establishments. Patients in Private Dwellings.

The number of private lunatics who were provided for in private dwellings, with the sanction of the Board, on the 1st of January 1877, was 104. Fifty of these were patients under curatory, and 54 were ordinary private patients. Of the whole number of private patients in private dwellings, 33 were in houses which had a special license. It is obvious, however, from the large number of private patients removed from asylums as unrecovered, that these figures represent only a fraction of those disposed of in private dwellings. Private patients not kept for profit do not, as a rule, come under our cognisance.

In Appendix G. will be found Reports by the Deputy Commissioners, showing the number and distribution of the patients in private dwellings whom they visited during 1876, distinguishing private from pauper patients, and males from females, and giving the number disposed of in houses with special licences.

The whole number of patients visited was 1281. Of these, 124 were private patients. The number provided for in houses with special licences was 175.

Many subjects of much interest and importance are alluded to in these Reports. Dr. Paterson draws special attention to the varied circumstances in which pauper lunatics in private dwellings are found; and he points out that the differences depend on the varying social condition of the people in different parts of the country, and says that it would be both unreasonable and impossible to judge of their condition by one common standard applicable to all Scotland. With reference to the Highland and Insular districts, he reports that the dwellings and habits of the people are sometimes calculated to give the impression that their condition is one of bareness and poverty. "It would, however," he goes on to say, "be a mistake to suppose that appearances of poverty and insufficiency of clothing, which might convey an unfavourable impression to a stranger, are necessarily to be regarded as evidences of actual destitution and want of the necessaries of life." Of the condition of the single patients in the majority of the counties on which he reports, he gives an entirely favourable account. When writing of Aberdeenshire he says:—"The guardians, as a rule, are faithful and intelligent, and are often found to devote themselves to the discharge of duties exceptionally burdensome in a way that is worthy of all commendation." He states that in Banffshire there is no longer any trace of that unsatisfactory condition of the patients to which reference was often made in the earlier reports from that county. Speaking of Caithness, he says:—"There are few counties in which the improving character of the visitation-reports from year to year bears more unequivocal testimony to the good done through the intervention of the Board of Lunacy in raising the condition of patients who were at first reported on unfavourably." The pauper lunatics of Linlithgowshire, he says, are "well lodged and cared for;" and

Patients in Private Dwellings.

their condition in the county of Forfar he describes as "uniformly satisfactory, liberal provision being made for their requirements." He more than once refers to the fact that "we now rarely, if ever, meet with any difficulty in inducing parochial authorities to carry out the recommendations we may make with a view of promoting the better care and treatment of their pauper lunatics." In Stirling, Dumbarton, Perth, Edinburgh, and Lanark, he describes the condition of the patients as satisfactory. He speaks of the money allowances for aliment as generally liberal, and of supplies of clothing, etc., as being freely added.

He gives one or two cases illustrative of that tendency to intimate as lunatics persons of merely weak mind, which appears to have arisen through the operation of the grant from Government towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics; and he refers to the inquiries which we have thought it our duty to make in all cases which seemed to be of this nature. Such inquiries have sometimes related to the cases of young women of erotic tendencies, and in good bodily health, who are intimated to us as lunatics, but whose mental unsoundness does not go much beyond feebleness and facility. It is difficult to find in private dwellings such a guardianship for these persons as would justify our granting dispensation from removal to an asylum, though experience shows that the protection and safe custody, which are all that can be aimed at in such cases, cannot be absolutely secured even in asylums, and though it is felt that the costly appliances of asylums have scarcely been provided for the care of persons of this description, in whose cases there is no room for medical treatment.

This subject is also referred to by Dr. Sibbald when he says that "by the introduction of a class of patients whose insanity is but slightly marked, their supervision may be attended with difficulties and risks of which we have hitherto had little or no experience." He follows this remark with a case illustrating the opinion that ordinary mental enfeeblement is more frequently certified as lunacy now than was formerly done. "Such a case," he adds, "only requires to be mentioned to prove how great a change has taken place of late in the views of the community as well as of medical men in regard to the kind and degree of mental unsoundness that constitute lunacy."

In noticing the gradual improvement in the condition of patients in private dwellings, Dr. Sibbald says, "When I entered on the duties of my office in the year 1870, most of the unsatisfactory features in their position which are described in the reports presented to the Board during the earlier years of its existence, had been removed; and, after my first inspection, I was able to report favourably of their condition generally. There were of course many cases presenting features, of one kind or another, which were of an unsatisfactory nature. And I fear it lies in the nature of the case that the condition of lunatics provided for in this or in any other way will never be found to satisfy, in every instance, all the requirements of an intelligent philanthropy. But I felt justified in reporting in regard to all except a comparatively small proportion

of the patients, that having regard to the comforts which would have probably been individually within their reach, had they been of sound mind, they were fairly and adequately provided for. Looking back upon the time when that report was made, and comparing the condition of the patients then with their condition during the past year, I have no hesitation in saying that the proportion of unsatisfactory cases has considerably diminished, and that there has been an appreciable amelioration in the condition even of those who were then thought to be not unsatisfactorily cared for. The decrease in the number of unsatisfactory cases is due partly to improvements which have removed the unsatisfactory features in many instances, and partly to the gradual dying out of a proportion of those patients in whose cases improvement had been found unattainable. The general amelioration which has taken place is due, in the case of pauper patients, partly to the increasing disposition on the part of parochial authorities to deal liberally with the lunatics under their charge, and partly to the persistent influence exercised by the General Board in checking neglect and fostering efforts to improve. But there can be no doubt that in some districts the improvement has been dependent, in some measure also, upon the increase which has taken place in the material comfort and well-being of the population in general." Patients in Private Dwellings.

Dr. Sibbald concludes his report with some interesting and important observations on the efficient training of idiots in private dwellings under the care either of relatives or strangers, a subject which on former occasions has been adverted to in the reports of the Deputy Commissioners. He ends this part of his report with the following remarks:—"It should always be borne in mind that the amount of mental culture or development that can be attained by any treatment in the lower class of imbeciles is exceedingly small. No amount of education will ever make them self-supporting; no work they can be taught to do will ever be equal in commercial value to the supervision they will require in the doing of it. Indeed, we obtain almost all that we can hope for, if they acquire cleanly and orderly habits so as to be innoxious to themselves and others, if they become attached to those with whom they are associated, and if they acquire an interest in the ordinary events of their daily life. The difference between the condition of those in whose cases these objects have been fairly attained, and those in whose cases no efforts for their attainment have been made, is in many cases all the difference between happiness and extreme misery. But I incline to believe that efforts in the direction of higher culture are generally fruitless, and sometimes even hurtful. I therefore strongly recommend that such patients should, where suitable guardians can be got, be placed under private care, as affording the best opportunity for the development of such faculties as they possess, and the attainment of such happiness as they can feel. In all cases it is most important that an effort should be made as early in life as possible to train them like infants to cleanly habits. If this is successfully accomplished, the chief difficulty and discomfort which threatened their future years will have been overcome. I submit

Patients in Private Dwellings.

these observations, because it is not sufficiently recognised by some of those interested in the improvement of idiots, how much may in favourable circumstances be done for them without removing them from their natural surroundings."

An interesting illustration of the successful training of an imbecile child under private care is also given in Dr. Paterson's report.

IV.—POSITION OF DISTRICTS.

Position of Districts.

For Lunacy purposes Scotland is now divided into the following Districts—the interests of each District being intrusted to a District Lunacy Board:—

List of Districts and Counties which form them.

Counties forming the different Districts.	Districts arranged geographically.
Shetland,	1. Shetland District.
Orkney,	2. Orkney Do.
Caithness,	3. Caithness Do.
Sutherland, Inverness, Ross, and Nairn,	4. Inverness Do.
Elgin,	5. Elgin Do.
Banff,	6. Banff Do.
Aberdeen,	7. Aberdeen Do.
Kincardine,	8. Kincardine Do.
Forfar,	9. Forfar Do.
Perth,	10. Perth Do.
Stirling, Dumbarton, Clackmannan, and Linlithgow,	11. Stirling.
Fife and Kinross,	12. Fife and Kinross Do.
Midlothian and Peebles,	13. Edinburgh District formed of the following five Parishes belonging to the County of Midlothian, namely:—(1) St. Cuthbert's, (2) City of Edinburgh and Canongate, (3) South Leith, (4) North Leith, and (5) Duddingstone.
	14. Midlothian and Peebles District, formed of the remaining parishes of Midlothian and of the County of Peebles.
Haddington,	15. Haddington District.
Berwick, Roxburgh and Selkirk,	16. Roxburgh Do.
Lanark,	17. Lanark Do.
Renfrew,	18. Renfrew Do.
Argyll,	19. Argyll Do.
Bute,	20. Bute Do.
Ayr,	21. Ayr Do.
Dumfries, Kirkcudbright and Wigton,	22. Southern Counties Do.

A certain proportion of the pauper lunatics of every District is provided for in private dwellings. This proportion varies greatly in the different Districts. The habits and occupations of the people, the degree of density of the population, the distance from asylums, the amount of wealth in the Districts, and other such circumstances, lead to these variations, which thus exist without involving any hardship to the insane poor, or at least without implying that their interests have not been fully considered. It rather appears that patients are sometimes unnecessarily sent to asylums than that they are improperly retained in private dwellings. There are some

lunatics who cannot benefit by treatment in asylums, and who fret under confinement in them, and complain of those restraints and discipline, which cannot be made entirely to disappear from these institutions under any mode of management, yet it is sometimes practically necessary to place such persons in asylums, because there is no other available way of providing for them. More or less of injury is thus done to them, in so far as they are deprived of the liberty which might be accorded to them without risk; but it is an injury which cannot easily be avoided, and which is not willingly done. On the other hand, so far as our information goes, very few pauper lunatics are now kept out of asylums whose removal to them would prove an advantage either to themselves or to the community. Position of Districts.

Pauper lunatics in private dwellings are not referred to in the following remarks on the different districts. They refer only to those pauper lunatics who are in establishments.

1. The pauper lunatics of Shetland are provided for in the Montrose Royal Asylum under an arrangement with the Directors. The assessing clauses of the Lunacy Acts do not extend to this county, and it is therefore probable that the present or some similar mode of obtaining accommodation for the insane poor chargeable to the parishes of Shetland will continue to be adopted. Shetland District.

2. The pauper lunatics belonging to Orkney are sent to the Edinburgh Royal Asylum, the county having acquired privileges in that Institution through a gift of money to it, many years ago, by Mr. Balfour of Balfour and Trenaby. Orkney District.

3. An agreement exists between the District Board of Caithness and the Directors of the Montrose Royal Asylum under which all the pauper lunatics belonging to the county are received into that Institution. Caithness District.

4. The insane poor belonging to the four counties which form the Inverness District are provided for in the Asylum which was erected by the District Board near Inverness. Hitherto this Institution has proved sufficient for the wants of the counties, but this year it has been found necessary to increase the accommodation by adding a story to a portion of the buildings, and by appropriating to the use of the patients rooms which were designed for other purposes. Fears are entertained, however, lest this small extension of the establishment may soon be fully occupied, and lest an enlargement on a greater scale may ere long be necessary, unless it should be thought desirable to license wards for lunatics in one or more of the poorhouses which are situated within the District. It has been suggested that the District Board should acquire on lease the neighbouring farm of Charleston. This step, in addition to other important advantages, would secure a regular and sufficient supply of milk. Inverness District.

5. The Asylum at Elgin has ample accommodation for all the pauper lunatics belonging to the District. The land attached to Elgin District.

Position of Districts.

the Asylum, either held on lease or acquired by purchase, is of considerable extent. Some of it is at a considerable distance from the Institution.

Banff District.

6. The pauper lunatics of Banffshire are provided for in the asylum belonging to the District. The demand for accommodation, however, is so great, that it is feared it may soon be necessary to remove the private patients who have been received into the Institution. A farm of considerable size and very conveniently situated is attached to the Asylum, and is worked with such advantage to the patients and the establishment that a further acquisition of land is in contemplation.

Aberdeen District.

7. The Royal Asylum at Aberdeen continues to receive all the pauper lunatics of the District who are sent to it, though the contract between it and the District Lunacy Board has technically expired. In order to meet the demands for admission, several large and costly extensions of the buildings have been necessary since 1858, and at present a new wing is being added to the old asylum. No further enlargement of an Institution situated so close to a populous town, and possessing so small an extent of land, is desirable. At present there are three poorhouses in the county which possess wards licensed to receive such of the pauper lunatics belonging to it as are certified to be incurable and harmless. These are the poorhouses of St. Nicholas, Old Machar, and the Buchan Combination. The Lunatic Wards in the first of these have recently been extended, and have still some vacant accommodation, but the situation of the house and the limited possession of land will render the propriety of any further extension very doubtful. The Lunatic Wards of Old Machar Poorhouse are full, and it is difficult to see how they could with propriety be enlarged. A proposal to extend the accommodation of the Lunatic Wards of the Buchan Combination Poorhouse has received our sanction. It is clear, however, that, on the whole, there is little room for any important increase of the Poorhouse accommodation for the insane in this District. Already indeed this form of accommodation exists in the District of Aberdeen to a greater extent than in any other District of Scotland. It thus becomes probable, when the space in the Royal Asylum and in the Lunatic Wards of the Poorhouses is fully occupied, that, if the number of pauper Lunatics goes on accumulating as it has done, the erection of a public asylum by the District Board may soon have to be considered.

Kincardine District.

8. The Kincardine District Board have entered into a contract with the Directors of the Montrose Royal Asylum, under which pauper lunatics chargeable to the county are received into that Institution. The Combination Poorhouse at Stonehaven, however, possesses Lunatic Wards licensed for 24 inmates, and these receive some of the harmless and incurable patients. Hitherto these wards have seldom been fully occupied, in consequence of a stipulation in the agreement with the Asylum, by which parishes sending any of their insane poor to the Lunatic Wards of the poorhouse, pay a

rate of board higher than is paid by parishes sending all their insane poor to the Asylum. Position Districts.

9. This District is not altogether in a satisfactory position. The renewal of the contract between the Montrose Royal Asylum and the District Lunacy Board has not yet been completed; but we understand the demands of the Asylum Directors have been so far met that all serious difficulties in the way of its satisfactory completion have been removed. In the meantime the pauper lunatics of the county are provided for as heretofore, and the differences which have arisen have not been allowed to interfere with their well-being, except in so far as they have retarded the much needed structural alterations of the Montrose Asylum. Forfar District.

The pauper lunatics of the District are provided for in the two Royal Asylums at Montrose and Dundee, and in the Lunatic Wards of the Poorhouses belonging to the parishes of Dundee, and Liff and Benvie. The two last establishments are by no means of inconsiderable size, and they probably would not have been so large, if the Directors of the Dundee Asylum had been able sooner to resolve on the erection of a new Institution on a suitable site. This they have now done. We have inspected the site and examined the plans, and we are of opinion that the new Asylum will furnish excellent accommodation for both private and pauper patients.

10. All the pauper lunatics of Perthshire are provided for either in the Perth District Asylum or in the Lunatic Wards of the Perth Poorhouse. It has been found necessary to enlarge the Asylum considerably this year in order to relieve the overcrowding from which the Institution has long suffered. This enlargement, which has been carefully planned and executed, will add to the completeness and usefulness of the Asylum. Perth District.

11. In addition to the District Asylum at Larbert, the four counties forming this District possess accommodation for the pauper lunatics belonging to them in the poorhouses at Dumbarton and Linlithgow. It has not yet been necessary to enlarge the Asylum, but there is much reason to fear that this necessity will soon arise, so great and persistent has been the overcrowding. In prospect of application being made for the admission of patients labouring under fever from certain parishes of the district in which it happened to be prevailing, a representation was made to us that in such event the isolation of patients would be impossible; and we deemed it right in the circumstances to sanction the temporary occupation of a house in the neighbourhood of the asylum for the purposes of a hospital. The Lunatic Wards of the Dumbarton Poorhouse have been lately enlarged, and a considerable addition has been made to the land attached to the establishment. Stirling District.

12. All the pauper lunatics belonging to the counties of Fife and Kinross are provided for in the asylum of the District which these counties constitute. Since the enlargement of the asylum some years ago, it has proved adequate for the wants of the District, Fife and Kinross District.

Position of Districts.

and no further enlargement is in contemplation. The farm belonging to the Asylum is now of considerable size.

Edinburgh District.

13. The Edinburgh District, which is made up of the five urban Parishes of Midlothian, has a contract with the Edinburgh Royal Asylum, which receives all the pauper lunatics belonging to the District, except those of the incurable and harmless class who are in the Lunatic Wards of the South Leith and City of Edinburgh Poorhouses. An extension of the accommodation in the last of these poorhouses has recently been sanctioned, and the overcrowding of the Royal Asylum has been thus to some extent relieved.

Midlothian and Peebles District.

14. The wants of the Midlothian and Peebles District are fully met by the new District Asylum at Rosewell. It is a matter of regret that this Institution does not possess a larger extent of land.

Haddington District.

15. The Asylum at Haddington is still sufficient for the District to which it belongs. It has been found necessary, however, to turn to the use of the patients parts of the building which were not designed for that purpose. The overcrowding has been also reduced by the removal of a few patients to the Lunatic Wards of the Inveresk Poorhouse. Additions have recently been made to the land which the patients cultivate.

Roxburgh District.

16. All the pauper lunatics of the three counties forming the Roxburgh District are sent to the asylum of the District at Melrose, which hitherto has been fully adequate to meet the demands for admission. The acquisition of more land is in contemplation.

Lanark District.

17. The pauper lunatics of the populous district of Lanark are provided for in various ways—

(1.) Those chargeable to the Barony parish are sent to the new Parochial Asylum at Woodilee.

(2.) Those chargeable to the Govan Combination of Parishes are sent to the Parochial Asylum at Merryflats, Govan.

(3.) Those chargeable to the City Parish of Glasgow are sent either to the Glasgow Royal Asylum, to the City of Glasgow Parochial Asylum, or to the Woodilee Parochial Asylum.

(4.) Those chargeable to the other parishes of the county are provided for either in the Glasgow Royal Asylum or in the Lunatic Wards of the Hamilton Poorhouse.

A contract exists between the District Lunacy Board and the Glasgow Royal Asylum. The other institutions either belong to the parishes using them, or furnish to parishes which send patients to them such accommodation as may be vacant without entering into any formal contract.

If the City of Glasgow Parish should resolve on removing and enlarging its Parochial Asylum, the wants of the Lanark District would for the time be fairly met.

Renfrew District.

18. All the pauper lunatics of this District now find accommodation in the three undermentioned Parochial Asylums which are situated within it. (*a*) The Abbey Parochial Asylum is over-

crowded, and to relieve this state of matters, the use of wards in the ordinary poorhouse, as dormitory accommodation for the lunatics, has been sanctioned. It is now, however, in contemplation to enlarge and improve the Asylum buildings. (*b*) The Burgh Parochial Asylum at Riccartsbar is an entirely new building, and was only taken into occupation in 1876. It is well situated, and possesses a considerable extent of land. Already the population has nearly reached the number for which it is licensed. (*c*) The present Greenock Parochial Asylum is also full. It occupies, however, a merely temporary position. Considerable progress, indeed, has been made in the erection of a new and larger asylum at some distance from Greenock. When this is ready, and when the Abbey Asylum has been enlarged in the way proposed, the requirements of the District will be sufficiently provided for. Position of Districts. — Renfrew District.

19 and 20. The Districts of Argyll and Bute entered into a combination some years ago, and the District Asylum at Lochgilphead belongs to the two Districts, and is managed by a body of gentlemen chosen from the two District Boards. The accommodation provided in this Asylum is as yet sufficient for the wants of the District. Hitherto indeed it has been able to receive boarders from the Lanark and Renfrew Districts, the accommodation in which was inadequate for their needs till the Asylums at Woodilee and Riccartsbar were completed. A large farm is held on lease by the Asylum, and the grounds originally attached to it are also of considerable extent. Argyll and Bute Districts.

21. The District Asylum at Ayr and the Lunatic Wards of the Cunningham Combination Poorhouse receive all the pauper lunatics of the Ayr District who are at present in establishments; but both Institutions are full. The Asylum indeed would be overcrowded, if parts of the buildings, designed for other purposes, had not been brought into use as accommodation for patients. There is reason to fear that the necessity for structural extensions has only by this means been temporarily avoided. The land belonging to the Asylum is of poor quality and difficult of cultivation. Ayr District.

22. All the pauper insane chargeable to the parishes of the three counties forming this District are accommodated either in the Southern Counties Division of the Dumfries Royal Asylum or in the Lunatic Wards of the Wigton Combination Poorhouse at Stranraer. The Dumfries Asylum, although not built by assessment, occupies, under the provisions of its charter and of the Lunacy Acts, so nearly the position of a District Asylum that no contract between it and the District Board is needed. To meet its obligations more than one enlargement has been necessary since 1858, and the accommodation is again so fully occupied that another extension may be regarded as not improbable. Considerable additions of land have been lately made to the Asylum farm. Southern Counties District.

It appears from what has been said in these remarks on the Position of Districts that provision has now been made in public

Position of Districts.

institutions for all the pauper lunatics of Scotland who require Asylum treatment. None of them are now left to be provided for in private asylums. This state of matters cannot be otherwise regarded than as highly satisfactory, since it presents itself as the fulfilment of one of the objects chiefly aimed at in the passing of the Lunacy Act of 1857.

The following statement shows the character of the public provision made for the insane poor of the counties forming the different Districts:—

(1.) In District Asylums entirely:—the pauper lunatics of the Counties of Sutherland, Ross, Inverness, Nairn, Elgin, Banff, Argyll, Bute, Roxburgh, Berwick, Peebles, Selkirk, Stirling, Clackmannan, Fife, Kinross.

(2.) In Royal Asylums entirely:—the pauper lunatics of Caithness, Orkney, Shetland, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright.

(3.) In Parochial Asylums entirely:—the pauper lunatics of the County of Renfrew.

(4.) In District Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses:—the pauper lunatics of the Counties of Perth, Ayr, Linlithgow, Dumbarton, Haddington.

(5.) In Royal Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses—the pauper lunatics of the Counties of Wigton, Forfar, Aberdeen, Kincardine.

(6.) In Royal Asylums, Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses—the pauper lunatics of the County of Lanark.

(7.) In Royal Asylums, District Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses—the pauper lunatics of the County of Midlothian.

V.—EXPENDITURE FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

The parochial expenditure for Lunatics in 1858, and in each of the ten years 1866 to 1875-76, is shown by—

Table XVII.

Years.	In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certificates, cost of Transport, etc.	Total Expenditure.
1858, . . .	£61,303 8 0	£14,230 4 3	£5,118 9 8	£80,652 1 11
1866, . . .	91,338 5 6	15,236 7 7	4,229 18 0	110,804 11 1
1867, . . .	97,508 14 7	15,151 18 6	4,526 6 3	117,186 19 4
1868, . . .	104,951 0 8	15,396 5 6	5,073 13 5	125,420 19 7
1869, . . .	111,168 12 5	15,508 14 8	5,032 6 8	131,709 13 9
1870, . . .	113,220 19 3	15,825 11 11	4,546 11 7	133,593 2 9
1871, . . .	113,568 14 11	16,166 15 4	4,446 13 7	134,182 3 10
1872, . . .	115,413 14 3	17,013 1 11	4,737 16 5	137,164 12 7
1873, . . .	126,480 3 1	17,211 8 7	5,267 8 11	148,959 0 7
1874-75,* . .	136,420 17 1	17,097 13 3	4,288 1 7	157,806 11 11
1875-76,* . .	143,305 7 7	17,339 13 3	4,616 1 1	165,261 1 11

* These figures refer to the year ending 14th May 1875 and 14th May 1876.

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

The difference between the cost of pauper lunacy during 1858 and its cost during the year 1875-76 thus amounts to £84,609; in other words, it has been more than doubled. Of this increase £82,002 were expended on patients in Establishments, and £3109 on patients in private dwellings. The cost of certificates, transport, etc., is not taken into account in these figures.

The expenditure for pauper lunatics, as shown in this table, represents only the yearly cost of their maintenance. It does not include any charge for house-room, that is, it does not take into account the interest on the money laid out in the erection of the Institutions in which they are treated. If this were taken into the calculation of the cost, it would involve an addition for the year 1875-76 of £38,339, allowing £7 for each bed occupied during the whole year. This would raise the whole expenditure on pauper lunatics for that year to £203,600.

From these sums there falls to be deducted £8018, as the amount of the expenditure contributed by friends or by others. We are of opinion that it would be a public advantage if the friends of the pauper inmates of asylums were called on and obliged to contribute more frequently to their support. Contributions from such sources, even though of a small amount, would lead to a more careful consideration of the need of continued detention.

The amount paid from imperial sources towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics, for the year ended 14th May 1876, was £62,637, 15s. 5d. as against £59,483, 1s., paid during the previous year. This shows an increase of £3,154, 14s. 5d., and we estimate that a further increase of like amount will take place for the year now current and ending on the 14th May 1877. This Grant from Government reduced the direct burden on the payers of parochial rates from £165,261, 1s. 11d. to £102,623, 6s. 6d. for the year ending 14th May 1876.

Table XVIII. shows, from returns furnished to us by Inspectors of Poor, the daily rate of maintenance for each mode of providing for pauper lunatics in each county during the year ended 14th May 1876:—

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

Daily Cost of each mode of providing for Pauper Lunatics.

Table XVIII.

COUNTIES.	In Royal, District, Private, and Parochial, Asylums.	In Licensed Wards of Poor-houses.	In Private Dwellings.	General Averages.	Percentage of Patients.	
					In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
1. Aberdeen,	1 5½	1 0¾	0 7½	1 2¾	82·3	17·6
2. Argyll,	1 4	...	0 7½	1 1¾	64·2	35·8
3. Ayr,	1 4½	1 1¾	0 9	1 2¾	80·0	20·0
4. Banff,	1 3¾	...	0 7¾	1 2	71·6	28·4
5. Berwick,	1 6¼	...	0 8¼	1 4¼	73·9	26·1
6. Bute,	1 3	...	0 8¼	1 1½	70·9	29·1
7. Caithness,	1 6	...	0 7¾	1 2	53·9	46·1
8. Clackmannan,	1 3½	...	0 9½	1 2	76·8	23·2
9. Dumbarton,	1 5½	1 2½	0 8½	1 4	86·0	14·0
10. Dumfries,	1 3	...	0 8½	1 2	80·3	19·7
11. Edinburgh,	1 5½	1 2	0 9¾	1 4½	87·4	12·6
12. Elgin,	1 4	...	0 8½	1 1½	61·5	38·5
13. Fife,	1 4½	...	0 10¾	1 3¼	73·9	26·0
14. Forfar,	1 5½	1 1½	0 8½	1 3¾	90·7	9·3
15. Haddington,	1 4¼	1 4½	0 7	1 2¾	78·9	21·1
16. Inverness,	1 6½	...	0 6½	1 2¾	62·9	37·1
17. Kincardine,	1 6½	0 10¾	0 9½	1 3½	86·1	13·9
18. Kinross,	1 3½	...	0 9	1 1½	68·5	31·5
19. Kirkcudbright,	1 3	...	0 6¾	1 1¼	74·7	25·3
20. Lanark,	1 8	1 5¾	0 9	1 7½	92·0	8·0
21. Linlithgow,	1 5¾	1 2	0 8¼	1 3¼	80·0	20·0
22. Nairn,	1 6	...	0 8¾	1 4	66·9	33·1
23. Orkney,	1 5½	...	0 6½	1 0½	49·0	51·0
24. Peebles,	1 6¼	...	0 10	1 4¾	80·3	19·7
25. Perth,	1 6¼	1 2¼	0 8½	1 3¼	71·0	29·0
26. Renfrew,	1 6¼	...	0 11¾	1 4	89·4	10·5
27. Ross,	1 6¼	...	0 7¼	1 3	61·4	38·5
28. Roxburgh,	1 6	...	0 9¼	1 4¾	77·5	22·5
29. Selkirk,	1 6¾	...	0 9½	1 5½	86·3	13·7
30. Shetland,	1 6¼	...	0 5¾	0 11½	42·2	57·8
31. Stirling,	1 4½	...	0 9¼	1 3½	83·3	16·7
32. Sutherland,	1 6¼	...	0 6¼	1 2¼	60·7	39·2
33. Wigtown,	1 2¾	0 9½	0 8	1 0¼	65·7	34·3
General Averages,	1 5¾	1 2	0 8¼	1 3¾	79·9	20·1

It appears from this Table that the daily cost of maintaining a pauper patient in Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums varies from 1s. 2¾d. to 1s. 8d., representing a difference of £7, 19s. 8¼d. per annum. The most cheaply kept patients are those belonging to the counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Wigton, Bute, and Banff; and the most expensively kept are those belonging to the counties of Lanark, Inverness, and Kincardine.

The daily cost of a patient in the licensed wards of a poorhouse varies from 9½d. for the county of Wigton to 1s. 5¾d. for the county of Lanark. These figures represent a difference of £12, 10s. 11d. yearly.

There is a considerable variation also in the cost of pauper lunatics disposed of in private dwellings. For instance, the daily cost

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

of those so provided for, belonging to the county of Fife, is 10¼d., while the daily cost of those belonging to the county of Sutherland is only 6¼d., showing a difference equal to £6, 1s. 8d. per annum.

These differences would be very serious if they were held to indicate corresponding differences in the well-being of the patients. They do not, however, afford any such indication. They depend often on peculiarities in the position of the different Institutions, and on the varying modes of keeping accounts; and, in the case of patients in private dwellings, on social and other circumstances.

Daily Cost in different classes of Establishments.

The average daily cost in the different classes of Establishments for the ten years 1866 to 1875-6 is shown in—

TABLE XIX.

ASYLUMS.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874-5.	1875-6.
In Royal and District Asylums, . .	1 3¾	1 4	1 4¼	1 4¾	1 4½	1 4¼	1 4¼	1 5¼		
In Private Asylums, .	1 4¾	1 5¼	1 5¾	1 5½	1 4½	1 7¼	1 7	1 8½	1 5¾	1 5¾
In Parochial Asylums,				1 2½	1 3	1 2¾	1 2¾	1 4¼		
In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . .	1 0¾	1 1	1 1¼	0 11¾	0 11¾	0 11½	0 11½	0 0½	1 1½	1 2
In Private Dwellings, .	0 6½	0 6½	0 6¾	0 7	0 7	0 7¼	0 7½	0 7¾	0 8	0 8¼
GENERAL AVERAGES, .	1 1¼	1 1½	1 2	1 2¼	1 2¼	1 2	1 2¼	1 3	1 3¾	1 3¾

This Table shows an increase on the general average rate for all modes of providing for pauper lunatics of 2½d. per day, or £3, 16s. 0½d. per annum, which is far from inconsiderable, when it affects large numbers.

The Table which follows shows the present rates of maintenance for pauper lunatics in each of the various classes of asylums, and the minimum rates for private patients in Royal and District Asylums.

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

Rates of Maintenance in each of the Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and in the Lunatic Wards attached to the different Poorhouses.

TABLE XX.—Showing Rates of Board in Royal, District, Private and Parochial Asylums, and in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

ROYAL OR CHARTERED ASYLUMS.	For District Pauper Patients.	For Pauper Patients from beyond the District.	Minimum Rate for Private Patients.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	£28 0 0	£29 10 0	£32 0 0
Dumfries " "	22 0 0	.....	37 0 0
Dundee " "	26 0 0	28 12 0	39 0 0
Edinburgh " "	27 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0
Glasgow " "	[1]32 5 8 [2]35 19 4 [3]38 11 4	.....	39 0 0
Montrose " "	[4]24 10 0 [5]27 0 0	30 0 0	25 0 0
Perth " "	.....	.....	50 0 0

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	For District Pauper Patients.	For Non-District Pauper Patients.	Minimum Rate for Private Patients.
Argyll and Bute District Asylum,	£23 8 0	£32 10 0	[6]£23 8 0 [7]40 6 0
Ayr " "	25 0 0	25 0 0	31 4 0
Banff " "	22 16 3	22 16 3	25 0 0
Elgin " "	25 0 0	28 0 0	32 0 0
Fife " "	26 0 0	.....	28 0 0
Haddington " "	26 0 0	28 0 0	30 0 0
Inverness " "	28 0 0	.....	36 0 0
Midlothian " "	28 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0
Perth " "	29 0 0	.....	.....
Roxburgh " "	28 0 0	36 0 0	40 0 0
Stirling " "	26 0 0	.....	.....

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Rate for Pauper Patients.	Minimum Rate for Private Patients.
Bothwell Asylum,	.....	£39 0 0
Melville House Asylum, Musselburgh,	.....	30 0 0
Westermains Asylum, Kirkintilloch,	.....	39 0 0

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.	PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.
Abbey Parochial Asylum,	£32 10 0	Govan Parochial Asylum,	£26 0 0
Barony (Woodilee) "	32 10 0	Greenock " "	27 6 0
Glasgow "	.....	Paisley " "	32 10 0

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.	LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.
Aberdeen,	£22 2 0	Kincardine,	£19 0 0
Buchan,	20 16 0	Leith, South,	.....
Cunningham,	22 2 0	Liff and Benvie,	23 8 0
Dumbarton,	23 8 0	Linlithgow,	22 15 0
Dundee,	21 5 10	Old Machar,	20 0 0
Edinburgh,	.....	Perth,	22 2 0
Hamilton,	.....	Wigton,	.....
Inveresk,	.....		

[1] Privileged Parishes.
[2] and [3] Non-Privileged Parishes. The different rates for these are charged according as *all* or only *part* of their Lunatics are sent.
[4] Forfar and Kincardine.
[5] Caithness and Shetland.
[6] For Argyll and Bute only.
[7] Non-District Private Patients.

There are considerable differences in the rates for paupers even in the Royal and District Asylums. The highest are those of Glasgow, Perth, Aberdeen, Inverness, Midlothian, and Roxburgh, and the lowest those of Dumfries, Banff, Argyll, and Montrose. These differences are due to a variety of causes. Sometimes an Asylum only temporarily occupies a place among those charging the higher rates. In some Institutions again the question of profit is more considered than in others. In some the cost of management is exceptionally great, while in others it is exceptionally low. Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

VI.—DANGEROUS LUNATICS.

The following statement shows the number of persons sent to asylums, at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal, as dangerous lunatics, in each of the ten years 1867-1876:— Dangerous Lunatics.

1867,	25	1872,	23
1868,	36	1873,	11
1869,	20	1874,	8
1870,	30	1875,	16
1871,	20	1876,	12

The practice of committing lunatics to Asylums under the provision of the 15th section of 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 54, has of late undergone a considerable diminution. The lunacy of persons so committed does not usually differ from the lunacy of persons committed in the ordinary way. Some accident in their history, such as might occur in the history of almost any lunatic, generally constitutes the only difference. When once committed to an asylum under the provisions of the section of the Act referred to, however, great difficulties lie in the way of their discharge, unless complete recovery can be certified.

VII.—ALIEN LUNATICS.

During 1876, 31 pauper lunatics were removed from Scotland, from having no settlement in that country. All of these patients were removed from Asylums; 6 were sent to England, 23 to Ireland, and 2 to other countries. Alien Lunatics.

VIII.—LUNATICS UNDER JUDICIAL FACTORS.

Lunatics under Judicial Factors.

At the end of 1876 there were 363 persons reported to us by the Accountant of the Court of Session as under Judicial Factory in consequence of mental unfitness for the management of their affairs. These persons were disposed of in the following ways:—

207 were in Asylums in Scotland.
131 were in Private Dwellings in Scotland.

338 were thus under the jurisdiction of the Board.
25 were resident either in Asylums or Private Dwellings beyond the jurisdiction of the Board.

363

All the patients under curatory who are in Asylums in Scotland are seen by the Medical Commissioners at least twice every year, and inquiries are made with the view of ascertaining whether they have all the advantages to which their means entitle them, and whether they are proper subjects for treatment in Asylums.

Of the 131 persons under curatory who are in private dwellings, 50 are on the registers of the Board as ordinary patients in private dwellings, and as such are regularly visited by the Deputy Commissioners. Of the remaining 81, nearly all have been visited and reported on with the view of satisfying the Board as to their condition and treatment. Many of them are visited from year to year, but they are not placed on our registers, because they are under the guardianship of near relatives, who keep them in a satisfactory manner, and without profit. In some instances, these persons, though deprived of the management of their property, exhibit an unsoundness of mind so slight in degree as not to justify the granting of the medical certificates which are needed for placing them on our registers as lunatics.

Of the persons under curatory who are beyond the jurisdiction of the Board:—

11 are in Asylums in England.
12 are in Private Dwellings in England.
1 is in an Asylum in Ireland.
1 is now in the colonies.

25

Two of those resident in England are also wards of Chancery.

We desire again to direct attention to the want of some economical and effective procedure for the administration of the property of lunatics when of small amount; and we have stated in former Reports that we should be glad to see effect given to the suggestion contained in the Fourth Report of the Scotch Law Commission, p. 31, that in cases where the funds do not exceed £1000, the

authority to appoint a curator, at present possessed exclusively by the Court of Session, should be extended to the Sheriff. A similar want has been felt in Ireland, and a change of the Law similar to that which we have suggested is recommended at page 99 of the Report on the Criminal and Judicial Statistics of Ireland for 1875. Lunatics under Judicial Factors.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

J. DON WAUCHOPE, *Chairman.*
G. YOUNG.
GEO. MONRO.
JAMES COXE.
ARTHUR MITCHELL.

APPENDICES.

LIST OF APPENDICES.

PAGE

APPENDIX A. No. I.—Return showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, of each Sex, chargeable to each County in Scotland, on 1st January 1876; and the manner of their Disposal, . . . 3

APPENDIX A. No. II.—Return showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, of each Sex, chargeable to each County in Scotland, on 1st January 1877; and the manner of their Disposal, . . . 4

APPENDIX B. No. I.—Table showing the number of Private and Pauper Lunatics in each Asylum and Poorhouse in Scotland, on 1st January 1876, and the number of Pauper Lunatics from each County in each Asylum and Poorhouse, ... 5

APPENDIX B. No. II.—Table showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics in each Asylum and Poorhouse in Scotland, on 1st January 1877, and the number of Pauper Lunatics from each County in each Asylum and Poorhouse, ... 7

APPENDIX C.—Return of Expenditure on account of Pauper Lunatics for the year ended 14th May 1876, ... 10

APPENDIX D.—Tables of General Statistics of Lunacy in Scotland, . 11

APPENDIX E.—Entries made by the Visiting Commissioners in the Patients' Book of Asylums and Poorhouses in 1876, . . 35

APPENDIX F.—Correspondence between the Elgin District Lunacy Board, the General Board, and the Secretary of State for the Home Department, relating to an entry by Dr. Mitchell in the Patients' Book of the Elgin Asylum, dated 9th and 10th June 1876, . 103

APPENDIX G.—General Reports on Single Patients by the Deputy Commissioners, ... 118

APPENDIX H. No. I.—Table showing the Ages of Patients resident in Establishments at 1st January 1877, ... 134

APPENDIX H. No. II.—Table showing the proportion per cent. of Patients Resident at different Ages in the different Asylums, . 136

APPENDIX A.

No. I.

RETURN showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, of each Sex, chargeable to each County in Scotland on 1st January 1876; and the Manner of their Disposal.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1871.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1876.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.											
					In Establishments.						In Private Dwellings under Sanction of the Board.					
					In Asylums.			In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.			With Relatives.			With Strangers and Alone.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1 Aberdeen,	245,523	234	301	535	123	183	306	65	70	135	34	32	66	12	16	28
2 Argyll,	75,595	129	131	260	87	77	164	...	...	...	25	35	60	17	19	36
3 Ayr,	200,908	146	208	354	84	125	209	32	38	70	16	27	43	14	18	32
4 Banff,	60,691	46	86	132	36	58	94	...	2	2	5	14	19	5	12	17
5 Berwick,	36,382	36	39	75	26	29	55	...	...	...	9	5	14	1	5	6
6 Bute,	16,966	21	36	57	16	24	40	...	...	...	2	9	11	3	3	6
7 Caithness,	41,011	50	58	108	31	28	59	...	...	...	16	22	38	3	8	11
8 Clackmannan,	26,788	16	34	50	12	21	33	4	2	6	...	7	7	...	4	4
9 Dumbarton,	61,116	53	50	103	27	24	51	22	16	38	1	6	7	3	4	7
10 Dumfries,	74,842	79	81	160	66	65	131	...	...	...	9	10	19	4	6	10
11 Edinburgh—																
Urban Dist.,	253,893	235	330	565	208	228	436	10	51	61	10	8	18	7	43	50
Midlothian Dist.,	74,579	75	76	151	63	62	125	...	3	3	9	5	14	3	6	9
12 Elgin or Moray,	43,516	49	54	103	37	26	63	...	...	...	8	15	23	4	13	17
13 Fife,	160,924	130	175	305	97	127	224	1	...	1	18	9	27	14	39	53
14 Forfar,	237,436	262	347	609	170	233	403	69	81	150	14	22	36	9	11	20
15 Haddington,	37,755	37	58	95	27	45	72	...	5	5	9	6	15	1	2	3
16 Inverness,	88,324	120	131	251	84	79	163	...	...	...	28	39	67	8	13	21
17 Kincardine,	35,097	35	41	76	20	25	45	7	12	19	4	2	6	4	2	6
18 Kinross,	6,457	14	15	29	9	11	20	...	...	...	1	3	4	4	1	5
19 Kirkcudbright,	41,859	43	52	95	32	39	71	...	1	1	8	10	18	3	2	5
20 Lanark,	787,005	607	589	1196	558	507	1065	19	20	39	16	36	52	14	26	40
21 Linlithgow,	41,394	30	30	60	19	13	32	8	9	17	1	6	7	2	2	4
22 Nairn,	8,372	11	7	18	5	7	12	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...
23 Orkney,	31,274	23	34	57	9	18	27	...	...	...	10	14	24	4	2	6
24 Peebles,	12,254	8	22	30	6	18	24	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	3	3
25 Perth,	127,536	163	202	365	95	125	220	17	19	36	37	37	74	14	21	35
26 Renfrew,	195,305	124	164	288	114	144	258	...	...	...	8	10	18	2	10	12
27 Ross & Cromarty,	82,093	110	124	234	73	76	149	1	...	1	23	32	55	13	16	29
28 Roxburgh,	54,151	64	60	124	50	46	96	...	...	...	13	9	22	1	5	6
29 Selkirk,	13,356	10	6	16	10	4	14	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
30 Shetland,	31,608	28	32	60	13	12	25	1	...	1	11	17	28	3	3	6
31 Stirling,	93,880	72	114	186	54	87	141	5	8	13	3	10	13	10	9	19
32 Sutherland,	23,298	32	23	55	22	11	33	1	...	1	8	8	16	1	4	5
33 Wigtown,	38,830	59	51	110	38	24	62	...	10	10	16	12	28	5	5	10
TOTALS,	3,360,018	3151	3761	6912	2321	2601	4922	262	347	609	380	480	860	188	333	521

APPENDIX A.

No. II.

RETURN showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, of each Sex, chargeable to each County in Scotland on 1st January 1877; and the Manner of their Disposal.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1871.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1877.			Disposal of Pauper Lunatics.											
					In Establishments.						In Private Dwellings under Sanction of the Board.					
					In Asylums.			In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.			With Relatives.			With Strangers and Alone.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Aberdeen,	245,523	243	313	556	130	190	320	69	73	142	32	32	64	12	18	30
2. Argyll,	75,595	135	145	280	96	91	187	...	...	...	23	32	55	16	22	38
3. Ayr,	200,908	162	221	383	97	139	236	34	38	72	16	25	41	15	19	34
4. Banff,	60,691	54	89	143	42	57	99	...	2	2	8	15	23	4	15	19
5. Berwick,	36,382	36	37	73	29	27	56	...	...	...	4	5	9	3	5	8
6. Bute,	16,966	22	37	59	17	24	41	...	...	...	2	9	11	3	4	7
7. Caithness,	41,011	57	63	120	34	28	62	...	...	...	18	29	47	5	6	11
8. Clackmannan,	26,788	17	33	50	12	21	33	4	3	7	1	5	6	...	4	4
9. Dumbarton,	61,116	56	54	110	26	28	54	25	17	42	2	5	7	3	4	7
10. Dumfries,	74,842	85	77	162	71	63	134	...	...	...	11	7	18	3	7	10
11. Edinburgh—																
Urban Dist.,	253,893	248	339	587	192	243	435	37	48	85	7	9	16	12	39	51
Midlothian Dist.,	74,579	73	76	149	61	62	123	...	3	3	7	5	12	5	6	11
12. Elgin or Moray,	43,516	44	58	102	33	32	65	...	...	...	7	16	23	4	10	14
13. Fife,	160,924	137	174	311	103	125	228	2	...	2	19	8	27	13	41	54
14. Forfar,	237,436	274	327	601	183	209	392	69	85	154	13	20	33	9	13	22
15. Haddington,	37,755	33	59	92	25	45	70	...	5	5	7	7	14	1	2	3
16. Inverness,	88,324	121	131	252	77	74	151	...	...	...	36	42	78	8	15	23
17. Kincardine,	35,097	33	40	73	18	26	44	6	10	16	3	3	6	6	1	7
18. Kinross,	6,457	15	15	30	10	11	21	...	...	...	1	3	4	4	1	5
19. Kirkcudbright,	41,859	43	50	93	32	37	69	...	...	...	7	9	16	4	4	8
20. Lanark,	787,005	638	638	1276	592	556	1148	18	23	41	16	32	48	12	27	39
21. Linlithgow,	41,394	29	33	62	18	16	34	8	10	18	...	7	7	3	...	3
22. Nairn,	8,372	12	8	20	7	8	15	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...
23. Orkney,	31,274	28	40	68	10	19	29	...	...	...	13	16	29	5	5	10
24. Peebles,	12,254	5	22	27	4	18	22	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	3	3
25. Perth,	127,536	161	222	383	94	145	239	18	17	35	35	35	70	14	25	39
26. Renfrew,	195,305	136	177	313	128	158	286	...	...	...	5	8	13	3	11	14
27. Ross & Cromarty,	82,093	118	135	253	72	80	152	1	...	1	27	38	65	18	17	35
28. Roxburgh,	54,151	61	63	124	49	50	99	...	...	...	11	8	19	1	5	6
29. Selkirk,	13,356	11	7	18	10	5	15	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1
30. Shetland,	31,608	27	35	62	11	14	25	1	...	1	10	16	26	5	5	10
31. Stirling,	93,880	77	115	192	59	83	142	6	8	14	3	14	17	9	10	19
32. Sutherland,	23,298	30	25	55	20	10	30	1	...	1	8	11	19	1	4	5
33. Wigtown,	38,830	53	59	112	36	30	66	...	10	10	13	13	26	4	6	10
TOTALS,	3,360,018	3274	3917	7191	2398	2724	5122	299	352	651	371	487	858	206	354	560

No. I.

TABLE showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics of each Sex in each Royal and District Asylum, Private Asylum, Parochial Asylum, and Licensed Poorhouse, in Scotland, on 1st January 1876; and the Number of Pauper Lunatics from each County in each Public Asylum, Private Asylum, Parochial Asylum, or Poorhouse.

| ASYLUM. | Where situated. | Number of Patients. Private. M. | Private. F. | Pauper. M. | Pauper. F. | COUNTY IN WHICH THE PARISH OF SETTLEMENT OF THE PAUPERS IS SITUATED. Aberdeen. M. | Aberdeen. F. | Argyll. M. | Argyll. F. | Ayr. M. | Ayr. F. | Banff. M. | Banff. F. | Berwick. M. | Berwick. F. | Bute. M. | Bute. F. | Caithness. M. | Caithness. F. | Clackmannan. M. | Clackmannan. F. | Dumbarton. M. | Dumbarton. F. | Dumfries. M. | Dumfries. F. | Edinburgh. Urban District. M. | Edinburgh. Urban District. F. | Edinburgh. Midlothian District. M. | Edinburgh. Midlothian District. F. | Elgin. M. | Elgin. F. | Fife. M. | Fife. F. | Forfar. M. | Forfar. F. | Haddington. M. | Haddington. F. | Inverness. M. | Inverness. F. | Kincardine. M. | Kincardine. F. | Kinross. M. | Kinross. F. | Kirkcudbright. M. | Kirkcudbright. F. | Lanark. M. | Lanark. F. | Linlithgow. M. | Linlithgow. F. | Nairn M. | Nairn F. | Orkney. M. | Orkney. F. | Peebles. M. | Peebles. F. | Perth. M. | Perth. F. | Renfrew. M. | Renfrew. F. | Ross. M. | Ross. F. | Roxburgh. M. | Roxburgh. F. | Selkirk. M. | Selkirk. F. | Shetland. M. | Shetland. F. | Stirling. M. | Stirling. F. | Sutherland. M. | Sutherland. F. | Wigton. M. | Wigton. F. |
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No. II.

TABLE showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics of each Sex in each Royal and District Asylum, Private Asylum, Parochial Asylum, and Licensed Poorhouse, in Scotland, on 1st January 1877; and the Number of Pauper Lunatics from each County in each Public Asylum, Private Asylum, Parochial Asylum, or Poorhouse.

| ASYLUM. | Where Situated. | Number of Patients. Private. M. | Private. F. | Pauper. M. | Pauper. F. | COUNTY IN WHICH THE PARISH OF SETTLEMENT OF THE PAUPERS IS SITUATED. Aberdeen. M. | Aberdeen. F. | Argyll. M. | Argyll. F. | Ayr. M. | Ayr. F. | Banff. M. | Banff. F. | Berwick. M. | Berwick. F. | Bute. M. | Bute. F. | Caithness. M. | Caithness. F. | Clackmannan. M. | Clackmannan. F. | Dumbarton. M. | Dumbarton. F. | Dumfries. M. | Dumfries. F. | Edinburgh. Urban District. M. | Edinburgh. Urban District. F. | Edinburgh. Midlothian District. M. | Edinburgh. Midlothian District. F. | Elgin. M. | Elgin. F. | Fife. M. | Fife. F. | Forfar. M. | Forfar. F. | Haddington. M. | Haddington. F. | Inverness. M. | Inverness. F. | Kincardine. M. | Kincardine. F. | Kinross. M. | Kinross. F. | Kirkcudbright. M. | Kirkcudbright. F. | Lanark. M. | Lanark. F. | Linlithgow. M. | Linlithgow. F. | Nairn. M. | Nairn. F. | Orkney. M. | Orkney. F. | Peebles. M. | Peebles. F. | Perth. M. | Perth. F. | Renfrew. M. | Renfrew. F. | Ross and Cromarty. M. | Ross and Cromarty. F. | Roxburgh. M. | Roxburgh. F. | Selkirk. M. | Selkirk. F. | Shetland. M. | Shetland. F. | Stirling. M. | Stirling. F. | Sutherland. M. | Sutherland. F. | Wigton. M. | Wigton. F. |
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APPENDIX C.

Appendix C.

Return of Expenditure on Account of Pauper Lunatics during the Year ending 14th May 1876.

Counties.	No. of Pauper Lunatics relieved during the Year.		No. of Days during the Year on which Relief was granted to Patients.				Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief in			Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients during the Year in			Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients, etc. etc.	Total Expenditure during the year.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives or Others.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Government.
	M.	F.	In Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	Royal, District, Private and Parochial Asylums.	Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	Private Dwellings.	Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums.	Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	Private Dwellings.				
										£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Aberdeen,	272	360	114,183	49,867	35,124	199,174	57.3	25.0	17.6	8,303 0 0	2,659 0 3	1,086 10 11	277 1 6	12,325 12 8	356 3 6	4,870 6 9
2 Argyll,	153	158	60,346	31	33,671	94,048	64.2	..	35.8	4,035 9 3	2 9 10	1,066 1 11	331 1 0	5,435 2 0	99 5 7	2,222 3 0
3 Ayr,	181	247	75,972	23,502	24,877	124,351	61.1	18.9	20.0	5,184 8 4	1,356 19 7	930 10 3	194 1 10	7,666 0 0	454 1 6	3,101 15 1
4 Banff,	57	96	33,852	732	13,700	48,284	70.1	1.5	28.4	2,210 0 8	39 18 1	446 5 9	96 11 2	2,792 15 8	40 2 6	1,173 19 3
5 Berwick,	41	41	20,131	..	7,116	27,247	73.9	..	26.1	1,540 15 7	....	255 7 1	38 2 7	1,834 5 3	80 0 10	693 14 6
6 Bute,	24	39	14,319	..	5,874	20,193	70.9	..	29.1	897 7 0	....	202 8 4	45 0 3	1,144 15 7	46 15 11	487 5 4
7 Caithness,	55	68	20,681	..	17,712	38,393	53.9	..	46.1	1,560 8 9	....	564 3 2	119 15 2	2,244 7 1	78 10 4	838 3 11
8 Clackmannan,	18	43	12,356	1,894	4,313	18,563	66.6	10.2	23.2	804 4 9	89 12 2	167 4 5	29 3 8	1,090 5 0	41 1 4	462 12 10
9 Dumbarton,	74	67	20,159	12,881	5,369	38,409	52.5	33.5	14.0	1,462 8 8	777 10 2	190 3 3	133 11 10	2,563 13 11	95 19 1	986 19 10
10 Dumfries,	90	85	44,752	..	10,989	55,741	80.3	..	19.7	2,785 1 8	....	383 7 10	80 14 9	3,249 4 3	16 13 5	1,469 0 11
11 Edinburgh,	388	510	207,746	23,080	33,163	263,989	78.7	8.7	12.6	15,247 11 7	1,352 18 6	1,334 3 7	332 8 11	18,267 2 7	849 17 10	7,002 0 11
12 Elgin,	54	68	22,618	..	14,173	36,791	61.5	..	38.5	1,497 19 7	....	490 6 4	88 4 7	2,076 10 6	81 19 1	842 15 10
13 Fife,	157	201	82,242	717	29,212	112,171	73.3	0.6	26.0	5,675 11 2	27 0 5	1,248 10 10	219 7 1	7,170 9 6	382 15 9	2,795 18 6
14 Forfar,	322	408	140,245	54,834	20,118	215,197	65.2	25.5	9.3	10,054 19 5	3,098 17 10	720 8 2	239 11 2	14,113 16 7	645 13 6	5,783 5 5
15 Haddington,	44	67	26,191	1,539	7,433	35,163	74.5	4.4	21.1	1,795 13 9	106 11 10	218 0 2	36 18 5	2,157 4 2	54 7 6	893 19 0
16 Inverness,	131	151	57,641	..	33,990	91,631	62.9	..	37.1	4,454 9 7	....	935 9 3	215 12 10	5,605 11 8	745 1 6	2,069 15 1
17 Kincardine,	43	50	15,397	6,689	3,569	25,655	60.0	26.1	13.9	1,178 19 2	298 4 11	139 9 2	28 10 5	1,645 3 8	62 15 2	653 7 0
18 Kinross,	15	15	7,376	..	3,388	10,764	68.5	..	31.5	475 0 0	....	126 9 10	4 19 9	606 9 7	52 7 2	238 19 3
19 Kirkcudbright,	49	55	25,152	238	8,600	33,990	74.0	0.7	25.3	1,576 5 8	11 4 6	243 2 2	48 8 9	1,879 1 1	17 14 11	827 12 8
20 Lanark,	833	801	348,266	47,486	34,135	429,887	81.0	11.0	8.0	29,013 3 1	3,504 13 2	1,277 1 4	916 11 8	34,711 9 3	1,787 9 11	11,395 8 0
21 Linlithgow,	37	42	12,009	6,216	4,575	22,800	52.7	27.3	20.0	892 15 5	362 0 8	155 6 6	31 15 6	1,441 17 8	19 16 2	569 14 0
22 Nairn,	12	9	4,448	..	2,196	6,644	66.9	..	33.1	335 8 8	....	79 5 0	29 0 7	443 14 3	59 17 6	144 19 10
23 Orkney,	26	36	10,042	..	10,434	20,476	49.0	..	51.0	722 7 3	....	277 17 9	61 1 0	1,061 6 0	86 10 11	367 0 3
24 Peebles,	7	25	8,670	..	2,123	10,793	80.3	..	19.7	655 2 10	....	87 17 9	7 1 6	750 2 1	34 0 0	266 3 8
25 Perth,	183	241	83,552	12,796	39,386	135,734	61.6	9.4	29.0	6,350 10 0	763 4 2	1,399 7 7	147 6 11	8,660 8 8	645 3 9	3,215 12 5
26 Renfrew,	161	217	66,387	28,007	11,072	105,466	62.9	26.5	10.5	5,019 1 6	1,361 2 3	542 15 4	160 8 5	7,083 7 6	423 10 1	2,707 10 6
27 Ross,	125	135	51,632	366	32,606	84,604	61.0	0.4	38.5	3,942 13 6	22 8 3	1,000 8 6	292 7 2	5,257 17 5	153 9 2	1,906 4 8
28 Roxburgh,	74	70	34,866	..	10,138	45,004	77.5	..	22.5	2,631 1 1	....	393 16 5	108 19 0	3,133 16 6	52 13 9	1,146 7 1
29 Selkirk,	12	10	5,486	..	871	6,357	86.3	..	13.7	425 17 10	....	34 7 4	4 11 0	464 16 2	12 12 1	171 11 8
30 Shetland,	28	38	8,387	366	11,972	20,725	40.5	1.7	57.8	635 17 8	24 12 6	282 12 3	51 2 9	994 5 2	24 1 0	379 2 10
31 Stirling,	90	127	50,967	5,036	11,238	67,241	75.8	7.5	16.7	3,492 5 10	243 4 3	434 1 3	123 14 4	4,293 5 8	482 12 2	1,649 15 1
32 Sutherland,	34	24	11,265	366	7,512	19,143	58.8	1.9	39.2	862 5 6	19 13 8	195 16 0	57 14 7	1,135 9 9	.. ..	410 11 10
33 Wigton,	66	60	21,557	3,526	13,100	38,183	56.5	9.2	34.3	1,327 12 0	138 4 3	430 17 10	65 1 0	1,961 15 1	34 17 8	893 18 6
Totals & Averages,	3856	4564	1,718,893	280,169	503,749	2,502,811	68.7	11.2	20.1	127,045 16 9	16,259 10 10	17,339 13 3	4,616 1 1	165,261 1 11	8,018 0 7	62,637 15 5

APPENDIX D.

Statistical Tables.—No. I.

Table showing the Number of Private and Pauper Patients resident in Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, at the beginning of each of the ten years 1867-76; the Number thereinto admitted; the Number therefrom discharged Recovered and Not Recovered; the Number Transferred from one establishment to another; and the Number which Died therein in each of the said years.

YEARS.	No. resident at 1st January.				No. admitted during year.*				No. discharged during year.								No. transferred during year.				No. which died during year.			
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Recovered.				Not recovered.*				Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.	
									Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1867, . . .	583	560	1907	2139	225	259	701	882	88	103	215	298	85	82	176	281	15	24	104	219	55	29	218	201
1868, . . .	551	607	1994	2230	200	228	719	816	73	96	263	321	84	74	163	195	18	13	91	125	44	59	178	171
1869, . . .	541	587	2118	2376	240	248	914	1100	93	104	263	333	80	95	335	407	21	30	248	300	38	37	225	228
1870, . . .	568	595	2216	2512	231	245	744	933	94	102	281	365	68	94	216	277	23	22	137	183	47	45	212	237
1871, . . .	591	622	2259	2564	244	291	777	855	80	92	305	333	98	108	231	271	17	37	130	147	49	42	210	238
1872, . . .	595	639	2297	2579	215	216	790	898	77	84	303	411	80	85	204	251	30	19	89	115	49	39	221	205
1873, . . .	600	649	2364	2620	222	276	910	1102	81	95	356	457	79	99	293	338	21	20	160	200	51	45	247	224
1874, . . .	608	672	2384	2704	220	259	912	1011	88	98	348	406	78	113	278	296	20	31	163	183	38	47	199	230
1875, . . .	623	664	2473	2801	252	270	1097	1134	87	111	330	446	87	105	427	340	11	21	319	211	59	44	235	223
1876, . . .	629	657	2583	2948	279	283	1105	1285	80	109	416	487	97	82	350	442	18	9	237	318	69	55	228	233

* Including Patients transferred.

APPENDIX D.—*continued.*

No. II.

TABLE showing the Numbers of the Private and Pauper Insane admitted into Royal, District, Private and Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses; the Numbers discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered; and the Numbers which Died therein in each month and each quarter of the year 1876.

MONTHS.	Numbers.															
	Admitted.*				Discharged.								Died.			
					Recovered.				Not Recovered.*							
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January,	25	21	93	100	5	7	46	45	4	9	20	27	3	2	12	18
February,	24	19	80	133	5	7	24	46	9	2	27	63	7	4	21	23
March,	22	18	86	133	11	9	27	29	5	4	31	73	4	4	25	20
Total in 1st Quarter,	71	58	259	366	21	23	97	120	18	15	78	163	14	10	58	61
April,	22	26	77	90	12	7	48	35	5	9	16	32	6	3	22	21
May,	28	34	94	81	5	10	28	49	8	6	22	24	11	3	17	21
June,	28	30	137	136	7	10	34	42	4	3	58	62	7	6	23	20
Total in 2d Quarter,	78	90	308	307	24	27	110	126	17	18	96	118	24	12	62	62
July,	23	23	118	117	8	10	38	28	18	16	28	41	4	5	19	22
August,	26	28	77	123	6	14	33	39	7	12	24	29	5	9	24	25
September,	18	23	85	97	6	12	37	38	12	4	22	30	4	5	12	12
Total in 3d Quarter,	67	74	280	337	20	36	108	105	37	32	74	100	13	19	55	59
October,	28	16	85	90	3	9	39	50	11	5	25	24	8	5	10	22
November,	19	17	74	78	5	5	38	51	8	6	26	16	4	5	20	9
December,	16	28	99	107	7	9	24	35	6	6	51	21	6	4	23	20
Total in 4th Quarter,	63	61	258	275	15	23	101	136	25	17	102	61	18	14	53	51
GENERAL TOTALS,	279	283	1105	1285	80	109	416	487	97	82	350	442	69	55	228	233

* Of the patients discharged Not Recovered, 18 private and 237 pauper males and 9 private and 318 pauper emales were transferred to other establishments, and are here included in the number of admissions.

No. III.

TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Royal and District Asylums of Patients discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered in the year 1876.

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Number Admitted.		Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered.																				Period of Residence of those Discharged Not Recovered, including Transfers.											
			Under 1 Month.		Over 1 and under 3 Months.		Over 3 and under 6 Months.		Over 6 and under 9 Months.		Over 9 and under 12 Months.		Over 12 and under 18 Months.		Over 18 Months and under 2 Years.		Over 2 and under 3 Years.		Over 3 and under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.		Under 3 Months.		Over 3 and under 6 Months.		Over 6 and under 12 Months.		Over 1 and under 2 Years.		Over 2 and under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen,	67	100	...	...	8	9	13	16	7	8	1	3	...	2	4	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	3	8	8	6	...	4	3	5	4	1	4	11
Argyll,	53	61	4	3	6	7	4	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	4	1	3	2	5	1	16	4	8	1	1
Ayr,	49	53	6	1	8	4	4	7	1	2	...	2	2	2	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	3	4	2	1	1
Banff,	13	18	1	...	2	3	2	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	2
Dumfries,	67	63	4	...	5	6	5	8	3	5	1	4	2	3	1	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	2	1	3	1	4	1	...	1	...	5
Dundee,	40	57	...	...	2	1	5	8	2	7	1	3	1	6	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	8	5	2	4	1	3	1	2	2	3	...	2
Edinburgh,	180	176	10	8	28	31	12	13	6	6	4	6	5	5	2	3	3	4	3	2	7	...	14	13	7	10	6	4	3	2	11	4	22	2
Elgin,	18	18	...	...	4	1	2	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Fife,	34	33	1	...	5	10	6	8	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	4	...	1
Glasgow,	115	111	3	...	16	12	11	12	6	6	5	2	2	5	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	14	12	9	12	9	13	3	17	6	17	4	6
Haddington,	12	13	1	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	2
Inverness,	31	44	...	...	2	...	2	7	6	6	...	3	...	1	...	1	4	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	4	3	1	1	2	3
Mid-Lothian,	41	31	...	...	3	4	3	3	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Montrose,	52	54	...	...	6	9	3	13	3	1	2	4	...	4	1	2	...	2	1	1	...	4	1	4	1	3	2	3	1	4	3	2	...	...
Perth, Royal,	10	7	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
,, District,	19	49	...	...	1	5	2	8	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	2
Roxburgh,	20	24	...	1	2	1	4	2	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	4	4	...	4	1	2	...	...
Stirling,	46	63	...	4	8	10	3	4	2	2	1	3	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	7	5	4	2	5	...	1	4	2	2	4	1
TOTALS,	867	975	31	17	107	114	83	125	40	51	17	41	15	32	15	14	10	18	6	15	9	7	70	60	46	48	43	41	25	67	47	49	41	40

APPENDIX D.—*continued.*

No. III.—*continued.*

TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Private Asylums of Patients discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered in the year 1876.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Number Admitted.		Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered.																				Period of Residence of those Discharged Not Recovered, including Transfers.											
			Under 1 Month.		Over 1 and under 3 Months.		Over 3 and under 6 Months.		Over 6 and under 9 Months.		Over 9 and under 12 Months.		Over 12 and under 18 Months.		Over 18 Months and under 2 Years.		Over 2 and under 3 Years.		Over 3 and under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.		Under 3 Months.		Over 3 and under 6 Months.		Over 6 and under 12 Months.		Over 1 and under 2 Years.		Over 2 and under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Bothwell, ...	14	18	1	1	2	5	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	3	2	1	...	...
Melville, ...	3	9	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mollendo House, ...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saughtonhall, ...	14	10	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Westermains, ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitehouse, ...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTALS, ...	35	52	1	1	3	5	2	9	1	2	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	2	1	2	5	2	3	2	1	...	2

TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses of Patients discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered in the year 1876.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Number Admitted.		Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered.																		Period of Residence of those Discharged Not Recovered, including Transfers.									
			Under 1 Month.		Over 1 and under 3 Months.		Over 3 and under 6 Months.		Over 6 and under 9 Months.		Over 9 and under 12 Months.		Over 12 and under 18 Months.		Over 18 Months and under 2 Years.		Over 2 and under 3 Years.		Over 3 and under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.		Under 3 Months.		Over 3 and under 6 Months.		Over 6 and under 12 Months.		Over 1 and under 2 Years.		Over 2 and under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Abbey,	26	36	6	5	...	4	...	4	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	...	1	...	1	5	6	4	4
Barnhill,	...	8	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	9	...	5	...	6	...	7	...	21
Burgh,	7	8	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	2	2	1	1	2	3	6	10	8	8
Glasgow,	85	83	1	4	1	10	...	4	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	81	41	...	2	2	3	...	1	...	2	...	...
Govan,	78	67	28	7	10	15	6	7	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	15	1	2	1	3	2	...	...	1	...	1
Greenock,	11	7	1	3	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Riccartsbar,	52	60	1	...	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodilie,	160	212	22	6	31	20	16	13	2	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	5	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS,	419	481	60	26	47	57	24	29	6	10	3	7	1	2	1	3	...	3	1	1	...	1	110	74	14	20	8	13	5	11	11	26	12	34
LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.																																		
Aberdeen,	4	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Buchan,	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cunningham,	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Dumbarton,	6	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Dundee,	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Edinburgh,	29	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Hamilton,	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inveresk,	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Kincardine,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Leith,	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Liff and Benvie,	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
Linlithgow,	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Old Machar,	2	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perth,	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wigton,	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
TOTALS,	63	60	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	6	...	7	2	4	...	4	2	2	2	3

Appendix D.—*continued.* No. IV.

Table showing the Length of Residence in Royal and District Asylums of Patients who died therein in 1876, and the Average Age at Death.

Royal and District Asylums.	Average Number Resident.		Months.												Years.										Total Deaths.		Average Age at Death.	
			Under 1.		Over 1 and under 3.		Over 3 and under 6.		Over 6 and under 9.		Over 9 and under 12.		Over 12 and under 18.		Over 1½ and under 2.		Over 2 and under 3.		Over 3 and under 5.		Over 5 and under 10.		Over 10 and under 20.		Over 20.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen,	209·5	270·5	5	2	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	15	9	44	51
Argyll,	127·0	138·0	2	3	1	1	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	11	9	55	53
Ayr,	104·5	142·0	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	7	10	36	59
Banff,	48·0	54·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	41	57
Dumfries,	254·5	216·0	3	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	3	3	2	1	3	1	...	16	16	61	65
Dundee,	111·5	111·0	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	11	5	53	53
Edinburgh,	336·0	387·0	4	11	7	4	9	7	1	2	1	3	4	1	1	2	3	4	3	2	2	3	1	2	3	2	39	43	46	54
Elgin,	37·0	35·0	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	40	49
Fife,	119·0	151·0	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	7	5	51	61
Glasgow,	315·0	233·0	2	...	6	1	5	1	2	...	2	...	5	3	2	...	3	1	2	4	2	5	2	1	2	1	35	17	50	53
Haddington,	33·5	50·0	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	7	7	47	55
Inverness,	175·0	164·5	1	3	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	2	3	2	2	...	2	4	1	...	...	13	16	50	56
Midlothian,	98·5	85·5	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	3	2	5	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	12	57	67
Montrose,	190·0	243·5	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	5	2	5	...	5	1	3	16	28	54	56
Perth Royal,	36·5	34·5	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	46	63
,, District,	94·0	137·0	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	6	46	54
Roxburgh,	96·5	99·5	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	6	5	63	51
Stirling,	115·5	143·0	1	4	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	2	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	8	16	46	51
Totals,	2501·5	2695·5	23	31	26	12	28	20	9	12	14	11	19	17	12	12	20	22	21	24	18	28	10	17	10	9	210	215	50	56

APPENDIX D.—*continued.* No. IV.—*continued.*

TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Private Asylums of Patients who died therein in 1876, and the Average Age at Death.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		MONTHS.												YEARS.										Total Deaths.		Average Age at Death.	
			Under 1.		Over 1 and under 3.		Over 3 and under 6.		Over 6 and under 9.		Over 9 and under 12.		Over 12 and under 18.		Over 1½ and under 2.		Over 2 and under 3.		Over 3 and under 5.		Over 5 and under 10.		Over 10 and under 20.		Over 20.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Bothwell, .	28·5	24·0	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	48	...
Melville, .	4·0	15·5	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	68	38
Mollendo House, .	2·0	4·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saughtonhall, .	30·0	36·5	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	50	75
Westermains, .	...	10·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitehouse, .	10·5	3 ·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	61	62
TOTALS, .	75·0	125·0	3	...	1	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	12	3	52	58

Appendix D.—*continued.* No. IV.—*continued.*

Table showing the Length of Residence in Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses of Patients who died therein in 1876, and the Average Age at Death.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		MONTHS.												YEARS.										Total Deaths.		Average Age at Death.	
			Under 1.		Over 1 and under 3.		Over 3 and under 6.		Over 6 and under 9.		Over 9 and under 12.		Over 12 and under 18.		Over 1½ and under 2.		Over 2 and under 3.		Over 3 and under 5.		Over 5 and under 10.		Over 10 and under 20.		Over 20.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Abbey,	44·0	55·5	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	36	61
Barnhill,	...	34·0	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	60
Burgh,	19·0	27·0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	37	37
Glasgow,	60·0	150·0	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	3	1	1	...	2	...	1	4	10	51	48
Govan,	93·0	88·0	5	...	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	2	1	...	1	1	2	3	5	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	26	10	47	43
Greenock,	34·5	41·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	4	2	36	59
Riccartsbar,	44·0	49·5	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	52
Woodilee,	163·0	120·0	4	1	8	6	7	4	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	12	42	44
TOTALS,	457·5	565·0	10	5	9	10	10	6	8	4	1	2	6	2	1	2	4	4	7	6	4	1	4	3	...	1	64	46	44	48
LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.																														
Aberdeen,	37·0	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	71	43
Buchan,	9·5	11·5	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cunningham,	33·0	38·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	76	62
Dumbarton,	28·0	23·0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	65
Dundee,	48·0	48·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	1	...	...	4	5	51	59
Edinburgh,	29·0	38·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	69
Hamilton,	15·5	18·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inveresk,	...	9·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kincardine,	7·0	12·0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	22
Leith, South,	9·0	10·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liff and Benvie,	20·0	33·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linlithgow,	16·0	15·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	44	38
Old Machar,	24·0	24·5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	5	19	50
Perth,	19·0	19·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	72	63
Wigton,	...	10·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS,	295·0	349·5	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	3	2	11	3	5	...	...	11	24	58	57

Appendix D.—*continued.*

No. V.

Table showing the Causes of Death of Patients who Died in Royal and District Asylums in 1876.

Royal and District Asylums.	Number of Deaths of Males and Females from Specific Causes.																																					
	Average Number Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.										Thoracic Affections.						Abdominal Affections.						Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.		General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.				Cause unknown.	
							Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy and Convulsions.		General Paralysis.		Mental and Melancholic Exhaustion.		Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, etc.		Consumption.		Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.		Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, etc.		Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritoneum.		Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen,	209·5	270·5	15	9	7	5	1	2	...	...	3	1	2	1	1	...	3	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Argyll,	127·0	138·0	11	9	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	3	1	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...
Ayr,	104·5	142·0	7	10	3	3	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banff,	48·0	54·5	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumfries,	254·5	216·0	16	16	7	5	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	3	...	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dundee,	111·5	111·0	11	5	4	2	2	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edinburgh,	336·0	387·0	39	43	22	27	...	2	2	2	18	5	2	3	5	6	6	3	3	7	1	5	...	4	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elgin,	37·0	35·0	2	4	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fife,	119·0	151·0	7	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glasgow,	315·0	233·0	35	17	17	2	1	...	...	...	10	1	2	...	1	1	6	5	8	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	1	...
Haddington,	33·5	50·0	7	7	3	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inverness,	175·0	164·5	13	16	5	4	2	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	5	5	1	1	...	...	...	...
Midlothian,	98·5	85·5	8	12	5	5	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...
Montrose,	190·0	243·5	16	28	6	5	2	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	11	3	4	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perth, Royal,	36·5	34·5	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
,, District,	94·0	137·0	4	6	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roxburgh,	96·5	99·5	6	5	3	2	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stirling,	115·5	143·0	8	16	2	8	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	2	...	1	1	3	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals,	2501·5	2695·5	210	215	100	86	18	15	8	9	47	11	10	12	16	13	33	40	27	25	14	21	2	12	5	3	3	5	4	7	17	38	6	4	...	...	...	...

TABLE showing the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Private Asylums in 1876.

APPENDIX D.—*continued.*

No. V.—*continued.*

| PRIVATE ASYLUMS. | NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES. | | |

TABLE showing the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses in 1876.

APPENDIX D.—*continued.* No. V.—*continued.*

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																																			
	Average Number Resident.		Total number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.										Thoracic Affections.						Abdominal Affections.						Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.		General Debility and Old Age.		Suicide and Accidents.		Cause unknown.	
							Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy and Convulsions.		General Paralysis.		Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.		Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, etc.		Consumption.		Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.		Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, etc.		Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritoneum.		Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Abbey, . .	44·0	55·5	4	4	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnhill, . .	...	34·0	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Burgh, . .	19·0	27·0	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Glasgow, . .	60·0	150·0	4	10	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	7	1	...	...	...	...
Govan, . .	93·0	88·0	26	10	12	6	5	3	3	5	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Greenock, . .	34·5	41·0	4	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Riccartsbar, .	44·0	49·5	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodilie, . .	163·0	120·0	24	12	22	12	7	2	...	...	5	...	1	3	1	...	3	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
TOTALS.	457·5	565·0	64	46	37	27	13	6	5	6	9	...	4	5	1	4	7	5	7	4	...	3	1	...	2	...	2	1	4	6	7	6	2	...	...	...
LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.																																				
Aberdeen, . .	37·0	37·5	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buchan, . .	9·5	11·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cunningham, .	33·0	38·0	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Dumbarton, .	28·0	23·0	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Dundee, . .	48·0	48·5	4	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edinburgh, . .	29·0	38·5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamilton, . .	15·5	18·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inveresk, . .	...	9·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kincardine, .	7·0	12·0	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leith, South, .	9·0	10·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liff and Benvie, .	20·0	33·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linlithgow, .	16·0	15·5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Machar, .	24·0	24·5	1	5	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Perth, . .	19·0	19·0	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wigton, . .	...	10·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS.	295·0	349·5	11	24	3	4	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...

Appendix D.—*continued.* No. VI. (*a.*)

Table showing the Average Mortality on the Average Numbers Resident during the Eighteen Years 1858-75.

Name of Asylum.	Average Annual Number of Deaths.		Number of Years on which Average is taken.	Average Annual Percentage of Deaths on Number Resident.		Average Percentage of Deaths which took place within a year after admission.		Average Percentage of Deaths of Males and Females from Specific Causes.																																	
								Cerebral and Spinal Affections.										Thoracic Affections.						Abdominal Affections.																	
								Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy and Convulsions.		General Paralysis.		Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.		Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, etc.		Consumption.		Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.		Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, etc.		Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritoneum.		Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.		General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause unknown.	
	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen, . .	12·7	10·5	18	7·2	5·1	39·7	39·2	1·0·9	10·1	1·0·0	3·7	26·6	9·0	4·4	10·6	7·4	2·1	4·8	17·9	7·8	12·7	3·9	3·2	4·8	1·1	2·1	2·1	3·9	3·7	3·9	5·8	7·4	14·8	2·1	2·1	..	1·1
Argyll, . .	7·1	5·8	12	8·7	6·7	56·5	42·0	7·1	5·8	8·2	2·9	18·7	2·9	2·4	8·7	14·1	8·7	17·6	14·5	9·4	10·1	8·2	10·1	..	2·9	2·4	8·7	1·2	4·4	..	5·8	5·9	7·3	4·8	5·8	..	1·4
Ayr, . .	8·2	12·0	5	9·3	10·2	61·0	56·7	..	1·7	4·9	3·3	29·3	..	4·9	5·0	..	..	19·5	25·0	4·9	6·7	9·8	8·3	2·4	..	..	3·3	..	5·0	..	6·7	21·9	31·7	2·4	3·3	..	..
Banff, . .	2·5	3·0	10	6·5	6·3	20·0	40·0	8·0	10·0	4·0	3·3	20·0	6·7	4·0	6·7	8·0	6·7	20·0	13·3	8·0	..	8·0	10·0	4·0	13·3	..	6·7	4·0	6·7	..	..	8·0	16·6	4·0	..	..	..
Dumfries, . .	15·8	11·6	18	7·2	6·8	35·9	36·8	9·9	9·0	9·5	5·3	13·7	3·8	3·5	5·3	4·3	3·3	8·8	18·2	13·0	13·9	6·7	4·8	3·2	3·3	3·5	1·9	2·8	5·3	3·5	3·8	15·5	21·1	2·1	1·0	..	..
Dundee, . .	7·6	4·8	18	7·6	5·2	36·5	46·5	18·2	30·2	5·1	3·5	30·7	8·1	0·7	2·3	..	1·2	7·3	8·1	10·2	3·5	6·6	8·1	1·5	..	0·7	5·8	2·9	1·2	2·2	3·5	12·4	22·2	1·5	2·3	..	..
Edinburgh, . .	40·6	27·9	18	11·7	7·7	45·4	44·7	3·8	4·6	5·7	4·4	23·3	6·6	4·1	7·6	6·2	8·2	20·4	24·0	10·0	6·6	5·1	6·0	2·6	4·4	3·3	3·0	1·2	4·0	2·9	4·8	9·8	14·5	1·6	1·3	..	..
Elgin, . .	2·5	3·1	18	7·0	9·6	28·9	26·8	24·5	3·6	2·2	10·7	4·4	..	2·2	1·8	..	..	28·9	33·9	6·7	7·1	13·4	10·7	..	..	4·4	..	..	3·6	..	3·6	8·9	23·2	4·4	..	..	1·8
Fife, . .	7·6	8·2	9	6·8	6·7	48·5	55·4	5·9	2·7	10·3	6·8	13·3	1·4	2·9	2·7	4·4	8·0	17·6	13·5	14·7	24·3	7·4	10·8	4·4	1·4	..	2·7	..	..	7·4	1·4	2·9	20·2	8·8	4·1	..	..
Glasgow, . .	29·5	26·6	18	10·3	10·8	49·7	48·1	5·3	5·6	7·7	3·4	18·5	5·0	2·0	5·2	32·4	26·2	10·5	23·4	6·8	8·4	5·7	2·5	1·7	4·0	1·3	2·5	0·6	2·3	0·9	2·9	4·1	7·1	2·3	1·3	0·2	0·2
Haddington, . .	4·8	5·4	8	12·9	11·2	36·8	34·9	5·3	..	7·9	2·3	7·9	7·0	2·6	2·3	7·9	2·3	5·3	30·3	13·1	21·0	..	7·0	5·3	2·3	5·3	4·6	..	..	2·6	2·3	31·5	14·0	5·3	4·6	..	..
Inverness, . .	10·5	10·9	11	7·3	8·7	26·7	25·8	12·1	4·2	4·3	3·3	8·6	..	0·9	5·0	..	0·8	33·6	33·3	16·3	12·5	0·9	4·2	3·4	5·0	0·9	..	5·2	6·7	5·2	5·8	6·0	18·4	1·7	0·8	0·9	..
Midlothian, . .	5·0	5·0	1	6·8	7·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	40·0	..	..	..	20·0	..	..	..	20·0	..	..	40·0	..	..	..	20·0	..	..	..	..	..	40·0	20·0	..	..	..
Montrose, . .	16·7	20·1	18	9·3	8·7	38·0	37·6	11·0	10·2	9·0	2·5	15·0	4·7	3·7	6·6	6·7	4·7	16·0	28·7	16·0	7·7	4·3	4·7	3·7	2·5	2·0	3·9	2·3	8·0	3·3	3·0	5·7	11·4	1·3	1·4	..	..
Perth Royal, . .	3·7	3·0	18	6·1	5·3	36·4	50·0	10·6	13·0	3·0	5·6	12·1	1·8	10·6	20·4	3·0	..	4·5	5·6	9·1	11·1	13·7	1·8	7·7	3·7	6·1	3·7	4·5	1·8	4·5	5·6	10·6	22·2	..	3·7	..	..
Perth District, . .	8·7	8·9	11	8·6	7·1	37·5	32·7	5·2	9·2	1·0	3·1	6·3	1·0	2·1	2·0	19·8	19·4	13·5	11·2	11·5	16·3	5·2	5·1	9·2	5·1	..	3·1	..	3·1	2·1	5·1	19·8	14·3	4·2	2·0	..	..
Roxburgh, . .	7·1	4·9	8	10·3	7·4	42·1	33·3	8·8	10·3	3·5	12·8	7·0	..	7·0	5·1	8·8	2·6	12·2	12·8	5·3	5·1	5·3	10·3	8·8	10·3	5·3	5·1	5·3	2·6	7·0	5·1	10·4	17·9	5·3	..	..	..
Stirling, . .	10·4	11·6	5	10·2	9·4	59·6	55·2	1·9	6·9	3·8	5·2	21·3	10·4	3·8	8·6	9·6	5·2	27·0	20·7	5·8	1·7	1·9	8·6	3·8	5·2	1·9	3·4	..	..	1·9	1·7	15·4	20·7	1·9	1·7	..	..
General Averages,	12·9	11·3		9·0	7·8	42·6	42·0	7·7	7·6	6·9	4·1	18·7	4·8	3·3	6·4	10·9	9·2	14·8	22·0	10·3	9·4	5·5	5·4	3·2	3·4	2·4	3·1	1·8	4·0	2·8	4·0	9·3	14·7	2·4	1·7	..	0·2

Appendix D.—*continued.* No. VI. (*b.*)

Table showing the Average Mortality on the Average Numbers Resident during the Nineteen Years 1858-76.

Name of Asylum.	Average Annual Number of Deaths.		Number of Years on which Average is taken.	Average Annual Percentage of Deaths on Number Resident.		Average Percentage of Deaths which took place within a year after admission.		Average Percentage of Deaths of Males and Females from Specific Causes.																											
								Cerebral and Spinal Affections.								Thoracic Affections.						Abdominal Affections.													
								Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy and Convulsions.		General Paralysis.		Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.		Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, etc.		Consumption.		Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.		Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, etc.		Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritoneum.		Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.		General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause unknown.	
	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen,	12·8	10·4	19	7·2	5·0	40·2	39·9	10·7	10·6	9·4	3·5	26·2	9·1	4·9	10·6	7·4	2·0	5·7	17·7	7·4	13·1	4·5	3·5	4·5	1·0	2·5	2·0	3·3	3·5	3·7	6·1	6·9	14·1	2·9	2·0	..	1·0
Argyll,	7·4	6·0	13	8·7	6·7	57·3	44·9	6·3	5·1	7·3	2·6	16·7	2·6	3·1	8·9	14·6	7·7	18·7	14·1	10·4	8·9	8·3	11·5	..	2·6	2·1	7·7	2·1	5·1	..	7·7	5·2	7·7	5·2	6·4	..	1·3
Ayr,	8·0	11·7	6	8·8	9·6	58·3	52·9	2·1	1·4	4·2	4·3	31·2	..	4·2	4·3	..	..	22·9	25·7	4·2	8·6	8·3	8·6	2·1	..	..	2·8	..	4·3	..	5·7	18·7	31·4	2·1	2·8	..	..
Banff,	2·5	3·1	11	6·2	6·4	22·2	38·2	7·4	8·8	3·7	2·9	18·5	8·8	3·7	11·8	11·1	5·8	22·2	11·8	7·4	..	7·4	11·8	3·7	11·8	..	5·9	3·7	5·9	..	..	7·4	14·7	3·7	..	..	..
Dumfries,	15·8	11·8	19	7·1	6·9	36·3	36·4	11·7	8·4	9·0	4·9	13·3	3·6	3·7	5·8	4·0	3·1	8·7	18·2	12·3	14·2	6·7	5·3	3·3	3·6	3·3	1·8	3·3	4·9	3·3	3·6	15·3	21·6	2·0	0·9	..	..
Dundee,	7·8	4·8	19	7·7	5·1	36·5	46·2	18·2	28·5	6·1	4·4	30·4	7·7	0·7	2·2	..	1·1	6·8	9·9	10·1	3·3	6·8	7·7	1·3	1·1	0·7	5·5	2·7	1·1	2·7	3·3	12·2	22·0	1·3	2·2	..	..
Edinburgh,	40·5	28·7	19	11·7	7·9	46·0	46·2	3·6	4·6	5·7	4·4	24·4	7·0	4·2	7·5	6·5	8·6	20·1	22·7	9·9	7·3	4·9	6·4	2·5	4·8	3·2	2·9	1·2	3·8	2·9	4·4	9·4	14·3	1·5	1·2	..	..
Elgin,	2·5	3·2	19	6·9	9·7	31·9	30·0	23·4	3·3	2·1	10·0	4·3	1·7	2·1	3·3	..	..	29·8	31·7	6·4	6·7	12·7	10·0	..	1·7	4·3	..	..	3·3	..	5·0	10·6	21·6	4·3	..	..	1·7
Fife,	7·5	7·9	10	6·6	6·3	48·0	54·4	5·3	2·5	9·3	6·3	14·7	1·3	2·7	2·5	5·3	7·6	17·3	15·2	17·3	22·8	6·7	12·7	4·0	1·3	..	2·5	..	..	6·7	2·5	2·7	19·0	8·0	3·8	..	..
Glasgow,	29·8	26·1	19	10·4	10·6	49·6	46·9	5·1	5·5	7·2	3·2	19·1	5·1	2·3	5·1	30·6	25·5	11·0	23·6	7·8	8·3	5·6	2·6	1·6	4·0	1·4	2·6	0·5	2·8	0·9	2·8	4·4	7·5	2·3	1·2	0·2	0·2
Haddington,	5·0	5·6	9	13·7	11·5	37·8	32·0	6·7	2·0	6·7	4·0	6·7	6·0	2·2	2·0	8·9	4·0	11·1	26·0	11·1	22·0	4·4	6·0	4·4	4·0	4·4	4·0	..	..	2·2	2·0	26·7	12·0	4·4	6·0	..	..
Inverness,	10·7	11·3	12	7·3	8·8	27·9	25·7	12·4	5·9	4·6	3·7	8·5	..	0·8	4·4	..	0·7	31·8	30·9	14·7	11·0	0·8	4·4	3·1	5·1	0·8	0·7	4·7	5·9	5·4	5·9	9·3	19·9	2·3	1·5	0·8	..
Midlothian,	6·5	8·5	2	7·6	10·9	69·2	58·8	..	..	..	11·7	30·7	..	15·4	..	7·7	5·9	..	5·9	23·1	5·9	..	17·6	7·7	5·9	..	5·9	..	..	..	..	..	35·3	15·4	5·9	..	..
Montrose,	16·6	20·5	19	9·3	8·8	38·0	55·6	11·1	10·5	8·9	2·3	14·5	4·4	3·5	6·2	7·0	4·6	15·5	29·4	16·1	8·2	4·7	4·6	3·5	2·3	2·5	3·6	2·2	7·4	3·2	2·8	6·0	12·3	1·3	1·3	..	..
Perth Royal,	3·6	3·0	19	6·2	5·4	36·2	50·9	10·1	12·3	2·9	5·3	11·6	1·7	10·1	19·3	2·9	..	5·8	5·3	8·7	10·5	13·0	3·5	7·2	5·3	5·8	3·5	4·4	1·7	4·4	5·3	13·0	22·8	..	3·5	..	..
Perth District,	8·3	8·7	12	8·2	6·8	38·0	33·7	5·0	8·7	1·0	2·9	6·0	1·9	2·0	1·9	21·0	20·2	13·0	12·5	12·0	15·4	6·0	5·8	9·0	4·8	..	2·9	..	2·9	2·0	4·8	19·0	13·4	4·0	1·9	..	..
Roxburgh,	7·0	4·9	9	9·7	7·0	42·9	34·1	9·5	13·6	3·2	13·6	7·9	..	6·3	4·5	7·9	2·3	11·1	13·6	9·5	6·8	6·3	9·1	7·9	9·1	4·8	4·5	4·8	2·3	6·3	4·5	9·5	15·9	4·8	..	..	..
Stirling,	10·0	12·3	6	9·6	9·7	55·0	54·1	1·7	6·8	6·7	4·0	21·6	9·5	3·3	9·5	8·3	5·4	25·0	20·3	6·7	4·0	1·7	8·1	3·3	4·0	1·7	2·7	..	..	3·3	2·7	15·0	21·6	1·7	1·4	..	..
General Averages,	12·9	11·4		9·0	7·8	43·0	41·9	7·8	7·5	6·7	4·1	18·9	4·8	3·5	6·3	10·7	9·0	14·8	21·8	10·4	9·6	5·6	5·7	3·1	3·6	2·0	2·9	1·8	3·9	2·7	3·9	9·5	14·9	2·4	1·7	0·1	0·2

Appendix D.—*continued.*

No. VII. (*a.*)

Table showing the Manner in which Pauper Lunatics intimated during 1875 were disposed of, and the Changes in the disposal of those previously intimated.

Counties.	No. of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1875.				Number intimated during the Year 1875.		A. Disposal of Establishment Patients.										B. Disposal of Single Patients.									
	In Establishments.		In Private Dwellings as Single Patients.				Placed in Establishments.				Discharged from Establishments.				Died.		Exempted from Removal of Single Patients intimated.		Transferred from Establishments.		Removed from Jurisdiction of Board.				Died.	
							Of Patients intimated during 1875.		Of Single Patients transferred.		Recovered.		Removed from Poor-roll.								By Recovery.		By Friends.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen,	187	247	47	58	49	65	44	65	1	3	20	36	4	9	19	15	5	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	6
2. Argyll,	89	71	37	58	23	27	21	25	1	2	9	16	3	2	6	2	2	2	4	2	...	1	1	1	...	3
3. Ayr,	114	165	30	40	46	49	45	46	...	4	24	27	6	2	9	17	1	3	1	6	...	...	1	...	1	2
4. Banff,	37	54	14	27	11	21	10	16	...	2	8	7	2	1	1	3	1	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	5	3
5. Berwick,	25	29	7	10	10	4	6	3	1	...	2	1	1	1	3	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
6. Bute,	16	23	6	10	2	7	2	5	1	2	1	2	1	...	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Caithness,	28	23	19	28	8	12	7	9	...	...	1	3	...	...	2	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
8. Clackmannan,	15	21	2	11	4	10	4	10	1	...	2	3	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
9. Dumbarton,	44	38	7	10	17	17	17	17	2	1	9	6	1	3	3	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
10. Dumfries,	69	59	11	16	15	15	11	12	...	1	9	7	1	...	4	2	4	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	2
11. Edinburgh,	270	342	27	61	99	117	94	111	2	4	44	63	10	9	26	30	5	6	...	5	...	...	...	3	1	2
12. Elgin,	34	23	10	24	15	18	11	11	1	1	4	4	1	...	5	4	4	7	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
13. Fife,	90	111	41	50	23	39	22	36	9	4	10	13	2	2	9	5	1	3	3	3	...	...	1	...	3	4
14. Forfar,	238	290	22	34	46	81	42	80	2	1	15	22	4	7	20	22	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3
15. Haddington,	27	52	8	8	9	9	7	9	...	...	3	4	...	...	4	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Inverness,	80	71	40	48	20	29	14	23	3	1	3	10	1	1	7	4	6	6	...	...	1	...	1	1	5	...
17. Kincardine,	28	22	9	9	5	11	5	10	2	3	4	7	...	...	4	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
18. Kinross,	8	9	6	4	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
19. Kirkcudbright,	33	34	12	14	4	13	4	13	1	1	2	6	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
20. Lanark,	531	499	37	69	230	225	228	222	6	5	82	97	44	34	63	57	2	3	...	6	...	2	1	1	1	8

21. Linlithgow, ...	29	23	3	6	8	9	8	8	...	...	5	5	2	2	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Nairn, ...	6	7	5	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Orkney, ...	8	18	14	14	4	8	2	4	1	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Peebles, ...	6	17	2	4	2	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
25. Perth, ...	113	139	51	48	32	54	28	43	2	1	17	27	2	3	9	8	4	11	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	1
26. Renfrew, ...	105	136	10	23	51	66	50	65	1	2	24	32	7	15	9	13	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
27. Ross and Cromarty,...	71	67	34	45	24	25	22	18	1	2	10	7	...	...	6	2	2	7	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
28. Roxburgh, ...	46	42	13	14	20	12	19	12	...	1	8	5	1	...	2	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
29. Selkirk, ...	9	6	1	3	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
30. Shetland, ...	12	13	12	16	4	10	2	7	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
31. Stirling, ...	52	97	16	17	24	26	24	23	2	1	6	16	5	1	6	4	...	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	3
32. Sutherland, ...	18	8	8	9	6	9	6	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
33. Wigton, ...	35	35	23	15	11	8	10	5	...	...	2	5	...	...	5	2	1	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1
TOTALS,.....	2473	2801	584	803	827	1004	772	921	40	43	329	442	99	94	233	227	55	83	16	40	5	7	8	14	33	50

NOTE.—This Table does not afford the means of determining the number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to individual Parishes or Counties on any given day in the year. The intimations are generally made by the Parish of Residence, but many Patients are immediately thereafter, or in the course of a few weeks, transferred to the charge of other Parishes discovered to be liable for their maintenance; hence the numbers intimated by a parish by no means represent the numbers which remain chargeable to it.

APPENDIX D.—*continued.*

No. VII. (*b.*)

TABLE showing the Manner in which Pauper Lunatics intimated during 1876 were disposed of, and the Changes in the disposal of those previously intimated.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1876.				Number intimated during the Year 1876.		A. Disposal of Establishment Patients.										B. Disposal of Single Patients.									
	In Establishments.		In Private Dwellings as Single Patients.				Placed in Establishments.				Discharged from Establishments.				Died.		Exempted from Removal of Single Patients intimated.		Transferred from Establishments.		Removed from Jurisdiction of Board.				Died.	
							Of Patients intimated during 1876.		Of Single Patients transferred.		Recovered.		Removed from Poor-roll.								By Recovery.		By Friends.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen,	188	253	46	48	50	67	46	63	2	1	25	37	2	3	12	13	4	4	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	1
2. Argyll,	87	77	42	54	28	38	26	30	4	...	13	4	3	4	7	5	2	8	2	3	...	1	...	2	3	8
3. Ayr,	116	163	30	45	50	52	48	50	...	2	17	22	4	4	8	12	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1
4. Banff,	36	60	10	26	12	13	9	10	1	2	2	7	1	1	2	4	3	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...
5. Berwick,	26	29	10	10	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
6. Bute,	16	24	5	12	6	3	6	3	...	...	4	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Caithness,	31	28	19	30	10	20	5	11	2	1	...	13	1	...	3	2	5	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
8. Clackmannan,	16	23	...	11	2	5	1	4	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
9. Dumbarton,	49	40	4	10	14	14	13	14	2	...	6	6	2	2	2	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
10. Dumfries,	66	65	13	16	16	16	13	15	...	3	3	11	...	1	5	7	3	1	...	3	...	...	1	1	2	2
11. Edinburgh,	281	344	29	62	129	132	126	129	1	1	67	60	15	7	28	37	3	3	...	3	...	1	...	1	1	5
12. Elgin,	37	26	12	28	10	15	9	11	2	3	8	5	3	...	1	3	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
13. Fife,	98	127	32	48	25	26	22	26	2	...	13	21	3	5	6	4	3	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	2
14. Forfar,	239	314	23	33	64	64	62	63	1	...	22	45	6	10	21	26	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2
15. Haddington,	27	50	10	8	7	12	7	11	1	...	4	5	...	...	6	5	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
16. Inverness,	84	79	36	52	18	19	11	14	...	...	7	10	2	4	6	7	7	5	2	1	...	2	...	1	1	...
17. Kincardine,	27	37	8	4	4	5	3	4	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
18. Kinross,	9	11	5	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Kirkcudbright,	32	40	11	12	4	10	4	9	...	1	4	6	...	1	2	3	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1
20. Lanark,	577	527	30	62	301	269	299	269	1	3	148	131	37	34	78	40	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...

21. Linlithgow, ...	27	22	3	8	10	16	9	15	...	1	4	9	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
22. Nairn, ...	5	7	6	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
23. Orkney, ...	9	18	14	16	5	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
24. Peebles, ...	6	18	2	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
25. Perth, ...	112	144	51	58	16	52	15	44	3	1	10	15	4	4	5	8	1	8	2	1	...	...	1	2	3	4
26. Renfrew, ...	114	144	10	20	58	67	58	67	1	2	20	35	12	4	12	13	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
27. Ross.....	74	76	36	48	18	29	11	23	...	2	7	10	...	...	3	8	7	6	4	4	...	...	...	...	2	2
28. Roxburgh, ...	50	46	14	14	5	11	5	11	...	...	3	3	3	4	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
29. Selkirk, ...	10	4	...	2	3	2	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Shetland, ...	14	12	14	20	2	10	1	7	...	...	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
31. Stirling, ...	59	95	13	19	20	32	20	29	...	...	8	16	3	...	4	14	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
32. Sutherland, ...	23	11	9	12	5	6	5	2	...	...	4	2	1	...	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
33. Wigtown, ...	38	34	21	17	6	11	6	10	...	...	6	4	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	...
TOTALS, ...	2583	2948	568	813	907	1032	852	955	23	24	415	490	106	93	228	232	55	77	17	41	1	7	6	11	35	46

APPENDIX D.—*continued.*

No. VIII.—TABLE showing Results of Treatment in Royal and District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses in the Ten years 1867-1876.

I.—ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1867,	1816·0	1834·0	664	727	219	288	141	142	194	144	36·6	39·6	33·0	39·6	10·7	7·8
„ 1868,	1968·0	1991·0	661	701	235	296	168	175	161	157	33·6	35·2	35·6	40·8	8·2	7·9
„ 1869,	2189·8	2184·7	899	944	272	315	199	228	210	198	41·0	43·2	30·2	33·3	9·5	9·0
„ 1870,	2237·5	2249·5	697	824	292	347	205	246	201	195	31·1	36·6	41·9	42·1	8·9	8·6
„ 1871,	2246·0	2286·5	755	811	303	329	236	232	186	198	33·6	35·5	40·1	40·6	8·3	8·7
„ 1872,	2289·5	2328·5	784	858	306	396	222	238	212	183	34·2	36·8	39·0	46·2	9·3	7·9
„ 1873,	2309·5	2382·5	829	965	337	406	280	312	222	179	35·9	40·5	40·7	42·1	9·6	7·5
„ 1874,	2380·5	2479·5	906	958	333	389	235	253	191	185	38·1	38·6	36·8	40·6	8·0	7·5
„ 1875,	2466·0	2609·0	953	984	325	425	361	257	236	172	38·6	37·7	34·1	43·2	9·6	6·6
„ 1876,	2501·5	2695·5	867	975	333	434	272	305	210	215	34·7	36·2	38·4	44·5	8·4	8·0
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS,	2240·4	2304·1	802	875	296	363	232	239	202	183	35·8	38·0	36·9	41·4	9·0	7·9

II.—PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1867,	264·0	340·7	129	179	33	64	62	140	28	27	48·8	52·5	25·6	35·7	10·6	7·9
„ 1868,	217·0	312·8	110	156	38	52	39	36	23	19	50·7	49·9	34·6	33·3	10·6	6·1
„ 1869,	166·7	270·6	83	129	40	53	148	191	11	24	49·8	47·7	48·2	41·1	6·6	8·8
„ 1870,	120·5	212·5	107	138	28	39	37	66	17	27	88·6	64·9	26·2	28·4	14·1	12·7
„ 1871,	130·5	215·5	88	132	19	31	46	67	20	9	67·4	61·3	21·6	23·5	15·3	4·2
„ 1872,	138·5	217·0	61	73	17	28	32	47	13	18	44·0	33·6	27·9	38·4	9·4	8·3
„ 1873,	129·0	210·0	47	93	14	35	20	40	20	15	36·4	44·3	29·8	35·5	15·5	7·1
„ 1874,	111·5	200·5	43	72	24	27	60	90	9	18	38·6	35·9	55·8	37·5	8·1	9·0
„ 1875,	78·0	145·0	37	55	21	25	12	53	8	11	47·4	37·9	56·8	45·5	10·3	7·6
„ 1876,	75·0	125·0	35	52	11	20	9	15	12	3	46·7	41·6	31·4	38·5	16·0	2·4
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS,	143·1	225·0	74	108	25	37	47	75	16	17	51·7	48·0	33·1	34·5	11·3	7·6

III.—PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1867,	189·5	250·0	94	105	49	45	29	31	25	24	49·6	42·0	52·1	42·8	13·2	9·6
„ 1868,	190·0	253·5	92	108	50	58	14	24	18	23	48·4	42·2	54·3	53·7	9·5	9·0
„ 1869,	199·0	283·0	94	179	40	63	46	56	16	17	47·2	63·2	42·5	35·2	8·0	6·0
„ 1870,	212·5	336·0	103	146	50	76	35	47	18	33	48·4	43·4	48·5	52·0	8·4	9·8
„ 1871,	217·5	335·0	126	130	61	57	32	25	26	39	57·9	38·8	48·4	43·8	12·0	11·6
„ 1872,	224·5	342·0	114	127	55	68	22	31	30	24	50·8	37·1	48·2	53·5	13·4	7·0
„ 1873,	295·0	414·5	211	255	81	105	50	61	41	48	71·5	61·5	38·4	41·2	13·9	11·6
„ 1874,	315·5	438·5	140	183	75	84	41	46	20	46	44·4	41·7	53·6	45·9	6·3	10·5
„ 1875,	361·0	441·0	321	296	70	103	131	115	38	59	88·9	67·1	21·8	34·8	10·5	13·4
„ 1876,	457·5	565·0	419	481	143	139	160	178	64	46	91·6	85·1	34·1	28·9	14·0	8·1
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS,	266·2	365·9	171	201	67	80	56	61	30	36	64·4	54·9	39·3	39·7	11·1	9·8

IV.—LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1867,	237·2	352·5	32	127	3	4	24	48	26	34	13·5	36·0	6·2	3·1	10·9	9·6
„ 1868,	240·8	361·1	56	79	14	11	26	34	20	31	23·2	21·8	23·2	13·9	8·3	8·6
„ 1869,	241·5	373·0	78	96	5	6	22	27	26	26	32·3	25·7	5·1	6·2	10·7	6·9
„ 1870,	246·0	356·0	68	70	2	6	7	12	23	27	27·6	19·6	7·3	8·6	9·3	7·6
„ 1871,	267·0	356·0	52	73	2	8	15	55	27	34	19·5	20·5	3·8	11·0	10·1	9·6
„ 1872,	281·0	353·0	46	56	2	3	8	20	15	19	16·4	15·9	4·3	5·4	5·3	5·4
„ 1873,	244·5	307·5	45	65	5	8	22	24	15	27	18·4	21·1	11·1	12·3	6·1	8·8
„ 1874,	247·5	322·5	43	57	4	4	20	20	17	28	17·4	17·7	9·3	7·0	6·9	8·7
„ 1875,	254·5	336·5	38	69	1	4	10	20	12	25	14·9	20·5	2·6	5·8	4·7	7·4
„ 1876,	295·0	349·5	63	60	9	3	6	26	11	24	21·4	17·2	14·3	5·0	3·7	6·9
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS,	255·5	346·8	52	75	5	6	16	29	19	28	20·4	21·7	9·0	7·6	7·5	7·9

Appendix D—*continued.*

No. IX.—Statistics of Pauper Lunatics not in Asylums, for Eighteen Years—1859-76.

YEARS.	Admitted to Roll of Single Patients.							Ceased to be Single Patients.									Died.			On Roll at 31st December of each year.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on the Numbers, at 31st December of each year.		
	Intimated by Inspectors of Poor.		Transferred from Asylums.		Total.			Recovered.			Removed from Roll by Friends.			Transferred to Asylums.														
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
During 1859, . .	63	113	5	2	68	115	183	8	25	33	13	26	39	21	34	55	36	50	86	828	1019	1847	12	22	18	4.3	4.9	4.7
,, 1860, . .	64	54	14	19	78	73	151	16	12	28	12	24	36	29	24	53	50	44	94	799	988	1787	20	16	18	6.3	4.5	5.3
,, 1861, . .	36	64	17	18	53	82	135	18	18	36	15	21	36	16	12	28	34	47	81	769	972	1741	34	22	27	4.4	4.8	4.7
,, 1862, . .	33	32	9	21	42	53	95	2	8	10	8	7	15	13	21	34	40	58	98	748	931	1679	2	15	11	5.3	6.2	5.8
,, 1863, . .	32	64	23	25	55	89	144	2	9	11	18	20	38	24	26	50	47	40	87	712	925	1637	4	10	8	6.6	4.3	5.3
,, 1864, . .	52	58	9	25	61	83	144	2	10	12	11	13	24	15	17	32	43	61	104	702	907	1609	3	12	8	6.1	6.7	6.5
,, 1865, . .	46	61	9	16	55	77	132	6	10	16	15	17	32	16	24	40	30	55	85	690	878	1568	11	13	12	4.3	6.3	5.4
,, 1866, . .	42	80	14	16	56	96	152	4	8	12	8	18	26	22	24	46	35	53	88	677	871	1548	7	8	8	5.2	6.1	5.7
,, 1867, . .	56	82	13	25	69	107	176	4	11	15	10	14	24	33	31	64	41	59	100	658	863	1521	6	10	9	6.2	6.8	6.6
,, 1868, . .	52	60	19	24	71	84	155	4	13	17	9	13	22	15	30	45	40	52	92	661	839	1500	5	15	11	6.1	6.2	6.1
,, 1869, . .	34	32	20	43	54	75	129	8	8	16	10	9	19	15	28	43	38	44	82	644	825	1469	15	11	12	5.9	5.3	5.6
,, 1870, . .	33	36	29	35	62	71	133	5	9	14	13	4	17	11	20	31	29	48	77	648	815	1463	8	12	11	4.4	5.9	5·3
,, 1871, . .	28	46	26	69	54	115	169	7	15	22	8	5	13	12	26	38	30	37	67	645	847	1492	13	13	13	4.6	4.4	4.5
,, 1872, . .	24	44	36	60	60	104	164	5	11	16	13	12	25	17	27	44	28	54	82	642	847	1489	8	11	10	4.4	6.4	5.5
,, 1873, . .	26	31	42	57	68	88	156	9	11	20	17	10	27	21	29	50	50	56	106	613	829	1442	13	13	13	8.2	6.7	7.4
,, 1874, . .	22	38	30	36	52	74	126	9	10	19	8	9	17	18	32	50	43	49	92	584	803	1387	17	14	15	7.4	6.1	6.6
,, 1875, . .	55	83	16	40	71	123	194	5	7	12	8	14	22	40	43	83	33	50	83	569	812	1381	7	6	6	5·8	6·2	6·0
,, 1876, . .	55	77	17	41	72	118	190	1	7	8	6	11	17	23	24	47	35	46	81	576	842	1418	1	6	4	6·1	5·5	5·7
Totals & Averages,	753	1055	348	572	1101	1627	2728	115	202	317	202	247	449	361	472	833	682	903	1585	676	879	1554	10	12	12	5·6	5·7	5·7

No. X.

ESCAPES.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Aberdeen,	5	7	1	5	7	5
Argyll,	8	8	11	16	27	15
Ayr,	5	3	3	1	7	6
Banff,	1	1	...	1	1	2
Dumfries,	5	2	6	10	4	4
Dundee,	2	4	2	3	2	...
Edinburgh,	49	56	64	91	56	89
Elgin,	2	1	...	...	...	1
Fife,	8	14	11	8	14	8
Glasgow,	8	7	4	9	3	16
Haddington,	3	2	2	2	2	2
Inverness,	19	11	17	23	24	18
Midlothian,	...	...	...	...	15	19
Montrose,	4	10	4	5	5	9
Perth Royal,	2	...	1	2	...	...
Perth District,	6	7	12	7	7	10
Roxburgh,	5	12	28	11	17	10
Stirling,	16	6	12	17	15	12
Bothwell,	1	2	...	...	3	1
Garngad,	1	...	...	...	...	...
Gilmer,	...	...	...	1	...	...
Hallcross,	1	...	...	1	...	...
Melville,	...	1	2	...	...	...
Newbigging,	...	...	2	1	...	...
Saughtonhall,	2	1	1	3	3	...
Westermains,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitehouse,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abbey,	3	1	3	3	5	6
Barony, Barnhill,	1	3	1	3	1	...
Burgh, Paisley,	1	...	...	...	...	...
Glasgow,	...	2	2	...	...	...
Govan,	1	3	3	4	2	1
Greenock,	...	...	1	3	1	...
Riccartsbar,	...	...	...	...	...	7
Woodilee,	...	...	...	...	...	21
Aberdeen,	...	...	...	1	...	...
Buchan,	2	1	2	...	...	...
Cunningham,	...	...	1	3	...	3
Dumbarton,	1	...	3	2	...	1
Dundee,	...	...	...	1	1	...
Edinburgh,	...	1	5	...	...	...
Hamilton,	...	1	...	...	...	1
Inveresk,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kincardine,	1	...	1	2	1	...
South Leith,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liff and Benvie,	1	1	2	1	1	3
Linlithgow,	2	1	...	3	...	...
Old Machar,	1	1	1	2	3	1
Perth,	...	...	...	2	...	...
Wigton,	...	...	...	...	...	1
	167	170	208	247	257	272

TABLE XI., showing the Number of Changes that took place among

ASYLUMS.	CHANGES																			
	Left						Discharged													
	Voluntarily.		On account of Ill-health.		Absconded.		Drunkenness.		Insubordination—Disobedience.		Absence without Leave.		Incompetency—Unsuitableness.		Carelessness—Neglect of Duty.		Ill-treatment of Patients—Complaints of Patients.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	1	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2. Argyll District Asylum,	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...
3. Ayr District Asylum,	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Banff District Asylum,	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Dumfries Royal Asylum,—																		
Crichton Institution,	4	7	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Counties Asylum,	9	5	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
6. Dundee Royal Asylum,	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
7. Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	14	22	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	4	...
8. Elgin District Asylum,	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Fife and Kinross District Asylum,	9	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
10. Glasgow Royal Asylum,	22	15	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	4	...	2	2	...	1	1	...
11. Haddington District Asylum,	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Inverness District Asylum,	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	2	...	1	2	...	
13. Midlothian District Asylum,	3	9	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
14. Montrose Royal Asylum,	4	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Perth Royal Asylum,	3	6	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Perth District Asylum,	9	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Roxburgh District Asylum,	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Stirling District Asylum,	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...
19. Bothwell Private Asylum,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...
20. Melville House do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Saughtonhall do.	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
22. Westermains do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Whitehouse do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Baldovan Institution,	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Larbert do.	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
26. Abbey Parochial Asylum,	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Barnhill do.	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Glasgow do.	5	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Govan do.	8	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	
30. Greenock do.	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Paisley do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Paisley do. (Riccartsbar),	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
33. Woodilee do.	8	7	1	...	2	3	...	...	1	2	...	3	2	...	...	1	1	
34. Aberdeen Poorhouse,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35. Buchan do.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36. Cunningham do.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37. Dumbarton do.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38. Dundee do.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39. Edinburgh do.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40. Hamilton do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41. Inveresk do.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42. Kincardine do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43. Leith (South) do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44. Liff and Benvie do.	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45. Linlithgow do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
46. Old Machar do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
47. Perth do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48. Wigtown do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS,	156	166	5	12	2	3	21	1	7	10	14	2	16	20	...	4	11	3

Attendants in Establishments during the Year 1876.

during the year 1876. on account of												TOTAL CHANGES.		ASYLUMS.
Dishonesty.		Undue Intimacy with opposite sex.		Not Re-engaged—Services not required.		Intimation received of previous dismissal from another Asylum.		Cause not stated.		Died.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	2. Argyll District Asylum.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	3. Ayr District Asylum
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4. Banff District Asylum.
														5. Dumfries Royal Asylum,—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	8	Crichton Institution.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	5	Southern Counties Asylum.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6. Dundee Royal Asylum.
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	21	32	7. Edinburgh Royal Asylum.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8. Elgin District Asylum.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12	9. Fife and Kinross District Asylum.
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	33	23	10. Glasgow Royal Asylum.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	11. Haddington District Asylum.
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	12. Inverness District Asylum.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	14	13. Midlothian District Asylum.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	14. Montrose Royal Asylum.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	15. Perth Royal Asylum.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	14	16. Perth District Asylum.
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	13	17. Roxburgh District Asylum.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	11	18. Stirling District Asylum.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	19. Bothwell Private Asylum.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20. Melville House do.
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	21. Saughtonhall do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22. Westermains do.
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	23. Whitehouse do.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	24. Baldovan Institution.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	25. Larbert do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	26. Abbey Parochial Asylum.
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	27. Barnhill do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	11	28. Glasgow do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	29. Govan do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	30. Greenock do.
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	31. Paisley do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	32. Paisley do. (Riccartsbar.)
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	13	33. Woodilee do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	34. Aberdeen Poorhouse.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	35. Buchan do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	36. Cunningham do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	37. Dumbarton do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	38. Dundee do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	39. Edinburgh do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	40. Hamilton do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	41. Inveresk do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42. Kincardine do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43. Leith (South) do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	44. Liff and Benvie do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	45. Linlithgow do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	46. Old Machar do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47. Perth do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48. Wigtown do.
1	1	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	2	237	230	TOTALS.

APPENDIX E.

ENTRIES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE PATIENTS' BOOK OF ASYLUMS AND POORHOUSES.

Aberdeen Royal Asylum, *June 7 and 8*, 1876.

The present population consists of 211 men and 271 women, or 482 in all.

The changes which have occurred since the date of last visit are as follows :—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	19	17	21	35	92
Discharges,	10	16	21	22	69
Deaths,	1	2	7	7	17

Of the patients discharged 45 were cured and 14 transferred to other establishments.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains a large number of entries, all referring to the use of seclusion as a means of medical treatment.

Five accidents are recorded, one of them having a fatal termination.

An excellent dinner was served to the patients during the visit. It consisted of pea-soup, bread, potatoes, fried haddock, stewed rhubarb and milk.

The extension of the west wing is in progress. When it is completed the Asylum will be able to receive 50 additional male patients, but the chief result of the extension will be the relief of the overcrowding of the existing buildings, in which it will then be possible to make important structural changes.

The overcrowding of the Asylum was never more apparent than at this visit. The free access to the airing-courts reduces the crowd in the day rooms. Were it not for that, the excitement and noise in some of them would be very great. The liberal dietary also promotes comfortable feelings and contentment. The difficulties of management, however, are great, and are only overcome by such a close and constant attention to duty on the part of the physician as few in his position would be able to render.

There are 13 ladies and 22 gentlemen at Elmhill, which was in its usual good order, and which still contains unoccupied accommodation for private patients of an excellent character.

The books and registers were examined and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

Aberdeen Royal Asylum, *Sept.* 30, 1876.

The inmates at this date are 206 males and 276 females, of whom 23 males and 17 females reside in Elmhill.

The following are the changes which have occurred since the visit of 8th June :—

	Private.		Pauper.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	6	22	14	14	56
Discharges,	8	9	14	19	50
Deaths,	2	1	3	1	7

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Aberdeen Asylum.

These figures show the total number resident to be nearly the same as at last visit. The high proportion of private admissions is noteworthy. Of the discharges 31 were recoveries, 4 transfers to other Asylums, 4 removals to lunatic wards of poorhouses, 10 removals to private dwellings, and 1 was an escape. In this last case the patient committed some misdemeanour, fell into the hands of the police, and is to be tried at the Circuit Court. Of the 7 deaths, 4 were admitted in 1876. The causes of death were phthisis in 2 cases, and general paralysis, suicide, ascites, exhaustion, and heart disease in one case each. The house is at present suffering under the inconveniences arising from the extension of the buildings which is at present in progress. The result is a greater overcrowding than ever on the male side, the occupation of the chapel for the accommodation of the patients, and the resort to other temporary expedients to carry on the business of the establishment. It is expected that the new buildings will be ready for occupation in the spring of next year. In the meantime many wished-for improvements in structure and furniture must remain in abeyance.

Making allowance for the disturbing influence of the building operations, the condition of the establishment is very satisfactory, although the desirability of remodelling the furniture of the older portions and extending the sources of occupation cannot well be passed without comment. It is however acknowledged that this is not the time to press for improvements in these respects.

The physical wants of the patients continue to be supplied in a very full and satisfactory manner, the result being seen in a favourable sanitary condition and in a low mortality. The use of seclusion is more largely employed for calming excitement than in most similar institutions. As a rule the Register records from two to five cases as daily in seclusion, the greater proportion being women ; and in connection with these facts it may be noted that comparatively few of the females take exercise beyond the airing-courts. On an average the numbers industrially employed are about 90 men and 108 women.

The modern parts of the Old Asylum present a very comfortable and cheerful appearance, and the accommodation provided at Elmhill is of a model character.

The various registers are kept with much care. The changes among the attendants since last visit have not been numerous. This is one of the few houses which continue to make six-monthly engagements, and accordingly the chief changes are at the terms of Whitsunday and Martinmas.

In all essential respects the condition of the establishment bears ample testimony to the zeal, ability, and assiduity with which Dr. Jamieson directs the management of the institution under the pressure of many difficulties.

Argyll and Bute District Asylum, *March* 25, 1876.

Argyll and Bute District Asylum.

The patients at this date are 130 males and 114 females, in addition to whom there are two voluntary male inmates.

The following are the changes in the Registers since the visit of 26th August :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions, . . .	26	24	50
Discharges, . . .	38	21	59
Deaths, ...	11	3	14

These figures show a considerable reduction in the numbers resident, owing mainly to the removal of patients chargeable to the Barony parish, and partly to the larger mortality. Of the present inmates 12 males and 10 females are private, and 10 males and 31 females are out-county paupers, leaving 110 males and 73 females chargeable to the district.

Of the patients discharged, 18 had recovered, 31 were transferred to the new Barony Asylum, and 10 were removed by minutes of parochial boards and by relatives, or were struck off the registers on the expiry of a period of probation.

The mortality has been principally among the patients recently admitted, 12 of the fatal cases having entered in 1876, '75 and '74, leaving only 2 who had been resident more than two years. Three of the deaths were due to phthisis, and various forms of degeneration accounted for most of the others; but one was the result of injuries received before admission, and another was caused by suicide. Inquiries regarding these two last were made by the Board at the time of their occurrence.

The low mortality among the old standing cases affords satisfactory evidence of the favourable conditions in which the patients are placed, but the increasing numbers of the old and frail render it extremely desirable that special night attendants should be appointed to maintain constant supervision over them. The necessity for administering food or cordials, for raising them during the night, for replacing the bed-coverings, for soothing them with comforting words, and for protecting them against themselves, makes it a duty, in an establishment which is specially instituted for the care and treatment of the insane, to meet these wants in the most approved manner. The patients in bed were only 1 male and 1 female, but the numbers of the infirm on each side are so great that the accommodation afforded by the sick-wards is scarcely adequate for the demands made upon it. But with the removal of the out-county patients, which will soon take place, some relief may in this respect be looked for.

The whole of the house was in excellent order, and presented an aspect of cheerfulness and comfort of the most pleasant kind. The varnishing of the floors is still being extended, and will, it is expected, before long be applied in every room. Additions continue to be made to the furniture, and the papering of the single rooms is being gradually completed. Effect has been given to the recommendations made in last report for the improvement of the bleaching-green, and the removal of the walls of the old airing-court, and in other matters a desire is everywhere manifest not only to maintain, but to extend the reputation which the Asylum has acquired for careful and enlightened management.

The patients of both sexes were neatly and comfortably clothed, and tidy in person. The meals are served in a very orderly manner, and the food, which was examined both on the table and in the larder and stores, was of excellent quality.

Much attention continues to be given to the industrial occupation of both sexes, and the benefits which flow from the possession of the farm cannot in this respect be overestimated. There can be little doubt that the perfect tranquillity which was everywhere prevalent, the entire disuse of seclusion, the complete absence of strong dresses or of any special contrivance for fastening dresses, must be in a great measure ascribed to the varied occupations and exercise which the possession of the farm affords the means of supplying. In a smaller degree the comfortable surroundings of the patients must undoubtedly conduce to the same end. In several Asylums the experiment has been beneficially tried of lessening the restrictions on liberty by furnishing many of the doors with locks having ordinary handles, and it is suggested that a trial should be given to this system, and if found to answer that it should be generally extended.

The changes among the unmarried attendants continue to be numerous, but the provision of cottages for the families of the married attendants is found very efficacious in securing the permanent services of good men. Two more cottages are at present being erected, and these will be occupied by attendants who have at present houses in the village. The cost of their erection will be defrayed by the profits made from the private patients.

It is worthy of consideration whether it would not be good policy to afford Dr. Cameron the benefits of a medical assistant. The duties of the position of superintendent are so onerous, and the means of relaxation from local position so restricted, that the permanently efficient discharge of his duties must in a considerable degree depend upon his being placed in favourable circumstances, and upon his being able to take the relief of a holiday with an easy mind.

The various registers are carefully kept. Altogether the condition of the establishment was very satisfactory.

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Argyll and Bute District Asylum.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM, 21*st and* 22*d September* 1876.

The following statement shows the number and constitution of the present population of the Asylum :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Paupers Chargeable to Argyll,	100	88	188
„ „ Bute,	16	20	36
„ „ Parishes out of the District,	5	9	14
Private Patients—Certified	14	8	22
„ Voluntary	1	0	1
Total,	136	125	261

Since the date of last visit there have been 61 admissions, 62 discharges, and 11 deaths. The admissions include 13 private patients, one being a voluntary inmate. The discharges include a large number of transfers to other Asylums. The mortality continues to be low. During the last three years it has not exceeded 7 per cent. The existing state of health is very good. The case-books are carefully kept, and the *post mortem* examinations are numerous. All the patients are weighed from time to time, and any falling off in the weight of a patient is reported, and serves to direct attention to the state of the health. The average weight of the men at the last weighing was 10 stone 4 lb., and of the women 9 stone 1 lb.

Five accidents are recorded, all of them being of a trifling character except one, a case of suicide, which was carefully inquired into by the Procurator Fiscal. There is no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion, and no patient was found wearing any special contrivance of dress.

Few changes have taken place in the staff of attendants and servants.

The number of men and women on parole has considerably increased. There are at present 39 men and 38 women who take exercise, unaccompanied by an attendant, in the general grounds, which are not surrounded by any fence. The doors of many of the rooms have been supplied with ordinary locks with handles. Only five escapes occurred last year, and in every instance the patient was soon found and brought back.

The supply of milk is generally abundant, though it occasionally falls somewhat below what is desirable. Vegetables are always plentiful and of good quality. The dietary is liberal, and the food is carefully cooked and neatly served. The consumption of stimulants is small, and in very few cases is the use of narcotics found necessary.

A large amount of useful work is done by the patients both within and out of doors—102 men and 109 women being profitably employed, leaving only 34 men and 16 women not employed, either as the result of their bodily or of their mental state. A column has been introduced into the Daily Register showing the number idle, as well as the number employed ; and to the patients who make up the numbers in the first column attention is from time to time directed with the view of ascertaining whether the grounds for their appearing in it are sufficient and proper. On the other hand all of those who work pass each day in review before the Medical Superintendent, so that any one unfit to work from sickness or infirmity may be withdrawn. The kinds of work in which the patients engage are very varied, and as far as possible are of a nature to beget an interest in what is being done. On the female side all the wards are work rooms, and the amount of sewing, knitting, and spinning done by the patients is large.

At the same time the amusement of the patients is not neglected. There are two dances every week, in addition to the balls and entertainments of special occasions.

About fifty wooden bedsteads have taken the place of those of iron ; new and more ornate gasaliers have been introduced into some of the day-rooms ; the guards have been removed from the fires ; an addition has been made to the number of clocks ; twenty-six single rooms have been papered and painted and tastefully and comfortably furnished ; additions have been made to the carpeting, and many of the floors have been varnished ; and in various other things changes were observed, the object of which was not only to maintain but to increase the cheerful, comfortable, and home-like aspect of the house.

The grounds generally were in excellent order. The changes made at the back of the Asylum are of a most satisfactory character. It is proposed to lay out the grounds between the Asylum and the garden in terraces; to finish the yards at the front and back of the carpenter's shop; to shut off the court in front of the blacksmith's shop; and to make some other changes of less extent. It is hoped that it will be found possible during the coming winter, to overtake this work, which will add greatly to the amenity of the Institution.

A large amount of work has been done at the farm, which appears to be successfully managed and in a prosperous condition.

In consequence of the removal of patients to the new asylums at Woodilee and Riccartsbar, there is now some vacant accommodation. On the male side there are 11 empty beds, and on the female 8.

Many of the women wear short bed-gowns, but night-shirts are not in use among the men. It would be well, however, if all patients wore a special night-dress, instead of the shifts or shirts which they have worn through the day.

An assistant medical officer has recently been appointed and has already entered on the discharge of his duties.

The books and registers were in excellent order.

It is scarcely necessary to say, in concluding this report, that the impression left by the visit was of a very pleasing character.

Ayrshire District Asylum, *January 22d*, 1876.

The patients resident at the visit of 13th August were 91 men and 138 women. The numbers are now 103 men and 137 women; but relief has in the meantime been afforded to the over-crowding on the female side, by converting the upper floor of the administration block into accommodation for patients, and by placing beds for the attendants in the rooms which they formerly used only during the day. In this way room has been provided for 25 additional beds, namely, for 19 by the first method, and for 6 by the second. It is not likely, however, that these arrangements will long suffice to meet the demands for admission, unless means can be adopted to bring inspectors of poor to take more interest in the removal of chronic cases, for whose proper care and treatment the appliances of an Asylum are in no way required.

The following are the changes which have taken place since last visit:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	24	23	47
Discharges,	11	22	33
Deaths,	2	3	5

Ten of the admissions were re-admissions, and of the males 5 were private cases. Of the discharges, 26 were recoveries, 4 were removals by Parochial Boards, 2 were transfers, and 1 the removal of a soldier by authority of the War Office, first to Ayr Infirmary, and afterwards to Netley Hospital. The causes of death were decay in two cases, and cardiac disease, consumption, and carbuncle in 1 case each. The mortality has been low, and the general sanitary condition of the establishment is reported as having been very satisfactory.

In both male and female departments perfect tranquillity prevailed. The patients were comfortably clothed and clean in person and dress; but pocket handkerchiefs should be more freely supplied.

The bedding was sufficient in quantity, and in good condition, with this exception that many of the mattresses stand in need of being refilled. This is being gradually done, but unless some additional hair be added to each mattress during the process, the necessity for repeating the operation will speedily return. It is a pity that there are not more suitable places for teasing the hair than the bath-rooms.

The food is of good quality, abundant in quantity, well cooked, and comfortably served.

Night attendance continues to give very satisfactory results; the wants of

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Ayr District Asylum.

the sick are carefully attended to, and the number of wet beds is kept from often exceeding two or three on each side.

The house presented a very comfortable and cheerful appearance, and was throughout in good order. Although entirely dependent on open fire-places for warmth, the temperature is reported as genial, with the exception perhaps of the hall, which serves as the female work-room, during the earlier hours of the day. Considerable additions have been made to the valances and other means of decoration, but the upper corridors still remain unpapered. It is desirable that this omission be remedied.

It was found with much regret, that Miss Roy, the matron, was absent from her duties on account of ill-health. As she has proved herself a very valuable servant of the Institution, it is very desirable that her leave of absence should be such as will give her full time to recruit her strength ; and it would be but a fitting recognition of her services, if, in addition to the continuance of her salary during her absence, an allowance were made for her travelling and other expenses.

The changes among the attendants are moderate in number. There have been no escapes, and no accidents.

It was learned with satisfaction that it is intended to increase very considerably the number of locks with ordinary handles. Experience shows that the limitation, to the utmost possible degree, of restrictions on liberty powerfully conduces to contentment ; and the satisfactory results which have been obtained in this Asylum are due in a great measure to the large extent to which the condition of the patients has been assimilated to that of a sane community. Hence the rarity of the use of restraint or seclusion. At the present time no strong dresses are in use.

The numbers registered as industrially employed are stated to be about 60 men and 120 women.

Ayrshire District Asylum, 20*th September* 1876.

The present population of the Asylum consists of 105 men and 138 women. These numbers do not include 1 woman absent on pass, and 2 men and 4 women absent on probation.

The changes which have occurred since the date of last visit consist of 71 admissions, 48 discharges, and 13 deaths. Two of the patients admitted were not paupers. Thirty of those discharged were recovered, and ten were transferred to other Institutions. The mortality has been somewhat higher than usual, and more than 50 per cent. of the deaths were caused by phthisis.

No accident is recorded. The register of restraint and seclusion contains 53 entries, referring to 3 patients, who were either violent and destructive, or showed a desire to injure themselves.

Seven attendants have left, all voluntarily.

Both on the part of officers and patients, complaints as to the want of vegetables were numerous and strong. On inquiry these appeared to be well founded. That this should be the case is matter of regret, as the Asylum possesses land sufficient to yield an abundant supply of this important and health-giving element in the dietary of an Asylum. The land is not of good quality, nor is it easy of cultivation, but the difficulties thus presented should be overcome, and a great effort should be made so to deal with the land as to maintain a constant and plentiful supply of vegetables.

Several dormitories are about to be repapered : if the corridors were oil-painted, it is believed it would ultimately prove an economy, especially if part of the work were done by patients and attendants. This could easily be accomplished by adding to the number of tradesmen at present in the service of the Institution, a painter, who would find among the patients persons whom he could train to give him assistance.

It would add greatly to the cheerfulness of the Asylum if clocks were more abundant. The work-room for the women should be supplied with two or three dozens of comfortable chairs, and the windows would be much improved by valances.

All parts of the house were found in excellent order, and the patients were clean in their persons and comfortably clothed. They are evidently treated

with much kindness and consideration, and many of them enjoy a large amount of freedom. Excursions are frequent. At the time of the visit, more than one party was preparing to visit the races. A trip to Loch Lomond, and another to Edinburgh at the time of the Queen's visit, were much spoken of, and had evidently afforded great pleasure.

The state of the Asylum generally, and the condition of the patients, were very satisfactory, and reflected credit on the management.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, *9th June* 1876.

There are 50 men and 53 women at present in the Asylum.

The changes which have taken place since the date of last visit are as follows :—

	Private.		Pauper.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	2	1	5	11	19
Discharges,	2	0	3	10	15
Deaths,	0	0	0	2	2

The mortality has been low ; since August 1873 the whole number of deaths is only 10, the average population being nearly 100.

Eleven of the 15 patients discharged had recovered.

No accident is recorded, and there is only one entry in the register of restraint and seclusion.

Few changes continue to take place among the attendants.

No patient wears any special contrivance of dress, and no such thing as a straitjacket or any other means of mechanical restraint exists in the establishment.

On an average there are 2 wet beds on each side of the house every night.

Many of the doors of the single rooms are now furnished with ordinary locks and handles.

A large amount of liberty continues to be accorded to the patients. Many of them indeed are trusted to an extent which is very unusual, and their usefulness is thus greatly increased. Twelve men rise about 5 o'clock every morning, and go to the farm-steading unaccompanied by an attendant.

All the ploughing continues to be done by the patients, and there is only one paid farm servant.

Every male patient in the house and 40 of the 52 females joined in the last large annual picnic excursion.

The farm is still reported to yield a considerable profit, and to this is attributed the fact that the rate charged for the patients is so low (£23). The farming operations are conducted in a way which interests the patients, and affords a great variety of useful out-door occupations.

It is believed that the extent of land might be still further increased with advantage to the institution, and it is recommended that the park of about twenty acres, immediately in front of the Asylum on the farm of Dallachie, should be rented whenever the opportunity occurs. This is all the more desirable from the fact that the water-pipes of the Asylum pass through it, and that it lies in very close proximity to the buildings.

The condition of the wards and patients, and the general management of the Asylum continue to deserve the favourable things which have been said of them in former reports.

The books and register were found as usual in good order.

BANFFSHIRE DISTRICT ASYLUM, *October 18th*, 1876.

The patients resident at this date are 45 men and 53 women. The following changes have occurred since the visit of 9th June :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	5	6	11
Discharges,	8	3	11
Deaths,	2	2	4

Of the patients discharged 5 had recovered, 3 were transferred to other

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Banffshire District Asylum.

Establishments 1 was found not to have been insane, and 2 were taken home. Of the fatal cases 1 was admitted in 1874, and 3 were admitted in 1875. The causes of death are registered as nervous exhaustion, melancholic exhaustion, consumption, and inflammation of the brain, at the respective ages of 52, 50, 33, and 49.

The house was in excellent order. The wards are fully and comfortably furnished, and the objects of decoration numerous and varied. Much attention is given to the comfort of the attendants. Their rooms are furnished with wardrobes or chests of drawers. Altogether the general character of the accommodation was exceedingly satisfactory.

The bedding was throughout in good condition, and ample in quantity. Two pillows are supplied to each bed—one of hair and one of feathers. The day-clothing was also in a satisfactory state. Each patient has an every-day and a Sunday suit. Good bodily health prevails in both divisions. No one was in bed from sickness.

Both sexes were entirely free from excitement, and no case of seclusion has occurred since last visit.

The modifications of the locks of the doors by which they are assimilated to those of ordinary dwellings, has been found to work satisfactorily, and few doors are ever locked either by day or night. At present one patient, recently admitted, is taking bromide of potassium, otherwise no sleeping draughts are given. About twelve of each sex are fully trusted on parole.

Industrial occupation continues to meet with much attention. Some thirty of the men work on the land, and a large number of the women are engaged in the work-room, laundry and kitchen. The whole work of the farm is carried on by the patients and attendants, and their occupations therefore are of a constantly varying description. About 100 acres are at present under cultivation, and it is proposed to acquire 30 additional acres. For two reasons it is desirable that this intention should be carried out. In the first place this additional land would be worked with the present horses, and in the second place, it would give full control over the springs or sources from which the house is supplied with water.

This last is a very important matter, for hitherto the water-supply has frequently proved uncertain and insufficient from the right of the Asylum being secondary to that of the farm in which the water rises and through which it flows.

The live stock at present includes 13 cows in milk, several calves, a number of fattening cattle, 56 sheep, a lot of pigs, a quantity of fowls, turkeys and ducks, two pairs of working horses, a pony and three colts. The milk daily supplied is about 20 gallons. During the summer, when milk is most plentiful, it is used in soup and in a variety of ways. The minimum allowance to those taking porridge is a pint at each meal.

Dinner was served during the visit in a very neat and orderly manner, the food being given in two distinct courses. The meal consisted of pea-soup, dumpling, and bread, all of excellent quality and in abundant quantity.

As a rule the meat raised on the farm is sold; but a good many sheep are slaughtered for home use, and also, in the colder season, some of the smaller cattle. At Christmas and on other occasions, the poultry yard is also laid under contribution.

Only one change has taken place among the attendants since last inspection. The small number of changes among them is ascribed to the consideration with which they are treated, and the degree in which their comfort is consulted.

It is desirable that the rules of the Asylum should be put in accordance with the existing system of management. They were drawn up originally on the basis of there being a resident medical officer, and are accordingly out of harmony with the present state of matters.

The various statutory registers are carefully kept, but the case-book and prescription-book have both fallen into abeyance since a resident medical officer was dispensed with. Arrangements should be made for keeping them again. Although no record is kept of the extra diet and medical comforts supplied, it is stated that whenever necessary they are given with a liberal hand.

ROYAL ASYLUM, DUMFRIES, *January* 19, 1876.

I. CRICHTON INSTITUTION.

The patients resident at this date are 99 gentlemen and 69 ladies; 9 of the former and 7 of the latter being voluntary inmates.

The following changes have taken place among the certificated patients since the visit of 29th July :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	13	10	23
Discharges,	5	6	11
Deaths,	3	2	5

Several of the admissions took place on orders granted by the Sheriff on certificates of lunacy by medical practitioners resident in England. This practice is regarded by the legal advisers of the Crown as contrary to the true interpretation of the statutes; and it is not improbable that the question, whether patients admitted and detained on such authority are legally detained, will some day come up in a very inconvenient manner. Indeed it may very reasonably be doubted whether the patient last admitted on these forms is a lunatic. Of the patients discharged, 7 had recovered, and 4 were taken home still of unsound mind. Three of those who died were admitted in 1875. The causes of death were principally general decay and incurable organic disease.

No particular change has occurred in the nature of the accommodation since last visit. The house was in good order, and in many parts presented an appearance of much comfort. In other parts again, there is considerable room for improvement, by laying down matting, by a more ornamental style of painting, and by increasing the objects of interest. The provision for smokers is not in harmony with the habits of persons who have moved in good society.

The remarks formerly made upon the manner of serving the food and the appliances of the table are still applicable, but the food served during the visit was of excellent quality, and the general testimony of the patients was to the effect that this is the habitual state of matters.

The patients were entirely free from excitement. The register of seclusion and restraint contains, it is true, a good many entries of seclusion, but a large proportion of these refers to the patients who were merely in locked rooms, and whose isolation was requisite for medical reasons. The furnishing of the doors with ordinary locks with handles would obviate the necessity of recording such cases. In the female refractory galleries two patients were seen in strong dresses, and in the infirmary a lady was under restraint to prevent her injuring herself. She is of most determined suicidal propensities, and this precaution appears to be absolutely necessary for her safety.

Amusement and recreation continue to receive much attention. From the manner in which the register has been kept, it is difficult to say exactly to what extent patients have the liberty of going beyond the grounds on parole; but this privilege seems to be limited very much to voluntary inmates. Not above two or three patients are restricted to the airing-courts.

II. SOUTHERN COUNTIES ASYLUM.

The following are the changes which have taken place in this house since last visit :—

	Private.		Pauper.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	3	3	11	17	34
Discharges,	6	4	5	8	23
Deaths,	1	0	3	6	10

These figures do not show any tendency towards an increase in the numbers resident, which are at present 170 males and 156 females, including 1 voluntary inmate of each sex. Of the patients discharged, 18 had recovered, 1 was transferred to another institution, and 4, all private, were placed in ordinary dwellings. The mortality has been moderate, and mainly from causes over which medicine exercises little control. It is stated that the general sanitary condi-

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Dumfries Asylum.

tion of the inmates has been very satisfactory. At present only 1 male patient is confined to bed.

In various ways the accommodation has been improved, and the introduction of articles of interest and decoration is steadily going on. It is understood that the modification of the locks of many of the doors is under consideration, with the view of obviating the necessity of constantly locking and unlocking them. It is very desirable that more attention were given to aesthetics in the painting of the walls, by introducing stencilling, contrasts of colour, etc., and it is suggested that the refractory wards would be greatly improved by painting the woodwork in light colours, instead of continuing the present dark varnish.

The clothing and bedding were on the whole in a very satisfactory condition, and personal cleanliness meets with due attention. Perfect tranquillity prevailed in both the male and female wards, and seclusion is of very rare occurrence. The food is abundant and of good quality, but the manner of serving it falls much short of what is attained in many other Asylums.

Few patients are restricted to the airing-courts, which are now provided with verandahs for exercise in wet weather. Attached to each verandah is an enclosed space for pet animals.

Night care is very effectual in limiting the number of wet beds, which rarely exceed two or three; and the wants of the sick and infirm during the night appear to be properly seen to.

Industrial occupation continues to be extensively developed. Large numbers of the men are at work in the grounds, and it is understood that the financial results of the farm are satisfactory. The land recently purchased is not yet in possession.

In both houses a good many changes have taken place among the attendants, and several have been discharged for misconduct. The most serious accident recorded is the destruction of an eye, self-inflicted, by the suicidal patient above referred to as under restraint.

The registers are carefully kept, but it is again recommended that those required by the Statutes for recording admissions, discharges, and deaths, should be better adapted for permanent preservation. In many ways this may in time come to be a matter of importance.

ROYAL ASYLUM, DUMFRIES, *8th and 9th November* 1876.

I. CRICHTON INSTITUTION.

There are 110 gentlemen and 70 ladies at present in this division of the Asylum. These numbers are exclusive of one gentleman absent on probation, and inclusive of 14 gentlemen and 4 ladies who are voluntary patients.

The changes which have occurred in the population since the date of last visit are as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions, ...	40	22	62
Discharges, ...	16	11	27
Deaths, ...	5	2	7

The admissions include 11 gentlemen and 3 ladies, and the discharges 4 gentlemen and 8 ladies, who are or were voluntary inmates.

The deaths include 1 lady who was a voluntary patient.

It is evident from these figures that the provision of the law for the admission of voluntary patients is largely acted on in this Asylum, and that the movement among male patients is great.

Of the patients discharged, 6 gentlemen and 8 ladies left the Institution as recovered.

All these figures relate to private patients, there being no pauper in this section of the Asylum.

Two serious accidents are recorded. One of these was an injury of the eye resulting in loss of sight, and the other a punctured wound involving perforation of the lung.

The register of restraint and seclusion contains 111 entries. At the time

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Dumfries Asylum.

of the visit 4 ladies were found in dark seclusion, and 1 lady was wearing a strait-jacket.

In various important respects the cooking and serving of the food appear to have undergone still further improvement.

In the case of two of the grated balconies a portion has been partitioned off at each end, thus gaining a bath-room at one end, and an attendant's room or store-room at the other.

It would be greatly for the comfort of the patients if the stone flooring of the old low west gallery were covered with linoleum or matting.

The want of a comfortable smoking room for the gentlemen is still much felt.

II. Southern Counties Asylum.

There are 180 men and 158 women at present in this division of the Asylum. These numbers include 2 men who are voluntary inmates, and exclude 3 women and 2 men who are absent on probation.

The changes which have occurred since the date of last visit are as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	28	34	62
Discharges,	11	24	35
Deaths,	6	8	14

The admissions do not include 1 voluntary male patient, and the discharges do not include 1 voluntary female patient.

Thirty of the 35 patients discharged left the Asylum as recovered.

Five accidents are recorded—fracture of the radius, fracture of the olecranon, fracture of the femur, fracture of two ribs, and a slight accident.

The register of restraint and seclusion contains 65 entries, referring to 28 patients. There are only 5 instances of seclusion recorded. The shower-bath is occasionally used as a punishment or means of discipline. At the time of the visit 1 woman was found with a strait-jacket on, and 1 man occupying a locked box-bed.

Only one escape is recorded.

The changes among the attendants have been numerous, but not more so than usual.

The registers in this division of the Asylum were in good order, well kept, and written up to date. But it is very desirable that at least the chief registers should be replaced by books of a more durable character. This remark applies also to the registers of the Crichton Institution.

Both in the Crichton Institution and the Southern Counties Asylum the mortality has been low, and the actual state of health of the patients was good.

The condition of the wards in both sections of the Asylum as regards cleanliness and order was very satisfactory.

The clothing of the pauper patients was clean and comfortable.

Dundee Royal Asylum, 29*th March* 1876.

Dundee Asylum.

There are at present 115 men and 108 women in the Asylum, exclusive of 3 women who are absent on pass.

The changes which have taken place since the date of last visit consist of 46 admissions, 22 discharges, and 7 deaths. Of the patients discharged, 5 were removed to the lunatic wards of poorhouses, and 4 to other Asylums.

Three accidents are recorded, none of a serious character. The entries in the register of restraint and seclusion are still numerous, being 50 in all, referring to periods of seclusion varying from 4 hours to 4 days. The fits of excitement and violence, which necessitate this, would almost certainly be reduced in a less crowded and better planned, furnished, and situated Asylum, and an amelioration of the condition of the patients would thus be accomplished.

At some of the tables on the female side there is a decided improvement in the manner of serving the meals, and the clothing of the male patients is

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Dundee Asylum.

better than it was; but in all essential respects the establishment is unchanged, and its pauper inmates continue to be less satisfactorily provided for, in so far as their well-being depends on the structure and situation of the Asylum, than the pauper inmates of any other Asylum in Scotland. It is very desirable, therefore, that the erection of the New Asylum should be proceeded with as quickly as possible. Before the size of the Asylum is finally resolved on, and the building commenced, the part which the institution will have to perform in supplying the Asylum accommodation of the district should be definitely ascertained and fixed. In no way could this be better done than by a division of the district into two, each with a separate Board. This Asylum would then act as the District Asylum of the one district, and the Montrose Asylum as the District Asylum of the other. There should be no difficulty in determining the two groups of parishes which could, most advantageously, constitute the two districts.

It is strongly recommended to the Directors to do what they can to bring about this arrangement, which would give precision to the function of the Asylum, and so secure its prosperity. Nothing tends to injure an Asylum more surely than uncertainty as to the amount of accommodation it may be called on to supply, and on the other hand, nothing is more helpful to good working and economy than a population which can be reckoned on as steady.

It is to be hoped that the Directors will give these views, and the recommendation which is founded on them, a careful consideration. It is clear that the present action of the Directors in this very important matter, may do good or harm in the future; and therefore, nothing should be resolved on which has not been well considered. The arrangement which is here recommended, is not only one which commends itself as well calculated to attain its end, but it is one which experience has shown to work satisfactorily.

The books and registers of the Asylum were examined and were found in good order.

P.S.—The quality and cooking of the food continue to deserve praise, as does also the constancy of the supervision exercised over the establishment by Dr. Rorie. To these things no doubt the satisfactory results of treatment are largely due.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM, *September 25th* 1876.

The following are the changes which have taken place among the patients since the visit of 29th March :—

	Private.		Pauper.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Together.
Admissions, . .	1	4	16	25	46
Discharges, . .	3	5	11	19	38
Deaths, . . .	2	2	7	0	11

These figures do not show any present tendency towards an increase of numbers on the whole community; but the females are now 114, as against 108 at last visit, and it may become necessary to make further temporary provision for their accommodation. The number of males is 109. The movement among the patients continues active, and the state of those admitted is described as being in many cases very wretched. Of those discharged, 25 had recovered, 6 were removed to lunatic wards of poor-houses, 3 were transferred to other Asylums, and 4 were otherwise disposed of. The mortality has been moderate, especially among the females, and the average age at death has been high: facts which bear testimony to the satisfactory manner in which the wants of the patients are supplied. The registered causes of death were general paralysis in two cases, apoplexy and paralysis in 3, and various affections in the remaining 6. Owing to the unfavourable state of the weather, the patients were mostly confined to the house; but they were on the whole tranquil and free from excitement. Since last visit 85 entries of seclusion occur in the register, for periods varying from an hour or two to three or four days, and referring to 9 patients. For the purpose of trying the effect of light deprived of certain of its rays as a calmative agent, the windows of two or three of the single rooms have been fitted with stained glass of different

colours. In other respects little change is to be noted, except in the conversion of the old weavers' shop into additional accommodation for the females. Nor is it desirable to do more than keep the building in comfortable habitable condition, seeing that in some three years from this time, the new Asylum will, it is hoped, be in occupation.

In the manner of serving the food considerable improvement has been effected, as much perhaps as can be carried out in existing circumstances. The bedding was found throughout in good order, although the habits of many of the patients are uncleanly. At present two night nurses in each department wait on those who require their services. The state of the day clothing was generally satisfactory.

The various registers are very carefully kept, and all daily occurrences are noted in a day-book from which the case-book is posted up. The difficulty of obtaining and retaining the services of good attendants, has led here as elsewhere to a considerable increase of their pay. The policy of this Asylum is to employ married persons in this capacity, and the result is regarded as satisfactory; but it must be kept in mind that this policy can only be carried out when there are houses for the families of the attendants, and that the erection of cottages at the new Asylum will therefore probably be required.

Royal Edinburgh Asylum, 14*th*, 15*th*, *and* 16*th March* 1876.

Edinburgh Asylum.

The number of patients at present on the Asylum registers is as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total.
In East House,	41	39	80
In West do.,	309	338	647
On Pass,	1	1	2
On Probation,	3	1	4
	354	379	733

Since the date of last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	Private.		Pauper.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	25	11	31	28	95
Discharges,	8	14	22	29	73
„ Recovered,	7	8	18	22	55
Deaths,	6	2	4	9	21

Three voluntary patients are included in the admissions, and one is included in the discharges.

Of the patients discharged unrecovered, 3 men and 6 women were transferred to other Asylums, leaving no fewer than 27 men and 37 women who were transferred to private care.

The mortality has not been high, and the existing health condition is good. Phthisis appears of late to have been less frequently a cause of death than it was formerly. In nearly every case of death a *post-mortem* examination has been made.

There are only 4 entries in the register of restraint and seclusion. They refer to the seclusion of 4 patients for periods varying from 5 to 6 hours.

Five accidents are recorded. Three of them were trifling. Two were burns of some severity. No patient was found wearing any special contrivance of dress.

The number of patients usefully employed is considerably increased. This is as apparent among the women as among the men. As regards the out-door workers, there is not only an increase of their number, but they show a greater interest and activity in their occupations.

In consequence of the extensive structural changes which the Asylum is undergoing, it has been for nearly six months practically without walled airing-courts. This has not led to any increase in the number of escapes or accidents, nor has it rendered the management more difficult. There is less lounging, but there is no reduction in the amount of active open-air exercise.

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Edinburgh Asylum.

Visitors to patients are very numerous, and interviews are nearly always allowed.

Many patients are on parole both beyond and in the grounds. Absences from the Asylum on pass for periods of more than one day are frequent. During 1875, 64 patients were thus allowed to visit their friends, and the whole number of days of absence was 923, or about a fortnight each. This is exclusive of the summer change to North Berwick, in which 31 patients participated—the average stay of each patient being five weeks.

Unusual quiet and contentment prevailed among the patients, and scarcely any complaints were made.

Enough has now been done in carrying out the structural changes to make it possible to realise the thoroughness of their character and to see how much they will add to the wellbeing of the patients, and the efficiency of the Institution as an hospital for the care and treatment of the insane.

It is not so well known as it should be, that in this asylum there are not a few unfortunate persons belonging to the educated classes, who are either actually paupers or pay a pauper rate of board, but who are treated as private patients and are brought into association with those in their own rank of life. It would be difficult to overestimate the beneficence of this arrangement, and it is to be wished that the charitable public would place the directors in a position to extend the advantage of it to a larger number.

In the treatment and management of the patients many things were seen, which indicated that the condition of each patient had been carefully and minutely studied both by the physician and the assistant physicians.

The books and registers were as usual found in excellent order.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM, *November* 15, 1876.

The following are the changes which have taken place among the patients since the visit of 16th March:—

	Private.		Pauper.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions, . .	39	43	80	89	251
Discharges, . .	28	20	59	58	165
Deaths, . .	11	15	14	18	58

These figures show an increase of 32 in the numbers on the registers. Of voluntary inmates, there have been 1 admission and 4 discharges. Of the numbers at present on the registers, 87 are resident in the East Division, and 661 in the West Division; 1 is absent on pass; 2 have escaped; and 11 are absent on probation.

Of those discharged, 114 had recovered, 39 were relieved, and 12 were not improved. Of the non-recovered, 24 were transferred to other institutions.

Of the 58 patients who died, 45 were admitted in 1874, 1875, and 1876, and the rest in earlier years. The main causes of death were consumption and chronic affections of the nervous centres; the former accounting for 8, and the latter for 29 of the fatal cases.

The transition state in which the establishment was found at the last three visits still continues, but in the East Division, the new wings in the rear of the original buildings have been completed, and are being taken into occupation. The accommodation they furnish is of a most comfortable description, and will afford the means of conducting the treatment of the patients in a much more satisfactory manner than has hitherto been possible. The furniture and fittings are such as are seen in the best appointed private dwellings, and nothing presents itself which could be set down as characteristic of an Asylum. In the main building many improvements have been already effected, and others are in process of being carried out. The old airing-courts are being converted into open flower-gardens, and altogether the establishment, both within and without, is being brought into accordance with the most advanced views of the day.

In the West Division considerable progress has been made in the radical changes which have been there undertaken, and the result is exceedingly satisfactory. But the full advantage of them will not appear until the new

dining-hall has been taken into occupation, and until the disturbing influence of extensive operations in wards all having their full complement of patients, comes to an end. Making due allowance for the confusion which is thus necessarily produced, the condition of the establishment must be regarded as very satisfactory. No patient was found in seclusion, and from the registers it appears that only on 7 occasions, and in the case of 4 individuals, has seclusion been had recourse to since last inspection. In one case restraint by the polka has been occasionally required. Owing to the inclement state of the weather, exercise out of doors has recently been much restricted, and on this account some of the females were inclined to be noisy. A large proportion of them, however, was industrially employed, and the arrangements recently made for the classification of the female patients are regarded as giving very satisfactory results. The recent cases are thereby brought under more constant and more efficient observation; and from being at once associated with industrial patients, they are more readily led to engage in work than when they were less concentrated. Altogether 214 female patients are registered as industrially employed. Of the men, 238 are workers; and of these 163 are gardeners and labourers, and about 30 artisans. The new workshops for the tailors and shoemakers are large, well lighted, and well ventilated.

In connection with the structural alterations, the walls of several of the airing-courts have been taken down, and extended exercise in the general grounds is now the rule. So far from any evil effects having been experienced from the want of airing-courts, their abolition is regarded as having had a very beneficial influence on the community. Liberty on parole is extensively granted, and many patients are allowed to be absent for several days "on pass." During the summer a house was rented by the sea-side, and in this way 13 males and 24 females had the benefit of change for an average period each of 33 days. These details are given as indicating the spirit in which the establishment is conducted.

The bedding and day clothing were in a satisfactory state, and the use of hair mattresses will soon be universal, except for the patients who are habitually wet. The number of broken-down decayed cases is at present unusually large, partly from the progress of age and disease in those patients who have been long resident, and partly from the increasing practice of making the Asylum a receptacle for old persons who from irritability or the decay of their faculties have become troublesome at home.

The various registers are neatly and carefully kept. Altogether the impressions produced by the visit were very gratifying, and the future of the establishment is regarded with confidence.

Elgin District Asylum, *9th and 10th June* 1876.

There are at present 42 men and 36 women in the Asylum, or 78 in all. The changes which have taken place since the date of last visit are as follows:—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions, . .	4	5	8	9	26
Discharges, . .	3	5	2	4	14
Deaths, . . .	0	0	1	1	2

There is no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion, and only 1 slight accident is recorded.

The mortality has not been high; but taking the whole period since August 1873, the death-rate has been twice as great in this Asylum as in the neighbouring one at Banff. It is never easy to assign a single and definite reason for a fact of this kind, which is generally the outcome of a combination of causes; but whatever its explanation may be, the fact should secure a careful consideration of the opinion which has been often expressed, that of late years there has been an unwise effort at saving in the management of the Asylum, and that all the appliances of the Institution have not been turned fully to account in the treatment of the patients. All the more clearly does this greater mortality deserve attention from the additional fact that, during the

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Elgin District Asylum.

last 12 or 18 months there has prevailed among the inmates a large amount of sickness, which has not been fatal. During the warm months of last year, and again in the present year, this sickness has taken the form of diarrhœa and dysentery. Indeed the whole state of health of the patients is lower than it used to be, and they are less contented. The prevalence of diarrhœa is perhaps correctly attributed to the scarcity of water, which is now so great as urgently to demand a remedy. The Water Company, or Police Commissioners, or both, may possibly have failed to do all that was in their power in order to secure a sufficient water supply; but nothing on their part can relieve the District Board of their responsibilities in the matter, and it is accordingly recommended that a horse and cart be at once engaged to carry water to the Asylum from the best available source, and that part of it be placed in the higher cistern, so that the water-closets and sinks of the upper story may be regularly flushed and the proper working of the traps secured. It is impossible to regard the action of the District Board in this matter as an expression of indifference about the wellbeing of the patients. It is more probable that it has resulted from a desire to avoid the expenditure of money, which it was hoped would after a short time be unnecessary. Considerations of this kind were all the more likely to have weight from the fact that some time ago the financial position of the Asylum was not good. Since Mr. Cameron's appointment, however, as clerk and treasurer, its position has become quite satisfactory.

These remarks must not be understood as conveying any disapproval of a spirit of economy in the management of an Asylum. There is undoubtedly an economy which is not parsimony; but, on the other hand, there is as undoubtedly a parsimony which is not economy. For instance, there may appear to be a present saving in the purchase of cheap cotton for pillow-cases, and cheap wincey for gowns, but such purchases lead in the long-run to the reverse of a saving, and do not prove economical. No management of an Asylum is so expensive as that which fails in completely attaining its end—the efficient treatment of the curable among the inmates, and the provision of all reasonable comforts for the incurable. This failure, however, it is feared, has been brought about to some extent by that change of management in this Asylum, which has been repeatedly alluded to in the late reports of the Commissioners. The physical and mental condition of the patients is certainly less satisfactory than it used to be, and it can no longer be regarded as some mitigation of a poor lunatic's misfortune that his support fell on a Morayshire parish.

The supply of milk is insufficient, and it is strongly recommended that the number of cows be considerably increased. Nothing, it is believed, will tend to raise the health condition of the inmates more quickly and certainly than a liberal use of unskimmed milk as an article of food.

At the same time nothing is more likely to reduce the consumption of stimulants.

It is further recommended that some such modification of the farming operations be introduced as will make the out-door occupations more varied and more calculated to interest those who engage in them.

The occasional use of bread baked in loaves instead of rolls would, it is believed, prove beneficial.

The recommendation that many of the doors should be furnished with locks having handles, and admitting of ingress and egress without using a key, is repeated. Experience shows that this can be safely done, and that it increases the contentment of trustworthy patients.

In consequence of the scarcity of water, and as one of its many evil effects, the blankets have not as yet been washed. It is suggested that they should be sent to some washing establishment at a distance.

The walls of the staircases and corridors should be oil painted—a piece of work which to a large extent could be done by the patients and the attendants.

The roof of the cottage is still defective. If the patients occupy it in winter, the frames of the windows should be tightened.

Since the last visit many new pictures and ornaments have been placed in the wards, the tables have been covered with oil-cloth, earthenware spittoons have been placed in the male day-rooms, new waxcloth has been laid down in

the passages and water-closets, four of the galleries and their appendages have been repapered, the seats or benches in the day-rooms have been recovered, all the hair mattresses have been reteased and made up, new chairs have been placed in the dormitories, carpeting has been supplied to most of the sleeping rooms, and the cottage has been overhauled. These and many other desirable changes were observed. The fact, however, that so many things in the direction of additions to the furniture and comfort of the house have been done since last visit indicates that there may previously have been some neglect.

The house was as usual scrupulously clean and in excellent order, and all the duties of the superintendent appear to be discharged in a conscientious and efficient manner.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM, *October* 19, 1876.

The following are the changes which have occurred among the patients since the visit of 9th June :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions, ...	7	3	10
Discharges, . . .	10	2	12
Deaths, ...	1	1	2

Of the patients discharged, 7 had recovered, 2 were transferred to other Asylums, 2 were taken home, and 1 escaped. This last patient is supposed to be concealed by his friends. He was removed from the Asylum in April 1875, ostensibly for the purpose of accompanying his brother to New Zealand ; but he seems to have been sent out alone, and having been found incapable of taking care of himself, to have been sent back in the same ship. He was replaced in the Asylum in March 1876.

Both of the patients who died were admitted in 1876. The causes of death are registered as exhaustion in the one case at the age of 36, and as inflammation of the bowels in the other at the age of 51.

The numbers at present resident are 40 men and 34 women ; and 1 woman is absent on probation. Of the residents, 8 men and 5 women are regarded as curable, 6 men and 5 women are classified as idiots, 3 men and 1 woman as epileptics, and 2 men and 3 women as of wet or dirty habits.

The house was clean and in all respects in good order. Various and considerable additions have been made to the furniture since the last visit of the reporter, and it was stated that it is intended to proceed as speedily as possible with such papering and painting as is required. A good many new coverlets have been supplied, the material for the pillow-cases has been improved, and the trough bottoms of the bedsteads for wet patients have been done away with. A second pillow to each bed is still a desideratum ; the single pillow at present in use affording but very imperfect support to the head. The wards were free from all unpleasant smells.

The storage for water has been increased by the provision of a new cistern capable of containing 1000 gallons, and there has for some time been no occasion to complain of any deficiency in the supply. The baths, which from long disuse had got out of repair, have been put in order, and the patients are now bathed regularly once a fortnight.

The day clothing of both sexes was clean and tidy ; a full suit of male clothing was found to weigh 10¾ lb., and of female clothing 9½ lb., against 9½ lb. and 9¼ lb. as at reporter's last visit.

For the sake of comparison it may be stated that in the Inverness Asylum the male clothing was found to weigh 11¼ lbs., and the female clothing from 13½ to 15¼ lbs., according to the degree in which it had been worn. It must, however, be kept in view that the question of the adequacy or inadequacy of the clothing is subject to many contingencies, more being required in one locality than another, more in one house than another, and more with one dietary than another.

The dinner served during the visit consisted of broth, dumpling, and bread, in ample quantity and of good quality. The weak point in the dietary is still the scanty supply of milk. An additional cow has been bought, making

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Elgin District Asylum.

five, and at one time during the summer the quantity supplied reached 100 pints a day, but it has since fallen to 35 pints a day. At the present time 27 men and 12 women take porridge for breakfast, and 28 men and 11 women porridge for supper. Each of these patients gets half a pint of milk in the morning, but in the evening only 2 men and 1 woman have milk. The others get in its stead each three-quarters of a pint of beer. Again, for the sake of comparison, it may be stated that at the Banff Asylum 13 cows are kept, and that the present supply of milk amounts to 160 pints a day.

The numbers industrially employed are registered as 20 men and 20 women. From the day of the visit being very wet, and moreover from its being the fast-day, there was no opportunity of testing to what extent industrial occupation is really carried out; but it is difficult not to believe that with a different method of dealing with the land, more abundant and more varied means of occupation would be forthcoming. That a farm badly managed should prove a source of loss may at once be conceded; but with proper management no farm should pay better than one attached to an Asylum, partly from the gratuitous labour which is at command, and partly from the market for the produce which the Asylum itself must to a great extent supply. At the Asylum of Banff 100 acres are cultivated without any extraneous assistance, and with such manifest advantage both to the patients and establishment, that it is in contemplation to rent 30 additional acres. At Elgin, on the other hand, of the 73 acres of farm, only a small proportion is cultivated by the patients. About 23 acres are ploughed and harrowed by a neighbouring farmer, and 15 acres by a steam plough company. Thirty acres are in grass, and 5 remain over for spade cultivation. The gathering of the whole crops, however, it is understood, is done by the patients.

The numbers going beyond the grounds on parole are pretty steadily entered in the daily register as 19 males and 10 females; but the way in which this register is kept is founded on a misconception of its object, which is to show the actual manner in which the patients are engaged on every specified day, and not simply to indicate those who might be considered fit to be included in this or that category. The figures quoted above thus do not convey an accurate account of the daily numbers going out on parole. There is, however, beyond all question, a considerable amount of liberty accorded to the patients, and it is satisfactory to report that the modification of the locks of the doors recommended at a former visit, by which their constant locking and unlocking is rendered unnecessary, has been found to promote the comfort and well-being of the community. No single room door is now locked at night, unless exceptionally in an excited or untrustworthy case; and the dormitory doors stand open during the night, allowing free access to the water-closets.

No patient has been secluded since last visit, and in both divisions perfect tranquillity prevailed. Sleeping draughts are rarely given—none last night. The drug most used for this purpose is bromide of potassium, but chloral is also occasionally prescribed. Five patients are at present on stimulants; 2 on porter, 2 on whisky, and 1 on beer. The number of smokers, it was stated, is at present 37, and the quantity of tobacco supplied is 34 lb. in the quarter. This quantity would give 42 ounces a week, or a little more than an ounce a week overhead to each smoker; but the distribution is far from equal, some getting much more than others. The last contract price for tobacco was 4s. a pound, so that the quarterly expenditure for this article would be £6, 16s.

As regards recreation it may be stated that in addition to the fortnightly dance, occasional concerts and special balls take place, and that parties of selected patients are made up to visit the circus, menagerie, or whatever other itinerant amusement may happen to come to Elgin.

On reference to the rules of the Asylum it appears desirable that in the general management of the establishment theory and practice should be brought more into accordance than is at present the case. The existing rules were drawn up by the Asylum authorities, and afterwards submitted for approval to the General Board and the Home Secretary. If therefore they are found to be unnecessarily stringent it falls to the District Board to apply for their modification. Otherwise they should be adhered to. The rule

regulating visitation by the District Board is to the following effect:—"At each quarterly meeting the Board shall elect a visiting committee for each of the three succeeding months, to consist of two or more members, and it shall be the duty of such committee, or of one or more of their number, to visit and inspect the Asylum at least once during the month for which they are elected. . . . They shall record in a book to be kept at the Asylum for the purpose a statement of their visit, etc." Only four entries occur in this book since the commencement of this year; the first on 11th February, signed James Grant and H. Maclean; the second on 26th April, signed H. Maclean; the third on 26th May, signed William Brown; and the fourth on 25th June, signed H. Maclean.

The rule for medical visitation is as follows:—"The medical officer shall visit the Asylum daily, and oftener if necessary." This rule is not adhered to, and it may be that it is not necessary that it should be strictly observed. Only in this case it would be better that the rule should be modified than that it should be habitually transgressed. It is further provided that the medical officer shall keep "a case-book, in which he shall enter the name of each patient, and the course of treatment prescribed by him, along with the prescriptions and suggestions having reference thereto." No such case-book is kept. It is desirable, however, that there should be an authentic record of the treatment followed and of the medicines prescribed in each case; and it is suggested that it would be no difficult matter for the superintendent to register the particulars received when each patient is admitted, and for the medical officer thereafter to continue the history of the case. At present when medicines are ordered the prescription is sent to a druggist in Elgin, but no record of it is kept at the Asylum.

The rules for attendants, etc., also contain many provisions which have fallen into desuetude (if they were ever carried out), and not, it must be admitted, without reason. For these and other reasons a general revision of the whole code appears to be called for.

The changes among the attendants have been few—only 1, a female, having left since last visit. The staff on the male side is reported as consisting of 4 attendants and a fireman; the wages of three being at the rate of £31 per annum, and of two at the rate of £30. On the female side there are two attendants, and a housemaid who is partially an attendant. Two receive £14 a year, and the third £12. This amount of remuneration appears liberal.

The comfort of the attendants is also fairly attended to, but better accommodation for their clothing is desirable, and should be accorded if the difficulty connected with the size and arrangement of their rooms can be overcome.

The financial position of the Asylum may now, it would seem, be regarded as satisfactory, the debt of £493, 1s. 3d. in the account with the bank at 12th July 1875 having become a credit of £78, 5s. 6d. at 26th May 1876. The main causes of this change are apparently a reduction of £85 in the balance due by the treasurer, a profit of £139 on the farm, and a large recovery of accumulated arrears of board.

The only other matter which calls for comment is the damp state of the walls of the detached cottage in which four female patients and an attendant sleep. Notwithstanding the extensive repairs which it has undergone, the damp still finds its way in, and large fires are required to make it at all habitable. It is a question whether the best policy would not be to demolish the present cottage and erect in its stead one capable of affording proper accommodation for a larger number of patients—such a number as would afford relief to the main building in the event of an increased demand for admission.

Fife and Kinross District Asylum, 23*d March* 1876.

The present population of the Asylum consists of—

Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
7	17	109	133	266

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Fife and Kinross Asylum.

The changes which have occurred since the date of last visit are as follows :—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions, . . .	3	0	12	17	32
Discharges, . . .	3	1	18	13	35
Deaths, ...	0	0	3	2	5

The mortality has been low, and the existing sanitary condition is good.

Two accidents are recorded, a scalp-wound and a fracture of the ulna. There are 55 entries in the register of restraint and seclusion. Fifty-one of these refer to 2 patients, 1 requiring restraint in the treatment of a surgical affection, and the other on account of determined suicidal tendencies.

From 70 to 80 men and from 120 to 130 women are steadily engaged in occupations which are more or less useful and profitable. At the same time the recreation of the patients receives great attention.

The dietary has been still further improved. A better quality of bread has now been obtained. The dinner, which was served during the visit, was well cooked, and met with the approval of the patients. The number of those on a special or extra dietary is considerable, and this no doubt tends to keep down the list of the sick. The dinner ware is now getting old, and will soon need renewal; when this is done an effort should be made to improve it.

The disuse of locked doors is in operation to a greater extent than ever. It affects a very large majority of the patients, and it cannot be regarded as an objection to it that it does not embrace all. It has not increased the difficulties of management, and there is every reason to believe that it has added to the well-being and happiness of the patients. Great tranquillity prevailed during the visit, and this was not confined to the parts of the Asylum with open doors, though in them good order and contentment were very noticeable.

The propriety of doing away with walled airing-courts is under consideration. Already these courts are practically little used, and no patient is now confined to them.

The changes which were observed in the house were numerous, and were all of the character of improvements. Nothing is allowed to fall into great disrepair. Two new water-closets have been fitted up ; the kitchen has been painted ; the windows of the day-rooms and dormitories have been furnished with poles and curtains ; many of the single rooms have been painted or papered ; the dining and amusement halls have been tastefully decorated ; an excellent bagatelle table has been provided for the men ; a large mirror has been placed in the female refractory ward ; comfortable crib beds have been provided for infirm patients ; some of the corridors have been recovered with kamptulicon ; ornamental objects have been increased in number ; a separate mortuary and a pathological museum are in process of erection. These facts show that the Asylum is likely to do more than merely maintain its high character.

The wards were as usual scrupulously clean and well ventilated, and their general aspect was very pleasing.

The medical superintendent spends a large portion of every day among the patients ; and to his constant personal supervision the satisfactory condition of the establishment is no doubt largely due. He is at present without a medical assistant, but it is hoped he may soon fall in with one who will be able to relieve him of some part of his work. The matron continues to give satisfaction, and to take an active and intelligent interest in her duties.

The books and registers were examined and found in good order.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM, *November* 29, 1876.

The following are the changes which have occurred among the patients since the visit of 23d March—

	Private. M.	Private. F.	Pauper. M.	Pauper. F.	Total.
Admissions, . . .	5	2	19	24	50
Discharges, . . .	3	2	8	19	32
Deaths, . . .	1	0	4	4	9

These figures show an increase of 6 in the number resident, which amounts at present to 270, namely, 123 males and 147 females. Two patients are absent on leave.

Of those discharged, 22 had recovered, 1 was found not to be insane, 2 were transferred to other establishments, and 7 were removed to private dwellings, for the most part on Minutes of parochial boards.

The causes of death were—tubercular disease in 4 cases, various forms of chronic degeneration in 4, and acute pneumonia in 1. The deaths of two of the tubercular cases followed closely on their admission. Post-mortem examinations were made in every instance. Very satisfactory arrangements have now been made for this purpose, and also for the accommodation of friends attending the funerals.

Not only has the mortality been low, but the general sanitary condition of the establishment has been very satisfactory. No tendency to epidemic disease has shown itself, and few patients are at present confined to bed from sickness. Much attention is given to the details of heating and ventilation, with a view of securing efficiency in these important respects. The day-clothing and bedding were both in good condition. A full suit of male-clothing removed from a patient in the wards was found to weigh 12 lb., and an average suit of female-clothing 11¾ lb. All the men in the detached building are provided with Sunday suits, as well as a large proportion of those in the main Asylum.

The underclothing is of capital material; and for the feeble and infirm a considerable number of upper-coats have been provided for out-door use, and more are being made. No straw beds are in use, and only in one case does a patient sleep on a mattress on the floor. The arrangement by which epileptic and paralytic patients are prevented from falling out of bed works very satisfactorily, and supersedes the necessity, except in rare cases, of placing such patients on the floor.

The dietary is ample and varied. The butcher meat includes both fore and hind quarters, and pork from the farm constitutes an important part of the food once a week. The dinner on the day of the visit consisted of pork, boiled beef, cabbage, turnips, and potatoes. Extras in diet are liberally supplied when required. Most of the milk is got from the farm, but the quantity is supplemented by purchase when the home supply falls short. Occasionally, however, treacle is given with the porridge. The meals are served in a very quiet and orderly fashion, and great pains are taken to improve the habits of the patients at table.

Every part of the establishment was found in excellent order, and it presented throughout a very pleasing aspect of cheerfulness and comfort. The furniture is being steadily increased and improved, fresh articles of decoration are being supplied, and papering or painting is being constantly extended, or re-done in a more ornamental fashion. The effect is seen in the prevalent tranquillity and contentment of the inmates, and in the small amount of seclusion that is recorded. In only 4 cases has seclusion been deemed necessary since last visit; in 2 of them for periods of a few hours on account of passing excitement, and in the 2 others for periods of some days, for surgical reasons in the one, and on account of strong homicidal tendencies in the other. It may be noticed that the seclusion rooms are painted in the same decorative fashion as the other parts of the house, and that the recommendation formerly made to introduce mirrors above the chimney-pieces of the day-rooms of the more excitable patients has been carried into effect without any attempts having been made to injure them, and with decidedly beneficial results.

The numbers industrially employed are 84 men and 116 women, all of whom are actively occupied; at the same time the restrictions on individual liberty are as much as possible relaxed, and the open door system which has been alluded to in previous reports continues to afford the same satisfactory results as were formerly recorded. The walls of the airing-courts have not

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Glasgow Asylum.

yet been removed, simply because no occasion has presented itself to make use of their materials. Thirty-six of the men are on parole.

Only two slight accidents have occurred. The changes among the attendants have been restricted by the liberal recognition of their services.

The various registers are very carefully kept, and the case-books represent the history of each patient in a most minute and complete manner.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, *April* 1, 1876.

The present population of the Asylum is as follows :—

	Private.		Pauper.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	
In East House, . .	26	30	230	117	403	536
In West House, .	69	64	0	0	133	

The following are the changes which have taken place since the visit of 26th November :—

	Private.		Pauper.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions, . . .	11	15	37	27	90
Discharges, . . .	6	7	52	62	127
Deaths, . . .	1	2	11	3	17

These figures show a diminution of 54 in the numbers resident. This decrease is mainly owing to the removal of the Barony patients to the new asylum at Lenzie. Of the total discharges, 77 were transfers, and 30 were recoveries.

The mortality has been moderate. Of the 17 deaths, 7 were caused by phthisis, 2 by general paralysis, and the remaining 8 by various forms of decay and degeneration. The prevailing sanitary condition of the inmates is reported as having been favourable, but there has been a tendency to erysipelas for which it is difficult to assign a cause, unless it be the restriction of out-of-door exercise owing to the inclemency of the weather. The same tendency has appeared in other Asylums. The house was in excellent order, and the wards of the East House are gradually losing the aspect of rough Spartan simplicity which has been so long their characteristic. Papering and painting are being steadily extended, and chairs and carpeting are being introduced into the associated dormitories. Hitherto the closeness of the beds to each other would have prevented the introduction of chairs, but the diminished number of patients has permitted the removal of a sufficient number of beds to give the necessary space. It is, however, a question how far the relief thus afforded will be permanent; the fear is that the demand for accommodation will before long reproduce all the difficulties and dangers of overcrowding. Various minor structural improvements, chiefly affecting lavatories and water-closets, were noticed, and it was learned with satisfaction that the plans have been adjusted for the erection of a general dining-hall for the East House, of a dining-room for the attendants, and of several additional single rooms for excitable patients.

The cessation of serving the meals in the ordinary day-rooms cannot fail to add greatly to the comfort of the patients, and to promote neatness and tidiness. It should also lessen waste.

The bedding and day-clothing were in a satisfactory state. Double sheets and hair mattresses are now in universal use. The beds of the wet patients are protected by waterproof sheeting, and night attendance is very efficiently carried out in both houses. The serving of the food has been to some extent improved, but radical changes in this respect will probably be postponed until the new dining-hall has been taken into use.

The numbers registered as industrially employed are 101 males and 179 females. At present the formation of a new cricket ground affords occupation to a good many of the men, and the numbers employed in the workshops have been considerably increased.

No patient was in seclusion, and there was no manifestation of excitement. The register, however, records recourse to seclusion on 64 occasions since last inspection, in the cases of 9 patients. Thirty-one entries refer to the same

case, but the period of seclusion rarely exceeds a few hours. No accident of importance is recorded.

The accommodation of the West House continues to deserve all the commendation which has been so repeatedly bestowed upon it. A few of the patients are occasionally sent out to lodgings during the summer for change. It is worthy of consideration whether this practice should not be extended by taking a country house capable of accommodating perhaps a dozen patients and sending them out in rotation. This plan is elsewhere finding favour.

The various registers are very carefully kept. They record that in 12 of the 17 fatal cases post-mortem examinations were made.

Glasgow Royal Asylum, 2*d and* 3*d November* 1876.

There are 529 patients at present in the Asylum. Of these, 87 men and 90 women are private patients, and 227 men and 125 women are paupers. The changes which have taken place since the date of last visit are as follows :—

	Private.		Pauper.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions, . . .	23	27	36	34	120
Discharges, . . .	21	23	28	23	95
Deaths, ...	10	7	11	4	32

Three voluntary patients, 2 men and 1 woman, are included in the admissions, and 4 (3 men and 1 woman) in the discharges. Of the 95 patients discharged, 52 were recovered, 41 relieved, and 2 not improved. Seven of the deaths were caused by phthisis, and 6 by general paralysis. Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia caused 4. Post-mortem examinations are frequent. The average age at death was high, being 51 years. The existing state of health of the patients was satisfactory, and their appearance indicated a suitable dietary and sufficient exercise in the open air. Five accidents are recorded. These include a fracture of the skull, ending fatally. This injury was inflicted by a fellow-patient, who was afterwards removed to the lunatic department of the Perth General Prison, where he committed suicide by striking his head against the wall. In the register of restraint and seclusion there are 34 entries, referring to 11 patients. No one was found in seclusion at the time of the visit. Special contrivances of dress are very rarely found necessary. Much attention is given to personal cleanliness, and the clothing of the patients was comfortable, tidy, and clean.

The number of out-door workers and the number of patients on parole have undergone a considerable increase. Thirty-seven men and 26 women are raised by the night attendants, but this morning only 4 beds were wet. The number of epileptics and paralytics is 68, or 11 per cent. of the whole population. The changes among the attendants and servants have been numerous, 47 having left the service of the Institution since last visit. Of these, however, only 2 were dismissed for faults which can be called serious. Since the Asylum was last visited, great improvements have been effected in the internal aspect of the day-rooms and dormitories. These changes are chiefly seen on the male side of the East House, but it is in contemplation to extend them to all parts of the building. Every patient sleeps on a hair mattress. The dormitories have been supplied with chairs, carpets, mirrors, pictures, and wash-hand stands, and they have been painted and papered. The number of growing plants, cages with singing birds, clocks, statuettes, and large pictures in the day-rooms has been increased, the number of open fires is larger than it was, and the locked guards have been removed. The lavatory and water-closet arrangements have been greatly improved ; a large number of the doors have been furnished with ordinary handles ; an arrangement has been made by which the dormitories are not left in darkness during the night ; ordinary knives and forks are in more general use ; and in many other matters important changes in a desirable direction were observed. Considerable progress has been made with the new buildings, and there is reason to hope that they will be ready for occupation in May or June of next year. They have been well planned, and it is believed that they will certainly attain the important ends for which they are designed.

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Haddington Asylum.

All parts of the Asylum were in excellent order, and great tranquillity and contentment prevailed among the patients. The books and registers were as usual found written up to date and carefully kept.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM, 24*th March* 1876.

The present population is made up of 35 men and 49 women. Of these, 4 men and 3 women are private patients.

The changes since the date of last visit consist of 7 admissions, 7 discharges, and 6 deaths. Two of the patients admitted and 2 of those discharged were private patients.

The mortality has been great. Phthisis caused 2 of the deaths, heart-disease 2, general paralysis 1, and epilepsy 1. A post-mortem examination was made in nearly every case. The average age at death was 54. The mean age of the present population is 45, but there are 10 of the 49 women who are above the age of 70. It is difficult to explain why the mortality has been so high and why the existing health-condition is so much less satisfactory than it has usually been found, but it is hoped that those things depend on causes which are temporary. The bed and body clothing of the patients was found to be very satisfactory; their food appears to be of good quality, to be well cooked, and to be comfortably served; and the wards seem to be kept at a proper degree of warmth. Yet the number of those labouring under bodily ailments has been and continues to be considerably in excess of what is usual.

No serious accident is recorded. The register of restraint and seclusion contains 3 entries, 2 referring to epileptics who were placed for a few hours in seclusion after the occurrence of a fit, and 1 referring to a destructive patient who wore gloves for one night.

The doors of many of the single rooms have been supplied with ordinary handles; most of the day-room doors had handles of this kind when the Asylum was opened. The wall of one of the airing-courts has been pulled down, and the court is turned into a flower garden, in a sheltered corner of which a verandah is to be erected. It is proposed without delay to deal similarly with the other airing-court. The institution will then be actually without this asylum appliance, of which, though possessing it, use was never made.

The painting and papering of some of the corridors need repair, and the floor-cloth needs renewal.

A part of the chapel is now used as a work-room, and relief is thus given to the overcrowding of the day-rooms.

In addition to the glebe lands, the Directors expect soon to acquire on lease a field of 6 acres; this will make the whole ground of the Asylum 27 acres. It is hoped that it will soon be found possible to obtain possession also of a field, which lies between the old Asylum grounds and those recently acquired.

The day-rooms and dormitories were scrupulously clean and in excellent order; and great contentment and tranquillity prevailed among the inmates.

Dr. Howden was as usual found in the Asylum, and the books and registers, for the keeping of which he is responsible, were found written up to date and carefully kept.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM, *July* 1, 1876.

The patients resident at this date are 35 males and 46 females. The changes among them since the visit of 24th March are as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	3	4	7
Discharges,	3	2	5
Deaths,	2	4	6

All the discharges were recoveries. The mortality is again high, and suggests fears that there is something exercising an injurious influence on the inmates, either in the accommodation or in the treatment.

The registered causes of death in these 6 cases were broncho-pneumonia, phthisis, pleurisy, an over dose of morphia, paraplegia, and softening of the

brain. Two of the cases were of recent admission, and were in a dying state when sent to the house. The death from morphia has been fully investigated, and a special report regarding it made to the Board. The three remaining deaths, constituting what may be called the normal mortality, may not appear excessive, but the result is still such, when considered with the remarks made in previous reports, as to render it very desirable that the medical officer should give his serious consideration to the matter.

His attention was specially directed to some points in connection with the dietary and the administration of drugs which seemed open to criticism.

The house was in good order, and the bedding and day clothing were in good condition. It is understood that such painting and papering as is necessary will be soon carried out, and that worn-out carpeting, linoleum, etc., will be replaced by new. Several modifications in the accommodation, calculated to promote comfort, have been undertaken, and others are in contemplation; and the extension of decorative objects is in progress. It is desirable that no time should be lost in converting the female airing-court into a pleasure ground, as has been done on the male side.

The patients of both sexes were entirely free from excitement, and no entry occurs in the register of restraint and seclusion. The means of industrial occupation are stated to be adequate, but no opportunity should be lost to add to the possession of land. The money received for the work of the females continues to be expended for purposes of recreation and decoration.

The patients habitually wet during the night are at present 4 men and 1 woman. Only 1 patient was found in bed, but the following numbers are receiving extras:—

	Males.	Females.
Whisky,	0	5
Porter,	2	0
Beer,	1	1
Sago,	1	1

The various registers are carefully kept.

Inverness District Asylum, 12*th and* 13*th June* 1876.

The present population of the Asylum consists of 172 men and 156 women. In addition to these there are 6 men and 2 women absent on probation. This gives the whole number now on the registers as 336.

The changes which have occurred since the date of last visit are as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	21	27	48
Discharges,	9	28	37
Deaths,	9	8	17

The mortality has not been high, but during the winter months there was a considerable amount of sickness. Attacks of typhoid fever, influenza, bronchitis, and pneumonia were numerous. Nothing probably would tend to reduce the amount of sickness among the patients more certainly than a full supply of milk, and it is strongly recommended that the District Board should lease the farm of Charleston as soon as the present lease has expired. This would enable the Asylum to keep a sufficient number of cows, and at the same time it would otherwise tend to better the condition of the patients, while, if well managed, it would yield a profit to the Institution. The buildings on the farm could be turned to account in the accommodation of patients.

The extension of the Asylum, which is now in progress, gives two new day-rooms, each for about 24 patients. The sleeping accommodation for these two rooms has to be obtained by a further crowding of the existing dormitories, and the appropriation of the male work-room and a small room at the top of the main stair. In the old dormitories on the male side 14, and on the female side 19 additional beds must be placed. It is feared that this will produce a dangerous overcrowding of the old dormitories, and that the need

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Inverness Asylum.

of providing further accommodation will soon be felt if the population continues to increase.

Since the last visit the discharges have been numerous, and chiefly in consequence of this the growth of the population during the year has fallen to 7 from an average of 20 during the last three years. Since October no fewer than 29 patients (7 men and 22 women) have been discharged as recovered. There can be no certainty, however, that these satisfactory results of treatment will maintain themselves in future years.

The new workshops at the farm-steading are in occupation, and it is thought that their removal from the main building has proved advantageous in various respects.

It is satisfactory to learn that the number of patients on full parole has considerably increased since the walls of the airing-courts were pulled down, and that there has been no increase in the frequency of escapes. Indeed it is believed that these last would have been decidedly less frequent than formerly had it not been for the presence in the Asylum of 2 or 3 patients who seize every opportunity of running away, and had the management not been often embarrassed by the inexperience of the attendants, among whom the changes are still numerous.

The register of restraint and seclusion contains 7 entries. Three of these refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of a surgical case, and as a means of preventing suicide or self-mutilation.

Nine accidents are recorded. Among these are included a fracture of the clavicle, a dislocation of the elbow-joint, a serious burn of the hand, a fracture of the small bones of the foot, and a severe flesh wound on the calf of the leg.

The arrangements for the extinction of fire appear now to be of a satisfactory character.

Important changes are in progress in connection with the kitchen. The boilers and ovens are to be heated by Kidd's new heating gas. It is expected that this will prove a source of economy, but it is to be regretted that the building in which the boilers and ovens are placed is not of a better character.

The numbers usefully employed consist of 126 men and 117 women. The different kinds of occupation in which they engage is shown in the following statement :—

Men.		*Women.*	
Assisting Attendants,	24	Assisting Attendants,	25
Acting as Storekeepers,	2	Knitting,	19
„ Stokers,	2	Sewing,	64
„ Messenger,	1	Working in Laundry,	7
„ Dairyman,	1	„ Kitchen,	2
„ Tailors,	6		
„ Shoemakers,	4		
„ Carpenter,	1		
„ Plumber,	1		
„ Special Attendant,	1		
„ Gardeners,	6		
„ Labourers,	75		
„ Pig-feeders,	2		
	126		117

An effort should be made to increase the number of knitters and sewers.

The decoration and furnishing of the wards goes on steadily, and considerable progress has been made in the improvement of the grounds about the Asylum, but a still more extensive planting of ornamental trees is recommended.

Complete tranquillity prevailed among the men, but there was more excitement and noise among the women than has for some years been usual. This was probably due to the crowded state of the day-rooms.

The clothing of the male patients has been decidedly improved, and that of the women was clean, tidy, and comfortable.

The wards were in their usual state of good order and cleanliness.
The books and registers continue to be kept with much care and accuracy.

P.S.—The grounds about the lodge might with advantage be more neatly laid out and better kept.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM, *October* 20, 1876.

The patients resident at this date are 179 men and 166 women, against 172 men and 156 women as at the visit of 13th June. The numbers absent on probation are 4 men and 5 women.

The following are the changes which have occurred among the patients since last visit :—

	M.	F.	Totals.
Admissions, . . .	17	16	33
Discharges, . . .	8	5	13
Deaths, ...	4	3	7

These figures show an increase of 5 males and 8 females in little more than four months, and give grounds to fear that the extension of the accommodation at present in progress will, before long, prove insufficient to meet the demands for admission.

Of the patients discharged, 4 had recovered, 5 were removed from the registers on the expiry of the period of probation, and the remaining 4 were transferred to other establishments or removed to private dwellings.

Of the deaths, 3 were caused by phthisis, and 1 by each of the following maladies :—heart-disease, paralysis, scrofulous disease of knee-joint, and exhaustion coincident with phlegmonous erysipelas of arm. The mortality is not high, but the deaths from phthisis and erysipelas tend to indicate an unsatisfactory sanitary condition of the establishment. The fears on this head are strengthened by the fact that several cases of erysipelas have recently occurred, 4 being actually under treatment. It is not easy to say exactly on what this unsatisfactory condition depends. The dietary is regarded by Dr. Aitken as sufficient, but it would be well to give confirmation to this opinion by an estimation of the amount of nutritive principles contained in it. The dinner served during the visit consisted of a bowl of broth and about a pound of potatoes to each patient, in itself not a very satisfactory meal, but adequate or inadequate, so far as nutriment is concerned, according to the supply of food at breakfast and supper and the composition of the dinner on other days. At the present time 19 men have tea and bread for breakfast and supper, all the rest taking porridge ; of the women, 18 take tea and bread for breakfast, the rest having porridge, and all take tea and bread at night. The quantity of milk at present supplied is about 290 to 300 pints a day.

The intention of cooking by Kidd's new heating gas, alluded to in last report, has been abandoned, and cooking by steam adopted, not, however, by introducing the steam into a closed chamber surrounding the boiler, which is the usual method, but by bringing it directly into contact with the broth and porridge. This arrangement does not at first sight look like one that will prove satisfactory, and its effect upon the flavour and quality of the food should be watched with some care. The ventilation of the boiler-house and kitchen is still imperfect, but some changes are at present in progress which it is hoped will produce an improvement in this respect. There seems, however, to be some great practical difficulty in the way of getting the kitchen, scullery, and boiler-house into a satisfactory condition. The new baking-oven has now been taken into use, and the bread for the establishment will in future be baked at home.

Making allowance for the structural alterations at present in progress, and the confusion to which they give rise, the house was found in excellent order. Steady progress continues to be made in increasing the furniture and articles of decoration, and the general aspect of the wards was one of cheerfulness and comfort. The evil effects of over-crowding are, however, beginning to show themselves in the more noisy and excitable condition of the female patients. No one, however, was in seclusion, and only 3 entries of this

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Inverness Asylum.

kind occur in the register since last visit—2 on account of destructive tendencies, and 1 for surgical reasons. The bedding was throughout in good condition and in ample quantity. The number of wet beds usually ranges from 2 to 4 on each side. A good many patients—epileptics and others—sleep on mattresses on the floor, but for these low bedsteads are being gradually provided. Two elastic wire mattresses have been experimentally introduced for infirm patients, and have answered their purpose exceedingly well. On both sides, the day-rooms of the infirmaries are found of insufficient size for the proper accommodation of all the feeble and infirm patients whom it is considered desirable to place in them.

The numbers registered as under special medical treatment are 4 males and 5 females for mental disease, and 12 males and 12 females for bodily ailments. Many of the patients recently admitted have been in very poor condition, and have required extra care and food. To the old and infirm, a milk gruel is habitually and freely given during the night. Sleeping-draughts are sparingly used—last night they were given to 2 patients. Generally they consist of half a drachm of bromide of potassium, with two drachms of tincture of hyosciamus.

The day-clothing was in good condition. A new suit of male attire was found to weigh 11½ lb., a new suit of female attire 15¼ lb., and a half-worn suit 13½ lb. These weights denote a full supply.

The heating of the house in cold weather is said to be satisfactory.

Personal cleanliness meets with proper attention. The patients are bathed once a week, and a bathing-book has been instituted, in which an entry is made by the bath-attendants of all bruises or injuries which come under their observation, for the purpose of bringing them under Dr. Aitken's cognisance. The water supply during the summer proved adequate for all purposes, though fears were at times felt that it might fail.

Three accidents are recorded since last visit—all injuries inflicted by fellow-patients, but none of them of serious import.

The industrial occupations have undergone little change since last report. The removal of the workshops from the main building is regarded as an advantage in various ways. The levelling of the ground in the neighbourhood of the house is now nearly completed, and represents a great amount of labour. The improvement effected is very great, and this will become more apparent when the new surface is clothed with grass, and flowers and shrubs have been introduced. About 44 acres are at present under cultivation, and this quantity will be gradually increased as the work of reclamation goes on.

The abolition of the airing-courts continues to be regarded as an advantage to the patients, and as an improvement in the management. Only 4 escapes have taken place since last visit, but none permanently. Among the attendants only 1 change has occurred—the dismissal of a female. The staff at present consists of a head attendant and 17 ordinary attendants on the male side, and a head attendant and 13 ordinary attendants on the female side. The wages of the men begin at £28 and go up to £36; the wages of the women begin at £12 and go up to £20. This remuneration is on a liberal scale.

The various registers are carefully and neatly kept.

Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum, 28*th and* 29*th June* 1876.

Midlothian and Peebles Asylum.

There are 100 men and 84 women at present in the Asylum. These numbers do not include 1 man absent on probation. Seventeen private patients, and 30 paupers chargeable to parishes beyond the district are included in the population. Since the date of last visit, there have been 47 admissions, 18 discharges, and 14 deaths. The admissions include 1 voluntary patient. Of the 18 discharges, 14 refer to patients who left the Asylum as recovered. No special contrivance of dress was found in use. The register of restraint and seclusion contains only 4 entries since the opening of the Asylum. One of these refers to the use of the strait-jacket in the treat-

ment of a fractured fibula, the other 3 refer to patients who used foul language, or were excited and violent. One of them, M. N., was in her room at the time of the visit. She is a patient well known to the Commissioners as an inmate of other Asylums, where it was very frequently found necessary to place her in seclusion. Since her admission into this Asylum, 18 months ago, she has been managed till now without restraint or seclusion, and has often been treated as a patient on parole. No use has ever been made of the walled airing-courts. It is proposed even to remove the light garden fence which limits the open courts in front of the Asylum. A considerable number of the doors are supplied with ordinary handles, and are opened without a key.

The patients enjoy a large amount of personal freedom. At the time of the visit there were 61 women on parole in the garden grounds, 4 on parole beyond the grounds, 15 under constant supervision, 3 confined to bed, and 1 in seclusion. This statement embraces the whole female population. Of the men, there were 13 on parole within the grounds, 17 on parole beyond the grounds, 61 always under supervision, and 9 confined to their beds or day-rooms from feebleness or bad health. The whole male population is embraced in these figures.

This statement, more particularly as regards the women, is remarkable, and shows a development of the principle of non-restraint which has not been elsewhere seen. No fewer than 65 out of the 84 women in the Asylum are allowed to leave their day-rooms at pleasure and go unattended into the open garden grounds. The figures for the men appear at first sight to contrast unfavourably with those for the women; but the 61 men who are entered as under constant supervision include all the gangs of out-door workers, who are accompanied by attendants rather to direct them in their work than because they could not be trusted on parole. The fact, however, of the constant presence of an attendant makes it necessary to enter them as under supervision. Escapes have not been numerous; since last visit there have been 13. Seven of these occurred in the cases of patients on parole, 3 in the cases of patients under supervision, 2 in the cases of patients who only exceeded the time of a permitted absence, and who came back of their own accord, and 1 in the case of a patient for whose discharge all arrangements were made, but who refused to leave the Asylum. All who escaped were quickly and readily found except 1, who committed suicide after leaving the Asylum, though he had been for a year on full parole, and though the existence of a suicidal tendency was never suspected in his case, either before or after his admission.

Five accidents are recorded—fracture of the fibula from a fall in an epileptic fit, fracture of a rib from a fall on the side of a bed, fracture of the radius from a fall out of doors, fracture of a rib from a blow by another patient, and a burn on the leg which was not serious.

The state of health of the patients was regarded as very good. Their look indicated a suitable and sufficient dietary. In all parts of the house there was complete tranquillity. The patients were contented and free from complaint. There is no refractory ward, and so far as was observed, few refractory patients. The aim of the management is to cause the disappearance of excitement and discontent. The clothing, both of the men and the women, was comfortable, clean, and in good order.

A substantial and very well cooked dinner of hotch-potch, bread, and beer was served during the visit in a most orderly manner. Eighty-eight men and 71 women dined together in the hall, thus leaving out of the whole population only 12 men and 10 women to dine in the infirmary ward, and 3 private patients to dine apart. Dr. Anderson gives great attention to the varying of the diet-roll, not only on the different days of the week, but at the different seasons of the year; and the result is seen not only in the better health, but in the frequently expressed approval and greater contentment of the patients.

The change which has taken place in the grounds of the Asylum since the date of last visit is very great, represents a large amount of useful and profitable work, and reflects very creditably on all concerned in the management. The changes are so varied and so extensive that it is difficult to

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Midlothian and Peebles Asylum.

describe them, but they are all of a character adding to the value and amenity of the grounds. The smallness of the extent of these grounds is the most striking defect of the institution, and it is strongly recommended that the part of the field to the south of the Asylum, between the present boundary of the grounds and the plantation, should be added to the feu. This field forms naturally and topographically a part of the Asylum estate, and it will soon be needed as a means of supplying sufficient out-door occupation. Among other advantages which would attend the possession of this piece of land would be the carrying of the long and main walk round its outer border. The boundary wall between the Asylum grounds and the Firth farm is more or less ruinous, and is to be rebuilt. Before this is done, it would be well to consider the propriety of endeavouring to purchase or feu both sides of the ravine through which the burn flows, as far up as the fountain-head; the boundary-wall would then be built on the top of the west bank of the ravine, and in the ground thus acquired, sheltered and pleasant walks could be formed, which would enable the patients to take open-air exercise freely in cold or stormy weather.

As there was reason to fear, the water supply has proved insufficient. An effort to remedy this, however, is at present being made. The fountain-head is to be connected with the cistern at the Asylum by a new pipe of considerably greater bore than the one originally laid, and it is to be made of earthenware so as to prevent contraction of its calibre through rusting. By means of this it will be possible to convey to the Asylum all the water which the spring yields. But this will scarcely prove an efficient remedy, unless the storage at the Asylum be increased, so as to furnish the establishment with the much greater quantity of water which is needed on some days than that which is needed on others. Even if the storage be increased, it is still possible that the scheme which is now in process of being carried out may not prove successful. Should that be the case, it will probably be necessary either—(1.) to obtain a supply from the burn at a point sufficiently high to permit of the delivery of the water, after leaving the filter pond, into the upper cisterns of the Asylum by gravitation; or (2.) to obtain a supply from the Moorfoot pipes of the Edinburgh Water Company, which pass at no great distance from the Asylum. In the way of both of these plans of obtaining water there would probably be legal difficulties, but it is strongly recommended that the removal of these difficulties be preferentially attempted in the case of the second or more trustworthy source.

A satisfactory disposal of the sewage has not yet been attained, but fresh efforts should be made to prevent its being lost to the farm as a manure. If it is to be utilised in this way it must be pumped up to the higher level of the grounds, either into a tank, or for direct distribution over the land, and it is recommended that arrangements be made for accomplishing this. It will afterwards be a matter for consideration how any surplus which cannot be thus utilised should be disposed of, but it is not believed that any such surplus, if it existed at all, would be great.

The farming and gardening operations appear to be prudently and profitably conducted. The bones from the kitchen, instead of being sold, are crushed, dissolved, and used as manure. The supply of vegetables is abundant. Hitherto milk of good quality and in sufficient quantity has been obtained from a neighbouring farm.

The piggeries are being extended and rebuilt by the patients. They could scarcely, however, undertake the erection of a straw-house, which is much needed.

The District Board should take into consideration the propriety of putting up a plain cheap glass house, so that the wards might be supplied with plants in flower. An erection of this kind is now an appendage of nearly all Asylums, and it is found that it has a practical value.

It is almost unnecessary to say, in concluding this entry, that the impression produced by the visit was of a very pleasing and satisfactory character. If the management of the Asylum continues to be conducted with as much energy and enlightenment as has been given to it since its opening, it will certainly occupy a prominently good position among the Asylums of the country.

All the books and registers are carefully and accurately kept. The case-books are written up to date, and in nearly every case of death a post-mortem examination is made.

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM, *October* 6, 1876.

Royal and District Asylums.

The patients on the register at this date are 104 men and 87 women, who are all resident, with the exception of 1 man absent on probation.

The following are the changes which have occurred among them since the visit of 29th June :—

Midlothian and Peebles Asylum.

	Private.		Pauper.		Together.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	2	5	11	9	27
Discharges, . . .	2	2	5	6	15
Deaths, . . .	0	0	1	2	3

On the male side the accommodation is nearly fully occupied, but there is still room for a considerable number of females. Additional male accommodation would, however, be available in the gate-house cottage should the necessity arise, and the wants of the district could always be met by the removal of the private patients.

Of the cases discharged, 7 had recovered, 3 were transferred to other Asylums, and 5 were placed in private dwellings. The causes of death were cerebral and spinal disease, exhaustion from excitement, and disease of the heart, in 1 case each. The mortality has been low, and the average age at death was 70 years. The present sanitary condition of the establishment is satisfactory. In the sick rooms the patients who are in bed are either suffering from affections connected with general decay or debility, or are in a state of irritability or excitement for which the recumbent position is adopted as the most suitable mode of treatment.

Seclusion has in no instance been required since last inspection, and in both divisions the utmost tranquillity was prevalent. The principle of limiting as much as possible the restrictions on individual liberty continues to be very satisfactorily carried out. In the male wards, with the exception of the half dozen occupants of the sick room, scarcely any one was found within doors. The more robust were actively employed in various ways in the grounds, while the more feeble were on the terrace in front of the house. The walls of the airing-courts have been removed, and the alterations for converting the sites of the courts into pleasant garden ground are steadily progressing. The numbers registered as enjoying the privilege of parole beyond the grounds are 11 males and 4 females, and of parole within the grounds, 27 males and 61 females. Within doors the free circulation of the patients is encouraged by the ordinary locks with which a large proportion of the doors is provided.

The wards were in excellent order, and presented a pleasing aspect of cheerfulness and comfort. Cushions are still wanted for the benches ; and the papering of the walls has in many places suffered from its having been done before they were thoroughly dry, but with a little time all these deficiencies will be remedied. A more important matter, however, is that alluded to in last report, namely, the desirability of acquiring for the Asylum the land lying between the present boundary and the plantation. The water supply is now sufficient. The meals are comfortably served, and the bedding and day-clothing were in good condition. Night attendance is provided, and freedom of access to the water-closets, etc., during the night is rarely obstructed by locked doors, which indeed are only locked when orders to this effect are given. With so much freedom the escapes are not numerous, only 5 having occurred since last visit, in 2 instances by the same patient. There has been only 1 accident, dislocation of the shoulder from a fall in a fit. The changes among the attendants are 7 discharges and 11 arrivals. The provision of cottages for married attendants would probably assist in giving permanency to the staff. Religious services are performed every Sunday by the parish clergyman, and some of the patients occasionally attend the parish church. The supply of newspapers and other periodicals is regarded as sufficient.

The various registers and the case-book are kept with great care.

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Montrose Asylum.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM, *1st and 2d June* 1876.

The present population of the Asylum consists of 187 men and 238 women, or 425 in all.

The changes which have occurred since the date of last visit consist of 57 admissions, 45 discharges, and 23 deaths.

Fifteen of the patients admitted were private patients.

Thirty of those discharged are registered as recovered. Of the 23 deaths, phthisis caused 7, and congestion of the lungs 4. Pulmonary disease therefore appears of late to have been unusually fatal.

The only entries in the register of restraint and seclusion refer to J. J., an epileptic liable to fits of great excitement and violence.

One accident is recorded, a broken rib, the result of a quarrel between two patients.

The changes amongst the attendants have been somewhat numerous, but none of them have been consequent on dismissal for any grave offence.

The house was in its usual good order. Further progress has been made in the decoration of the wards. In nearly all of them there were numerous plants in flower.

The number of hair mattresses has been increased, and house-shoes have been supplied to the patients. The health-condition of the inmates appeared to be good, and their tranquillity and contentment in all parts of the Asylum were very noticeable.

Much freedom is accorded to them, and their individual tastes and habits are judiciously considered and gratified. Their medical treatment continues to deserve the favourable things which have been said of it in former reports.

Both men and women engage largely in useful occupations. At the same time due attention is given to recreation. The want of a large hall, however, tends to a restriction of the number of those who participate in the indoor amusements. The growth of the population of the Asylum makes the erection of such a hall and of a large dining-room extremely desirable; but it is difficult to urge the Directors to incur the large expenditure which these and other important and desirable changes would involve, so long as any uncertainty remains as to the amount of accommodation which this institution is permanently to provide for the pauper lunatics of the district.

As yet no new agreement has been entered into between the directors of the Asylum and the District Lunacy Board. The District Board, however, have yielded so far to the demands of the Directors of the Asylum as to propose (1.) that the pauper lunatics of the district shall be divided equally between the Montrose and Dundee Asylums,—thus fixing the minimum as well as the maximum accommodation which each Asylum is to provide; (2.) that the pauper lunatics of the parishes of Dundee and Liff and Benvie shall be sent to the Dundee and not to the Montrose Asylum,—thus to a certain extent forming a territorial division of the district. The directors of the Montrose Asylum have intimated a readiness to assent broadly to these proposals as the basis of a new agreement, and it is hoped that ere long all matters in dispute will be satisfactorily settled. It is very desirable, however, that the agreement as finally adopted should be clear and calculated to prove lasting. It would be better indeed that there should even be some further delay than that the agreement should be so framed as to leave room for misunderstandings and uncertainties in the future. Clearness and precision would have been easily secured if the simpler, and beyond question the better, plan of dividing the district into two districts with separate Boards had been adopted; but with a careful consideration of details, an agreement founded on the less satisfactory plan now proposed can be so framed as to prove permanent, and every effort should be made to secure this very important end. A division of the district into two districts would, it is believed, have been for the good (1.) of the insane poor of the county, (2.) of the ratepayers, and (3.) of the two Asylums; and it is a matter of regret that the idea has been abandoned, since it is improbable that there can ever again occur such a favourable opportunity for carrying out the division satisfactorily, as that afforded by the fact that one of the two Asylums is about to be entirely

rebuilt, and could thus be made of a size suitable to the wants of that portion of the district, which might be allotted to it. Appendix E.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept. Commissioners' Entries.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM, *September 27th*, 1876. Royal and District Asylums.

The following are the changes which have occurred among the patients since the visit of 2d June :— Montrose Asylum.

	Private.		Pauper.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Together.
Admissions, . . .	4	4	21	15	44
Discharges, . . .	1	7	3	9	20
Deaths, ...	2	3	5	9	19

The effect of these changes is to increase the proportion of men, and to necessitate some modifications in the distribution of the patients. In connection therewith it is proposed to remove the women from the cottages of the near gate, and to use this accommodation for a selected class of the farm-workers.

Of the patients discharged, 12 had recovered, 1 was transferred to another Asylum, and 7 were removed to private dwellings unrecovered. Of the deaths, 7 were caused by tubercular disease, 9 by general decay and disease of the nervous centres, and 3 by pneumonia, hæmatemesis, and peritonitis. The mortality has been pretty equally spread over both recent and old standing cases ; 6 of the patients who died having been admitted in 1875 and 76, 5 in 1871, 73, and 74, and 8 in earlier years. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in nearly all the cases. The average age at death was 55 years.

The present numbers are 200 males and 229 females. The sanitary condition of the establishment may be described as favourable, inasmuch as few patients are confined to bed—not one on the male side, but the community contains a large proportion of old and infirm persons, and a considerable number of helpless idiots.

There seems to be a growing tendency, in dealing both with private and pauper cases, to remove from home those which are troublesome, or which call for much attention in the way of nursing, but which really do not require the special appliances of an asylum for their proper care.

The physical wants of the patients are fully and comfortably supplied. The bedding and day-clothing were in good condition, although from the helpless state of many of the inmates it must require much care and patience to keep them clean and tidy. The food is good and abundant, but the manner of serving the meals is capable of improvement. But to effect this, more convenient arrangements must be provided. The using of the basement corridor as a dining-hall is all very well as a temporary arrangement, but it is time now that more fitting provision were made for this purpose. There seems, however, to be a dead-lock in carrying out the contemplated improvements in the Asylum, from the delay which has occurred in concluding a fresh agreement with the District Lunacy Board. It is very desirable that the uncertainty of the position which the Asylum at present occupies from this cause should be speedily remedied. In the meantime, some structural changes in connection with the washing-house and laundry are being undertaken, but the main improvements are apparently indefinitely postponed.

In both departments perfect tranquillity prevailed. Seclusion is never used, except in the case of the patient referred to in the previous reports, who becomes violently excited as a consequence of epilepsy. Sleeping draughts are rarely used or required. Medical comforts are freely supplied. The quantity of milk furnished by the farm last year was 12,554 gallons, or, on an average, 34 gallons a day. At the present time 171 patients of both sexes take porridge for breakfast, and 124 take porridge for supper.

The house was in excellent order, and steady progress continues to be made in improving the furniture, increasing the objects of interest and decoration, papering and painting, and extending the varnishing of the floors. The supply of flowers from the new greenhouse is recognised as a great boon.

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Montrose Asylum.

Attention is directed to the propriety of supplying the attendants' rooms with furniture for the accommodation of their clothing. For want of this, these rooms are frequently untidy.

Much attention continues to be given to industrial occupation and to recreation. The number of men employed on the grounds is about 90, and about 14 are engaged in the different workshops. Of the women, about 70 are occupied in sewing, darning, etc., and about 20 in the kitchen and laundry. A large proportion of both sexes enjoy the privilege of walking out on parole, and with the view of removing restrictions which are already practically done away with, it is proposed to throw open the airing-courts, leaving only such portions of the walls as may be useful for shelter.

The condition of the patients in Gayfield House is in all respects exceedingly satisfactory.

The various registers are carefully kept.

PERTH ROYAL ASYLUM, *January 8th*, 1876.

Perth Royal Asylum.

The improvements in this Asylum, which have now for a considerable time been in progress, are showing excellent results. The accommodation is already exceedingly comfortable and cheerful, and when the work which is in contemplation is completed, few Asylums will present such advantages to patients of the middle and upper classes. The changes which have been effected in the back wards, by removing the stone flooring and substituting varnished wooden floors, by improving and increasing the furniture, by modernising the water-closets and lavatories, by painting and decorating, and by rearrangement of the rooms, have succeeded in converting them into very desirable accommodation for those patients whose means are more limited.

Every part of the house was found in excellent order and comfortably warmed. But in order to secure a drier atmosphere in some remote portions of the wards, steam-piping is being carried to the upper galleries, which were formerly dependent upon open fireplaces.

The condition of the patients was in all respects satisfactory. The bedding, clothing, and food call only for commendation. The patients of both sexes were entirely free from excitement, and no entry occurs in the register of seclusion since last visit.

The changes among the patients since the inspection of 21st August consist of 7 admissions, 5 discharges, and 1 death. The general health of the community has been very good.

PERTH ROYAL ASYLUM, 26*th July* 1876.

There are 36 gentlemen and 37 ladies at present in the Asylum. These numbers include one lady who is a voluntary patient.

The changes since the date of last visit consist of 12 admissions, 8 discharges, and 3 deaths.

No patient was found wearing any special form of dress, and seclusion is very rarely deemed necessary.

The accidents recorded are three, all of a slight character.

The actual condition of the Asylum and of the patients was in all respects highly satisfactory.

Further and very important structural changes are in progress, and are being carried out in a manner which cannot fail to increase the usefulness and prosperity of the institution.

The food continues to be not only abundant, varied, of excellent quality, and well-cooked, but it is also comfortably and appropriately served.

Four patients were absent at a pic-nic. Excursions of this kind are frequent, and are much enjoyed. In this, and in various other ways, the arrangements for the recreation of the patients are liberally and judiciously considered.

All the accommodation for high class patients is at present occupied, but when the changes now in progress, or in contemplation, are completed, the Asylum will possess additional accommodation of an excellent character for patients in affluent circumstances.

The books and registers of the Asylum were as usual found in good order.

PERTHSHIRE DISTRICT ASYLUM, *January 7th*, 1876.

The following changes have taken place among the patients since the visit of 20th August :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	8	9	17
Discharges,	7	16	23
Deaths,	8	2	10

These figures give a decrease of 16 in the number of inmates ; from 100 men and 136 women, as at last visit, to 93 men and 127 women. In spite of this reduction, evidence of over-crowding is still very apparent, especially on the female side ; and as in all probability the numbers will again increase, measures are being taken by the District Board to carry out the extension of the Asylum as formerly proposed. Of the patients discharged, 17 had recovered, 3 were removed to other establishments, and 3 were placed in private dwellings. Of those who died, 6 were admitted in 1874 and 1875, and the others in previous years. The causes of death were in 9 cases organic disease of the brain or spinal cord, and in 1 case tuberculosis.

The house was in good order, but a necessity for renovations and repairs showed itself in many places. This necessity, however, is thoroughly recognised, and action is only postponed that the extension above referred to, and whatever other improvements may be determined on, may be carried out at the same time.

The patients of both sexes were comfortably clothed, and the bedding is in sufficient quantity. The dietary is now ample. The dinner served during the visit consisted of broth, cod fish, haricot beans, and potatoes, in abundant quantities; but there is considerable room for improvement both in the manner of cooking the food and in the manner of serving it. It is strongly recommended that more attention should be given to these details.

No patient was in seclusion, and no entry occurs in the register since last visit. On both sides the patients were entirely free from excitement.

Sixty-four men and 114 women are registered as industrially employed. The means of profitable occupation for the men are becoming scarce, and unless additional ground be secured, it will be necessary to find work in levelling and other comparatively useless ways. Under no circumstances should the cultivation of land be more profitable than where the labour is gratuitous, and the market for the produce is at the door.

The sanitary condition of the establishment has been satisfactory. The mortality has been moderate, and from affections over which medicine exercises little control. At present 3 males and 5 females are confined to bed. The number of wet beds appears to average 10 or 12. No special night attendants are deemed necessary, but there can be no doubt that, on general principles, night attendants would be a security and comfort to the community. The airing-courts being found superfluous, it is intended to take down the walls and use the stones in the erection of the new buildings.

PERTHSHIRE DISTRICT ASYLUM, 15*th September* 1876.

There are 93 men and 139 women at present on the Asylum register. The changes since the date of last visit consist of 45 admissions, 24 discharges, and 9 deaths.

Only one trifling accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion.

Great progress has been made with the new buildings. These appear to have been well considered and designed, and they are being carried out with a careful attention to all details. When finished, they will not only supply additional accommodation, but they will remedy certain important defects in the old buildings, and render the Asylum exceedingly complete and satisfactory in all its arrangements.

Notwithstanding the confusion which necessarily attends the presence of tradesmen in large numbers, all parts of the Asylum were found in excellent order, and scrupulously clean, and there were no indications of any interference with the comfort and well-being of the patients. During the time

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

of the visit, the inmates were tranquil and entirely free of complaint. The mortality has been low, and the existing health-condition is very good. Exercise in the open air is largely taken. The walls of the old airing-courts are being pulled down, and the unfenced grounds in front of the Asylum are to be considerably increased in size.

Royal and District Asylums.

The flooring in many of the corridors and day-rooms is to be raised and replaced by flooring of red pine, which is to be waxed and polished. Two of the day-rooms on the male side have already been re-decorated and re-furnished in a very tasteful and satisfactory manner.

Perthshire District Asylum.

The beds in this Asylum have always been noted for their large size and comfortable appointments. The sound and refreshing sleep thus secured has no doubt tended to simplify management, improve the bodily health, and increase the chance of recovery. In the treatment of insanity it is scarcely possible to overestimate the value of sleep which is obtained by such natural means.

The work-room for the women is now more than full,[1] and it is a question whether the time has not arrived for using one of the day-rooms as a second work-room.

No opportunity of acquiring additional land, either by purchase or on lease, should be lost, though there is at present, and probably will be for a year or two, a sufficiency of out-door work for the men.

The books, registers, etc., were found as usual written up to date. They are kept in a neat and careful manner.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 22*d March* 1876.

Roxburgh District Asylum.

The present population is made up of—

Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
11	16	86	84	197

These numbers are exclusive of 1 female private and 1 female pauper patient absent on probation.

The changes since the date of last visit are as follows :—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions, . .	3	3	12	9	27
Discharges, . .	3	3	4	1	11
Deaths, . . .	1	0	2	3	6

These figures show an increase of 10 in the whole population.

The entries in the register of restraint and seclusion are numerous, being 160 in all. Many of these refer to the occupation of locked rooms during the day by patients who desired rest and quiet, or to the use of mechanical appliances in the treatment of surgical cases ; but in 27 instances the cause of seclusion or restraint was violence or excitement. The 160 entries refer to 20 patients, all of whom, except 4, were women. It would do away with the necessity of making entries in this register regarding patients who remain in bed during the whole day, or who lie down for a few hours in the afternoon, if the locks of the doors of some of the single rooms were furnished with ordinary handles.

In various parts of the house on the female side there was considerable excitement and noise. It is thought that this might be reduced by increasing the number of workers, and by treating all the day-rooms more or less as work-rooms. At present, only 56 women in all are said to be usefully employed, and of these, 12 are engaged in house-cleaning, leaving only 44 as occupied in the kitchen, laundry, and sewing-room.

The clothing of the private female patients is not so satisfactory as it should be, and it is suggested that an effort be made to receive, in the case of such patients, an ample supply of suitable clothing. It is also recommended that more attention be paid to the serving of the meals to the private patients.

[1] Note by Dr. M'Intosh.—It was omitted to explain that many of the workers in the laundry were present. They will be sent to their usual work as soon as the laundry is completed.

In the clothing of the paupers of both sexes a considerable improvement was observed. Appendix E.

Twelve attendants and servants have left. One being discharged for intemperance, 1 for dishonesty, 1 for striking a patient, and 1 on account of an attack of insanity. Commissioners' Entries.

All parts of the house were found very clean and in good order.

The decoration of the wards is making great progress, and is being carried out in a highly satisfactory manner. It is recorded with pleasure that not a little of the work has been done by the head male attendant and male patients. Royal and District Asylums.

An important change in the staff is in contemplation. Instead of a matron, it is proposed to have a head female attendant, a cook and housekeeper, and a laundry-maid, all acting independently of each other under orders from the medical superintendent. Roxburgh District Asylum.

The books and registers were examined and found to be carefully and correctly kept.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM, *October* 9, 1876.

The following are the changes which have occurred among the patients since the visit of 22d March :—

	Private.		Pauper.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions, . . .	5	6	7	7	25
Discharges, . . .	4	4	6	9	23
Deaths, ...	0	0	1	2	3

Among the admissions are 3 re-admissions. The discharges include 10 recoveries, 2 transfers, and 2 escapes. The remaining 9 were removals to private dwellings. The mortality has been low. The causes of the 3 deaths were pneumonia, pleurisy, and paralysis. Post-mortem examinations were made in two of the cases.

The patients were entirely free from excitement, and no one was in seclusion. The register of seclusion, however, contains a large number of entries since last report, but many of these refer to the isolation which was deemed necessary for the proper treatment of ordinary bodily maladies. If the suggestion made at last visit of furnishing several of the single rooms with locks having ordinary handles were adopted, it would be found possible to greatly reduce the number of entries of seclusion.

Beyond the inmates of the sick-rooms, few of the male patients were found within doors. Of 96, the number resident, 54 were working in the grounds and workshops, and 15 were taking extended exercise. The more feeble were on the terrace in front of the house. Twenty-seven are registered as enjoying the privilege of parole in the grounds, and 4 as having the privilege of full parole. Of the females, at present 95 in number, 56 are industrially employed.

The general aspect of the wards was one of cheerfulness and comfort. At first sight it might appear as if the furnishing and decoration were carried to excess considering the class of patients for whom the accommodation is provided, but it has to be kept in mind that the satisfactory condition of an asylum is greatly dependent on the influence which is exercised on its inmates by the circumstances in which they are placed. Experience shows that their behaviour improves with their surroundings : that there is less noise and excitement, less destruction of property, and less indulgence in degraded habits.

The bedding and day-clothing were both in good order. The patients raised at night are 14 on each side, and the wet beds on each side are generally about 2.

Judging from the appearance of the patients, the dietary is ample and appropriate, and the food is served neatly and comfortably. The supply of milk is 18 gallons a day, 66 men and 38 women taking porridge in the morning, and 64 men and 45 women in the evening.

The changes among the attendants continue pretty numerous, 10 having left since last inspection, almost all voluntarily. It is probable that the

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

provision of cottages for the families of married attendants would tend to insure a more permanent staff. No female attendant is at present on the staff of the male side. The change of matron alluded to in last report has been carried out, and the consequent change of system has been followed by improvement in various respects.

Royal and District Asylums.

Only 1 accident has occurred since last visit, namely, the dislocation of the shoulder in an epileptic from falling out of bed.

The numbers absent on probation are 3 males and 5 females.

Roxburgh District Asylum.

The supply of water is at present adequate, but in dry weather it becomes insufficient for the wants of the establishment, and the scrubbing of the floors is interrupted. Apparently, however, no very serious inconvenience has been experienced. Five small engines have been provided for the extinction of fire, and are kept in readiness in different parts of the building.

Stirling District Asylum, *January* 5, 1876.

Stirling District Asylum.

Since the visit of 12th August the following are the changes which have taken place among the patients :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	20	20	40
Discharges,	30	22	52
Deaths,	7	7	14

These figures shew a diminution of 26 in the numbers on the registers, but the diminution in the numbers actually resident is 2 less. These are 114 males and 136 females. The numbers absent on probation are 1 male and 2 females. In addition to the numbers actually discharged, there are 9 males and 4 females, whose removal will shortly be accomplished ; and the numbers resident will then be 105 males and 132 females. The overcrowding commented upon in the more recent reports will thus be materially relieved, and the population will be brought for the time-being within the proper capabilities of the accommodation. It is however more than probable that the relief will prove only temporary, and that the necessity for extending the buildings will be felt to be imperative before much time has elapsed. Of the patients discharged since last visit, 23 had recovered, 5 were transferred to other Asylums, 11 were removed to the lunatic wards of Dumbarton poorhouse, 1 was sent to the Larbert Institution for idiots, 6 were placed in private dwellings, 3 remained at home on the expiry of the period of probation, and 3 escaped. Two of the discharges were in consequence of the Medical Superintendent refusing to grant the certificate necessary to keep the Sheriff's order in force; in a third case in which the certificate was refused, the inspector of poor of the patient's parish sent two medical men to the Asylum to certify to his insanity, and a fresh order was granted by the Sheriff without the patient's having left the house. The numbers removed to Dumbarton Poorhouse have lately been considerably more numerous than they are likely to be in future, from the recent extension of the accommodation of that establishment being already about fully occupied.

The mortality has been high, but to a great extent it has been confined to the patients recently admitted. Thus of the 14 deaths, 9 were those of patients admitted in 1875. The causes of death were exhaustion and decay in 6 cases, organic affections of the nervous centres in 4, consumption in 2, heart disease in 1, and bronchitis in 1. In three cases there was a complication of erysipelas, and it appears that this malady is of frequent occurrence in the Asylum, but generally in a mild form. No very certain cause can be ascribed for its occurrence, but there are some grounds for thinking that it may be due to damp, the result partly of the site and climate, and partly of the wet-scrubbing of the floors. Of the existence of damp there can be no doubt. It is seen in the condition of the paper on the walls, and in the tardiness with which the floor dries after scrubbing. It is therefore very satisfactory to report that measures are now in active progress to heat the Asylum by steam. In this way it is hoped that a temperature sufficient to dispel damp within the buildings will be secured ; but at the same time it will be proper to limit

as much as possible the use of water in scrubbing. On this account it is desirable to lay down linoleum or matting in the corridors, and to paint or varnish the wood on both sides of the house. A beginning may be made on the female side, and in the sick-room of the male side; but as a preliminary measure it will be well to supply the females with house shoes. Several changes in the arrangements of the wards and in the classification of the patients are in contemplation, which will, it is thought, give a more homelike character to the accommodation, and permit of the introduction of many improvements in the furniture.

The changes among the attendants have again been numerous, but the present staff is favourably spoken of, and the latitude which has now been given to the Superintendent to regulate the wages in accordance with merit, will it is hoped limit future changes. The staff on the male side consists of a head attendant, eight ordinary attendants, a shoemaker, tailor, joiner, and engineer; on the female side, of nine attendants, three kitchen servants, and two laundresses. There is at present no matron or head attendant, and it is contemplated to try the experiment of doing without one. The results of doing without night attendants are not however satisfactory. The number of wet beds has considerably increased, and it is scarcely possible that the wants of the sick, infirm, and restless patients can be properly attended to. In a community of some 260 insane persons it can scarcely fail that there must always be several whose wants call for continuous watchfulness during the night. It will therefore be proper to re-appoint night attendants, and to set apart, under the proposed new arrangements, a room of sufficient size in which as many as possible of the patients requiring supervision should be brought together. The proper duties of night attendants are not limited to the care of the wet patients, but include the administration of food and stimulants to the sick and feeble.

The house was in good order except where interfered with by the operations for introducing the steam-pipes, but attention is directed to the condition of a good many of the hair mattresses, which are in need of refilling. The day clothing of both sexes was in a satisfactory state, and the necessary additions to the female apparel, to insure health and comfort, have been, or are being made.

The dietary appears to be ample, and the food is of excellent quality.

No patient was found in a locked room, and tranquillity prevailed in every department. One patient, however, wore a canvass polka, restraining the hands, to prevent the destruction of clothing. It is strongly recommended that in such cases muffs or gloves should be used, so that the free movement of the arms should not be interfered with. The necessary repairs of the gloves cannot be very costly, and perhaps in the present case a remedy for the destructive propensities would be found in a more generous dietary.

The means of occupation are abundant, and industrial employment is fairly developed. Considerable attention is also given to recreation. Preparations were being made for the new year's ball; and as evidence of the interest that is taken in the welfare and happiness of the patients, it may be stated that on appeal to the ladies of the district by Admiral Sir James Hope, one of the members of the District Board, a large collection of artificial flowers, ribbons, and other articles of female finery, was made and sent to the Asylum. In connection with the subject of dress, it would be well to consider whether the patients should not be supplied with pocket handkerchiefs. If withheld for fear of affording the means of suicide, the reason is one which would apply to braces and several other articles of clothing.

Extended exercise in the grounds is taken by nearly the whole of the patients, and very few are restricted to the airing courts.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM, 14*th September* 1876.

Since last visit Dr. Skae has ceased to be the Medical Superintendent of this Asylum, having obtained the appointment of Inspector of Asylums in New Zealand.

He has been succeeded by Dr. Maclaren, who for a considerable time was

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Stirling District Asylum.

Dr. Clouston's principal assistant in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, and who entered on the discharge of his duties about two months ago.

The present population of the Asylum is 248—112 men and 136 women. These numbers do not include 1 man and 4 women absent on probation.

Since the date of last visit there have been 76 admissions, 56 discharges, and 19 deaths.

The mortality has been unusually high, and an examination of the death register does not disclose any sufficient explanation, though it appears that several patients were admitted in a dying condition. The causes of death were senile decay in 4 instances, general paralysis in 3, phthisis in 3, epilepsy in 2, exhaustion from acute mania in 2, and pleurisy, cancer, heart disease, and apoplexy in 1 each.

No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion.

A matron has recently been appointed, and many advantages are expected to follow this change in the staff.

The bad quality of the carpenter and plaster work still makes itself very apparent, and many repairs and much repainting and repapering are needed. There is every reason to believe, however, that all that is necessary will be done by the District Board and Dr. Maclaren with as little loss of time as possible, and in a thorough and satisfactory manner. Already, indeed, no inconsiderable progress has been made in the decorating and furnishing of the wards.

It is in contemplation to build several cottages for attendants, and for other persons in the service of the Institution. Experience has shown that it is undesirable to draw these together, and it is accordingly recommended that the cottages should be detached, and built in different parts of the grounds.

The books and registers were in good order.

Bothwell Asylum, *5th August* 1876.

Licensed Houses.

Bothwell Asylum.

The inmates consist of 24 females and 26 males. These numbers include 1 voluntary patient.

Since the date of last visit there have been 19 admissions, 14 discharges, and 4 deaths. These figures indicate a considerable movement in the population. During the last 12 months the admissions amount to 41, or 82 per cent. of the average number resident. The death rate has been high, but no patient is at present in bed or under treatment for any bodily disorder.

The scarcity of water continues, and in various respects this is felt to be detrimental to the institution.

Dinner was served in a neat and orderly manner during the visit. The food was of good quality, abundant, and well cooked. All the patients except three dined together in the Hall.

The wards were in good order, and the patients were free from excitement.

The grounds about the Asylum are well kept, and they are laid out entirely with the view of rendering them serviceable to the patients.

Bothwell Asylum, *January 28th*, 1876.

Since the visit of 18th August, 20 patients have been admitted, 18 have been discharged, and 3 have died. Of the discharges 14 were recoveries. Of the deaths 1 was caused by hepatitis, 1 by apoplexy, and 1 by suicide. The sanitary condition of the establishment is described as having been, on the whole, satisfactory, but the occurrence of erysipelas in two or three cases gave some cause for anxiety, and led to the isolation of the patient who committed suicide. Only one patient is at present confined to bed.

The house was in good order, and the inmates were free from excitement. The bedding and day-clothing were in a satisfactory state.

The inmates are at present 30 males and 20 females, and the number of attendants is 3 on the male side, and 2 on the female, with occasional assistance from the gardener and house-servants. Appendix E.

The meal served during the visit was abundant and well-cooked, and the table was neatly laid out. Commissioners' Entries.

The scarcity of water still continues, but confident expectations are entertained that steps will soon be taken by the Local Authority to introduce such a supply as will meet the wants of the district. No entry of seclusion occurs in the register for a long period, and, with the exception of the suicide to which reference has been made, there has been no accident. Licensed Houses.

Two attendants have left, one voluntarily, the other for misconduct. Bothwell Asylum.

The grounds continue to afford abundant means of occupation for all the males disposed to work. Exercise is taken in them by both sexes, and many patients go frequently beyond them for country walks.

Melville House, Musselburgh, *2d February* 1876.

The changes in the population since the date of last visit consist of 4 admissions and 6 discharges. No death has taken place. Of the six patients discharged, 4 were under Sheriff's orders, and these all left the Asylum restored to health. The other two patients discharged were voluntary inmates. Melville House Asylum.

No accident is recorded. Seclusion has been twice resorted to—in the case of one patient and immediately after admission.

The house was found in its usual good order. The patients were contented and tranquil, and their sanitary state was quite satisfactory. Several of them go regularly to church with Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers.

It would be well, however, if exercise beyond the grounds were somewhat more frequently taken.

The books and registers were examined and found in good order.

Melville House Asylum, *August 23d*, 1876.

Since the visit of the 2d February there have been 9 admissions, 7 discharges, and 2 deaths. In 1 of the admissions one of the medical certificates is granted by Dr. Sanderson, the medical attendant of the establishment, a proceeding which is not in accordance with the provisions of the statutes. Of the patients discharged 3 are entered as recovered, 3 as transferred to other asylums, and 1 as taken home. The 2 fatal cases were of recent admission. The present numbers are 4 males and 15 females.

The house was clean and in good order. It is desirable, however, to add to the furniture of the rooms occupied by the patients paying the lower rates, to re-tease several of the mattresses, and to substitute chairs for the benches in the dining-hall. The patients were all quiet and free from excitement. In the register of seclusion 6 entries occur since last visit referring to two patients.

No one is at present confined to bed.

Several patients of both sexes continue to attend church, and to take extended exercise beyond the Asylum grounds.

Saughton Hall Asylum, *4th February* 1876.

There are 30 gentlemen and 36 ladies at present in the Asylum, 2 of the gentlemen being voluntary patients. These numbers do not include 1 gentleman absent on probation. Saughton Hall Asylum.

The changes which have occurred since the date of last visit consist of 7 admissions, 6 discharges, and 1 death. Two of the admissions and 2 of the discharges refer to voluntary patients. The death resulted from suicide.

There are 5 entries in the register of restraint and seclusion. These refer to 2 patients who were secluded for periods varying from 1 to 4 days on account of maniacal excitement.

No change has taken place among the female attendants, but six of the male attendants have left or been discharged.

The airing-courts have not been used for some months; exercise is taken by all the patients in the general garden-grounds, and 18 of the gentlemen and

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Licensed Houses.

Saughton Hall Asylum.

16 of the ladies walk in the country beyond the Asylum premises. Forenoon and afternoon carriage drives are taken every day. The patients frequently attend theatrical and musical performances in town.

Last Sunday 7 of them went to church in Edinburgh or Corstorphine. There are weekly dances or reunions at Balgreen, the drawing-room being now more or less fully given up to the patients.

In Saughton Hall the billiard-room has been supplied with an excellent new table, and in the evening the gentlemen are permitted to smoke in this room. Many of the doors have been furnished with ordinary handles, doing away with the need of a key to open them from one side if not from both sides. The flooring of some of the corridors has been renewed and covered with linoleum. Several of the sitting-rooms and bed-rooms have been tastefully refurnished. The low day-room on the female side is now only used as a sleeping-room. The close-door giving access to the Asylum has been removed and replaced by an open wicket, and the pleasure-ground in front of the buildings has been rearranged, and is to be given up to the use of the patients.

All these things show a desire to remove unnecessary restrictions on liberty, to gratify the tastes and habits of individual patients, to give all parts of the institution as far as possible the aspect of a private residence, and to increase the high reputation it has acquired as an Asylum for patients in affluent circumstances.

The books and registers were examined and found to be in good order, and written up to date.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM, 25*th August* 1876.

Since the visit of the 4th February, 17 patients have been admitted, 7 have been discharged, and 2 have died. Of those discharged 4 had recovered. Both of the fatal cases were of recent admission.

Besides these changes there have been 3 admissions and 3 discharges of voluntary inmates.

The numbers at present resident are 29 gentlemen and 40 ladies, 1 of the former and 2 of the latter being voluntaries. There are absent on pass or probation, 1 gentleman and 1 lady.

The condition of the establishment was in all respects satisfactory. The endeavours to extend freedom, to bring the patients more into contact with the outer world, and to allow them to share in the ordinary amusements and pleasures of life, continue to be assiduously and successfully prosecuted. The results are seen in the tranquillity which pervades the house, and in the increased contentment of the patients.

Increased attention is also given to approximate the habits of the establishment to those of an ordinary household, and accordingly certain of the ladies and gentlemen now dine together, presided over by the matron and resident medical officer.

Some minor structural improvements are at present in progress. These, it is suggested, should be extended to embrace the remodelling of some of the old window frames, and of the gas fittings of some of the bedrooms.

Seclusion is sparingly used, and the administration of narcotics for the purpose of securing tranquillity at night is rare and exceptional.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM, *February* 18, 1876.

Westermains Asylum.

The changes among the patients under the Sheriff's order, since the visit of 17th August 1875, are 4 admissions and 2 discharges. There have likewise been 2 voluntary admissions. Twelve ladies are at present resident, and 2 are absent on probation.

The state of the house was in all respects satisfactory. It is fully and comfortably furnished, is well kept, and has the general aspect of the residence of a private family in easy circumstances.

The inmates were neatly and comfortably clothed, and tidy in dress and person. There was no noise or excitement. Great credit is due to Mr. and Mrs. Lawrie for the manner in which they conduct the establishment.

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Licensed Houses.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM, 28*th July* 1876.

There are 14 ladies at present in the establishment. Since the date of last visit there have been 3 admissions and 3 discharges.

The inmates, without exception, were tranquil and without complaints. The attention given to personal cleanliness and tidiness is very satisfactory. The general aspect of comfort in the house is even higher than at former visits.

The food is of good quality, is well cooked, and is served in a suitable manner. The majority of the ladies sit at table with Mr. and Mrs. Lawrie.

The books and registers were examined and found in good order.

Whitehouse Asylum.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, 2*d February* 1876.

Eleven gentlemen and 34 ladies at present reside in the Asylum. The changes which have occurred since the date of last visit consist of 2 admissions, 1 discharge, and 2 deaths.

As usual nothing has to be recorded, but what is favourable, regarding the condition and management of this Institution. The treatment of the patients is full of care, good sense, kindliness, and liberality. Every effort is made to gratify individual tastes, to extend freedom, and generally to reduce the disagreeables which, to some extent, must be felt by those who live in Asylums.

The books and registers were examined and found in good order.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, *August* 22, 1876.

The inmates at this date are 10 gentlemen and 30 ladies under the Sheriff's order, and 2 ladies who are voluntaries. There are, besides, 2 ladies absent on probation. The changes among the certificated patients since the visit of 2d January are 2 admissions, 3 discharges, and 3 deaths. There have likewise been 3 voluntary admissions, and 1 voluntary discharge. All the inmates were seen with the exception of 4 who at present occupy the house at Prestonpans, which has been taken for the purpose of affording a change in rotation to those who would derive pleasure or profit from it.

The house was in all respects in a satisfactory condition. The patients were entirely free from excitement, and with nothing either in their attire or behaviour to distinguish them from the occupants of a well-conducted private dwelling-house. Every endeavour is made to render the house a comfortable home, and very gratifying success has been attained in this respect.

Parochial Asylums.

Abbey Parochial Asylum.

ABBEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 9*th February* 1876.

The following are the changes recorded in the registers since the visit of 24th August 1875 :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	7	14	21
Discharges,	5	14	19
Deaths,	1	2	3

Of the patients admitted 11 were chargeable to the Abbey parish, and 10 to those parishes for which the Asylum has undertaken to provide accommodation. Of those discharged 17 had recovered. The causes of death were old age, paralysis, and peritonitis, at the ages of 71, 78, and 36. In the last case the malady was supposed to have been the result of swallowing rubbish, but no post-mortem examination was made.

The crowded condition of the wards, and the temporary expedient of fitting up a dormitory for the female surplus patients in the poorhouse, indicate the propriety of reconsidering the arrangements that have been made to meet the wants of the district. At the present moment the Abbey parish is only able to fulfil the engagements it has contracted by sending its own patients

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Abbey Parochial Asylum.

to other Asylums; and although the opening of the Burgh Parochial Asylum will afford all the accommodation that the district may in the meantime require, difficulties can scarcely fail to present themselves as to the parishes which should depend on the one institution or the other. If the Abbey Parochial Board determine on continuing to furnish accommodation to all the parishes included in the present agreement, it will be necessary to undertake considerable extensions of their Asylum. The day-room accommodation, for one thing, is much too limited; and the want of a general dining-hall and recreation-room should be met.

The house was found in good order. Some wooden bedsteads and new carpeting have been supplied, with the result of showing how desirable it is to carry these improvements further.

The wants of the patients as regards food and clothing are amply supplied. The females were very tidy in dress. Industrial occupation is well developed. The conventional currency which is in use in the Asylum has been found of great service in inducing industrial habits. Exercise beyond the grounds continues to be taken every day by the female patients. This is a practice which is calculated to exercise a very beneficial influence upon both patients and attendants, upon the same principle that it was desirable to remove the walls of the airing courts—namely, to permit of a certain amount of public supervision.

Both sexes were entirely free from excitement, and no instance of restraint or seclusion has occurred since last inspection.

The wet beds rarely exceed two or three; the bedding was found in all cases in a satisfactory state of cleanliness.

One accident is recorded, caused by a patient attacking the head attendant. The circumstances were investigated at the time of its occurrence.

The various registers are carefully kept.

ABBEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, *9th September* 1876.

There are 40 men and 55 women at present in the Asylum. The opening of the Institution at Riccartsbar has thus afforded no sensible relief to the overcrowding.

Since the date of last visit the changes in the population consist of 43 admissions, 39 discharges, and 6 deaths.

Eleven of the female patients still sleep in the dormitory fitted up for them in the ordinary wards of the Poorhouse. The over-crowding of the day-rooms of the Asylum was never more apparent, and it is hoped that the erection of the new dining-hall, with dormitories above it, will be proceeded with at once.

It is understood that the necessity for this extension of the buildings has been admitted.

Many of the floors of the old house are in need of repair, and some articles of furniture, which are worn out, should be replaced.

Since last visit, several of the day-rooms and dormitories have been painted and papered.

The substitution of wooden for iron bedsteads, so far as it has been carried out, is a great improvement.

There is no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion, and only one slight accident is recorded.

The management of the Asylum, and the general condition of the patients, continue to deserve the favourable things which have been said of them in former reports.

BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, BARNHILL, *February* 15, 1876.

Barony Parochial Asylum.

Since last visit, on 14th October, all the male patients have been removed to the new Asylum at Woodilee, and the number of female patients has been reduced from 85 to 54. The following are the changes as recorded in the registers:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	3	15	18
Discharges,	77	43	120
Deaths,	2	2	4

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Barony Parochial Asylum.

Of the discharges, 8 were recoveries; 3 of the patients who died were admitted in 1875, and the fourth in 1871. The causes of death were old age and decay in two cases, chronic diarrhœa in one, and fractured ribs in one. An investigation into the circumstances connected with the last case was made by the Procurator-fiscal, but with no definite result.

In the expectation that the whole of the patients will be removed within two or three weeks, nothing is being done to the house beyond what is absolutely necessary.

The condition of the patients was, however, satisfactory. They were comfortably clothed, clean in person, and free from excitement. There has been little use of seclusion since last inspection.

Burgh Parochial Asylum, *8th February* 1876.

Burgh Parochial Asylum.

The changes among the patients since the visit of 24th August consist of 9 admissions, 11 discharges, and 1 death. These figures shew a diminution of 3 in the numbers resident, which is now within the limits of the license. Of the patients discharged, 5 have recovered, 3 were transferred to other Asylums, and 3 were placed in private dwellings. The single death was due to chronic diarrhœa at the age of 31.

The present house will soon be deserted for the new Asylum, which is expected to be ready for occupation in about three months. On this account no renewals are being made here, except such as are absolutely necessary. Nevertheless the general aspect of matters was satisfactory.

The health of the inmates has been as usual good. One patient only is confined to bed, but more as a precautionary measure than from positive disease.

Several of the inmates were at work at the new Asylum, and a considerable proportion of the females were engaged in various occupations. No one was noisy or excited, and the four entries of seclusion recorded in the register were for periods of short duration. There has been no serious accident.

The male attendant who had been in the house for many years recently left, and two attendants have been appointed in his place with the view of preparing for the removal to the new Asylum. Hitherto they have given satisfaction. The registers were all in order.

City of Glasgow Parochial Asylum, *February* 15, 1876.

Glasgow Parochial Asylum.

The patients resident at this date are 60 males and 148 females. Some confusion has occurred in the registers from including in the discharges patients admitted on certificates of emergency, who were not entered in the register of admissions: when this mistake has been corrected, the following will be the changes which have occurred since last visit on 11th October:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	5	11	16
Discharges,	7	11	18
Deaths,	0	2	2

The numbers admitted on certificates of emergency were 21 males and 9 females. These cases were detained two or three days, and were then sent to Gartnavel.

Of the discharges, 11 were recoveries. The causes of death were in both cases organic disease of the brain.

The general condition of the establishment was very satisfactory, but, as has been pointed out on former occasions, there is in various parts a necessity for repainting, which should be executed in a cheerful and decorative style. Hair mattresses should also be more abundantly supplied. Altogether, care should be taken in all renewals to bring the furniture more into accordance with modern views, and benches should, as a rule, give way to chairs.

The patients were comfortably clothed, and the bedding was in ample quantity.

The numbers registered as industrially employed are about 50 men and 120 women. It must, however, be again pointed out that, as regards the men,

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Glasgow Parochial Asylum.

these numbers are deceptive, if they are intended to indicate habitual and steady work of a profitable kind, or of such a kind as would afford a stimulus to the bodily functions. Unpicking cotton is not calculated to have any beneficial influence either on mind or body, and it is probably from the small amount of work calculated to interest the patients, that the complaints of unjust detention are more numerous than are usual in similar institutions. The means of exercise for both sexes must also be regarded as deficient both in extent and in amenity. It is difficult to see how, in the present site, a remedy can be found for these shortcomings. The sanitary condition of the establishment has been very satisfactory. The mortality has been small, and there has been no epidemic illness. Both sexes were free from excitement, and neither seclusion nor restraint has been in use since last visit. Two accidents of no great importance have occurred. The changes among the attendants include two dismissals for misconduct.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, *7th September* 1876.

There are 60 male and 150 female patients at present in the Asylum.

The changes in the population since the date of last visit consist of 99 admissions, 91 discharges, and 7 deaths. Many of the patients admitted were sent into the Institution on certificates of emergency, and were removed to other institutions before the period during which the certificates remained in force had expired.

The mortality has been low, and the existing state of health of the inmates is good.

There is no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion, and only 5 trifling accidents are recorded.

Nearly every bed in the establishment is now supplied with a hair-mattress, and several of the rooms occupied by the attendants have been supplied with wardrobes.

Fifteen attendants have left,—the majority going voluntarily, but one being discharged for drunkenness.

Many of the wards will soon require to be repapered and painted. When this is done an effort should be made to give them as bright and cheerful an aspect as possible. The cloth on the floor of the corridors and dormitories should be replaced, as it wears out, by woollen carpeting, of good quality and bright colours.

The patients are well clothed and well fed; they are treated with kindness and consideration by those in immediate charge of them; and they are under the medical care of an able, experienced, and painstaking physician. They have thus many and great advantages; but, on the other hand, the defective site of the establishment entails serious disadvantages, which no liberality or skill can remove. In nothing, perhaps, is this more apparent than in the want of healthy out-door occupation for the men.

The books and registers were examined and found in good order.

GOVAN PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 16*th February* 1876.

Govan Parochial Asylum.

The following are the changes which have taken place among the patients since the visit of 15th November:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	18	24	42
Discharges,	15	17	32
Deaths,	2	1	3

The present numbers are 93 males and 89 females. Of the patients discharged, 28 had recovered, 1 was transferred to another asylum, and 3 were taken home; and it is worthy of notice that of the total number discharged 21 were admitted in 1875, and 8 in 1876.

The causes of death were brain disease in 2 cases, and pleuro-pneumonia in 1 case.

The health of the community is described as having been very satisfactory during the last three months. At present 5 males and 3 females are in bed from disease, mostly of an incurable form.

The wants of the patients are fully and comfortably supplied. The day-clothing and bedding were in ample quantity and in satisfactory condition, but efforts should be made to reduce the number of straw-beds, and of beds on the floor. Experiments to improve the heating of certain parts of the house by steam coils are being made, and promise to be successful.

The manner in which the open fires are guarded is out of keeping with modern views and with the general arrangements of the house, and should be modified. In most of the rooms guards might altogether be dispensed with, and where needed ordinary nursery fenders would, as a rule, answer the purpose. The manner of serving the food, too, falls short of what is elsewhere attained, and improvement in this respect is recommended, on the principle that it would act as a humanizing influence, and tend to improve the general habits of the patients.

The wards were found in excellent order. Not much has been done in the way of painting and decorating since last inspection, but the painters are in the house, and it is intended immediately to lay down linoleum in the corridors, to place carpeting by the beds, and to supply such articles of furniture as may be required.

There was no manifestation of excitement in either division. Seclusion is rarely used. The register contains no entries of this kind since last visit, but there are several entries of the use of the strait-waistcoat in the cases of 5 patients, either to guard against violence or against suicide.

The numbers registered as industrially employed are 56 males and 68 females. The men have hitherto had abundant sources of occupation in the grounds around the house, and when these fail they will now have the ground lately purchased to fall back upon. The women continue to do a great deal of work for Glasgow warehouses. Considerable attention appears to be given to recreation and to extended exercise.

No accident is recorded since last inspection. Six attendants have left the service of the institution, one having been discharged for misconduct. It appears doubtful whether a week's annual holiday is a sufficient break in the duties of attendants, and an extension to ten days for the ordinary, and to fourteen days for the head attendants, would, it is thought, conduce to their efficiency.

The original Asylum buildings may be regarded as fully occupied, but the accommodation provided by the supplementary wards is at present entirely free. This accommodation is roomy, well furnished, and in all respects appropriate. The only doubt is, whether it will long suffice to meet the wants of the parish; and it will be well to keep in mind the difficulties which will arise when it is occupied, as to the disposal of new cases.

The impressions produced by the visit were on the whole of a very satisfactory kind.

GOVAN PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 11*th September* 1876.

There are 99 men and 95 women at present in the Asylum.

The changes since the date of last visit consist of 86 admissions, 55 discharges, and 21 deaths.

The mortality has been high. Possibly this may be accounted for in part by the unusual activity in the movement of the population, and by the admission of more than the ordinary proportion of patients in a feeble and dying condition. Seven of the deaths are registered as due to general paralysis, 4 to paralysis, 2 to epilepsy, 2 to pulmonary affections, 2 to general debility, 2 to exhaustion from maniacal excitement, 1 to diarrhœa, and 1 to anasarca. The mean age of those who died was 47. Seven of them were admitted in 1876, 6 in 1875, 2 in 1874, 5 in 1873, and 1 in 1872. Sixteen of the 21 deaths occurred among the men. On the whole, the existing health condition of the inmates was thought satisfactory. Eighty-nine men and 84 women dined together in the hall, and their aspect indicated a sufficient and suitable dietary and fair bodily health. Among the occupants of the infirmary wards, however, there are several who are in a very feeble state. These patients appear to be carefully nursed during night and day, and to be liberally supplied with medical comforts.

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Govan Parochial Asylum.

Great and satisfactory improvements have taken place in the decoration and furnishing of the day-rooms and dormitories. The work has been done with much taste and in a liberal spirit, and the general effect is very pleasing.

The changes among the attendants have not been numerous. Only 4 accidents are recorded, and these were all of a slight character. No patient was found wearing any special contrivance of dress. There are 22 entries, however, in the register of restraint and seclusion, referring to the use of the strait-jacket or gloves in the case of 6 patients, chiefly to prevent self-mutilation, or for the treatment of surgical affections. Seclusion is very rarely found necessary.

The clothing of the patients—both men and women—was tidy and sufficient, and proper attention appears to be paid to personal cleanliness.

It is recommended that each patient be supplied with a night-dress and a pair of slippers.

The books were as usual in good order, and written up to date.

Greenock Parochial Asylum, *February* 19, 1876.

Greenock Parochial Asylum.

This house was last visited on the 27th August. Since that date 11 patients have been admitted, 6 have been discharged, and 1 has died. The numbers at present resident are 36 males and 42 females.

The sanitary state of the establishment is reported as having been satisfactory, and the mortality has been low. The single death was due to general paralysis at the age of 48.

Seclusion has been used on only one occasion since last visit. At the present time, both males and females are perfectly tranquil and free from excitement.

The house was in good order. The bedding was clean, and the coverings sufficient. As the new Asylum will not be ready for occupation for two years, it will be necessary to renew or re-tease such of the mattresses as from time to time become thin and hard.

The means of occupation for the men is at present almost entirely restricted to oakum picking and house-work, but as the season advances, out-door labour on the hill will be resumed.

Only one slight accident has occurred, from a fall in an epileptic fit. There has been no change among the attendants. The result of the trial alluded to in last entry was a verdict of "not proven."

Greenock Parochial Asylum, 7*th August* 1876.

There are 38 men and 42 women at present in the house. The changes in the population since the date of last visit consist of 7 admissions, 4 discharges, and 2 deaths. The mortality has been low, and the existing sanitary condition of the patients is good. No accident has occurred, and there is no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion.

The establishment now occupies a temporary position, but it is recorded with satisfaction that there is no evidence that this is leading to deterioration in any respect.

The books and registers were examined and found in good order.

Riccartsbar Asylum, 8*th and* 9*th September* 1876.

Riccartsbar Asylum.

The Asylum was opened on the 19th of June. Since that date 99 patients have been admitted, of whom 48 were chargeable to the Burgh parish, and 51 to the parishes of Port-Glasgow, Neilston, Houston, Kilbarchan, Inchinnan, and Renfrew. Two patients have been discharged, 1 being removed as recovered, and the other being sent to Ireland. One death has occurred in the case of a patient who laboured under grave bodily disease at the time of admission. The present population is made up of 45 men and 51 women.

The house was found in excellent order, and much credit is due to the Parochial Board and the Asylum Committee for the completeness of the arrangements, which are satisfactory without being unduly expensive. The Institution bids fair to take a good place among the Asylums of Scotland.

The mode of supplying the establishment with hot water, and the drying arrangements of the laundry, have not been found to work perfectly; but hitherto no structural defects or troubles have been encountered which cannot easily be remedied, or which are beyond the usual experience of what follows the opening of an institution of this kind.

Great efforts should be made to secure the satisfactory working of the earth-closets (1.) by taking care to provide a sufficiency of well-prepared earth, (2.) by great regularity in removing and cleaning the pans, and (3.) by close attention to the mechanism of the earth boxes behind the seats.

An annual grant of money should be voted for the purchase of pictures, newspapers, and magazines, and the formation of a library should be at once commenced. The infirmary day-rooms should be partially carpeted, and the uncovered part of the floor waxed and polished. The bedsteads should be varnished while the wood is fresh, and before it has been washed.

Forty-four men and 48 women dine together in the hall—only 4 patients thus dining apart. Perfect tranquillity prevailed during the meal, and indeed during the whole of the time over which the visit extended.

There is no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion, and only two accidents, both of a trifling character, are recorded. The medical care of the patients appears to be thorough and satisfactory. The case-book is written up to date, and the visits of the medical officer are regularly entered in a book kept for that purpose.

It has not been found easy to secure a staff of good attendants, and the changes in it have been somewhat numerous, but the experience of the superintendent in this matter is nothing unusual. Every effort should be made to secure the services of competent and trustworthy attendants.

Altogether the impression left by the visit was very pleasing.

Woodilee Asylum, *January* 29, 1876.

This Asylum, erected by the Barony Parish of Glasgow for the care and treatment of its pauper lunatics, admitted its first patients on the 16th September 1875. It was planned for the accommodation of 400 patients, but it will probably be found that this number may be considerably exceeded without injury to health or discipline. The present inmates are 148 males and 52 females. This disparity in the numbers has arisen from the male side having been sooner finished and furnished than the female. Altogether the admissions up to this date have been 217, the discharges 13, and the deaths 4. As a matter of course a large proportion of the patients admitted have been old chronic cases, the accumulation of years in the old Asylum, but those recently admitted have generally come directly from their homes, and it is from them mainly that the discharges have taken place. Of the discharges, 9 were recoveries, and in these cases the period of residence was of short duration, frequently not exceeding two or three weeks. This fact is in accordance with the general experience of Parochial Asylums, which show a more rapid movement among the patients than is found in the Chartered and District Asylums, owing partly to differences in the circumstances, habits, and occupations of the population from which the patients are drawn, and partly to the greater freedom with which recourse is had to asylum treatment when the patient is never withdrawn from the custody of the Parochial authorities.

The mortality has been moderate. The causes of death were general paralysis in 2 cases, epilepsy in 1, and suicide in 1. Thus, with the exception of the last case, all the deaths were the result of incurable affections of the nervous system. The death from suicide is much to be deplored, but it is an occurrence which should not lead to any permanent limitation of the freedom which, under modern views of treatment, it may be thought right to accord to the patients. In the present state of the surroundings of the Asylum, with an unfenced quarry-hole, and the line of railway only partially fenced, it is certainly a prudent precaution to put restrictions on liberty; but it should be kept in view that in the management of an asylum it will probably be better to run a certain amount of risk with one or two patients than

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Woodilee Asylum.

impose such restrictions upon the whole community as will impair the general contentment and happiness. Besides, it should not be forgotten that restrictions of this kind, while interfering injuriously with the welfare of the general body of the patients, frequently fail in the very object for which they were imposed. Experience shows that suicides in asylums are less common now than they were in the days when mechanical restraint was frequently used to prevent them ; and therefore it is not unlikely that a further extension of freedom, though it may fail in some cases, will on the whole prove a success by the beneficial influence it is calculated to exercise on the morbid feelings of the patient. At any rate the question is one which should not be permanently decided under the influence of a panic.

In several respects the arrangements of the house are still incomplete, but on the male side, where most progress has been made, there is abundant evidence of satisfactory organisation. The wards were in excellent order, and industrial occupation is already extensively developed. About a hundred of the men were actively employed in various ways in the grounds, in the workshops, and at the farm, and no difficulty has been experienced in getting the patients of an urban population to engage in out-door work. The beneficial results on health are seen in the low mortality, and in the fact that not a single male patient was found in bed. The farm is already yielding good practical results in the supply of food. The live stock consists at present of 11 cows, 3 cattle which are being fattened, 6 pigs, 4 horses, and about 200 sheep. Almost the whole of the butcher meat consumed in the Asylum is slaughtered at home.

The farm buildings are as yet but temporary erections ; but in preparing the plans for the permanent buildings it will be well to keep in mind that the farm offices of an asylum require an amount of space for the occupation of the patients which is not called for in an ordinary farm-steading ; and in view of the possibility, not to say probability, of further accommodation for patients being before long required, the drawings should show in what manner accommodation of a simple and inexpensive kind could be provided for a goodly number of the out-door working patients.

A good deal of the furniture has yet to be supplied, including the tables and chairs of the dining-hall. Still the temporary arrangements which have been made answer their purpose very fairly, and the food is comfortably and neatly served. Ordinary knives and forks are provided, and separate plates for broth, meat, and vegetables.

The patients were entirely free from excitement, and no special contrivance in dress of any kind is in use. On the male side a night attendant has been appointed, and there the number of wet beds varies from none to three. On the female side, where, owing to the small number of patients, the organisation is less complete, no night attendant has yet been appointed, and the wet beds are more numerous. It is therefore desirable that such an additional number of female patients should be admitted as would warrant the appointment of a night attendant, and the thorough organisation of the female department. The only serious difficulty in the way of this being at once accomplished lies in the uncertainty of the water supply. A dispute with the water company has led to a stoppage of the supply, and pipes are being laid down to springs within the grounds with the view of making the establishment independent of extraneous sources.

Time has been found to give considerable development to amusements, and weekly entertainments of a varied character take place in the recreation hall.

Religious service is regularly performed in the Chapel on Sundays.

It will soon be necessary to take into consideration the appointment of an assistant physician. The duties of the superintendent are so multifarious, and the interruptions to which he is exposed so numerous, that without assistance his own health is likely to be injuriously affected, and the efficiency of the establishment to suffer.

Altogether the impressions received from the inspection were of a very gratifying character, and it was felt that the Woodilee Asylum is destined to exercise a very important influence on the future management of the insane.

WOODILEE ASYLUM, *27th and 28th July* 1876.

The existing population consists of 167 men and 167 women, or 334 in all.

Since the date of last visit there have been 210 admissions, 60 discharges, and 18 deaths.

Of the patients admitted 110 were transferred from other asylums, and 100 came from their homes.

Of the 60 patients discharged, 48 were cured, and 12 relieved.

Chronic cerebral disease, general paralysis, phthisis, and erysipelas, caused respectively 5, 2, 4, and 3, of the deaths. The mean age of those who died was 47.

These figures indicate a very active movement in the population.

There is no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion, and no patient was found wearing any special contrivance of dress.

Three accidents are recorded of a more or less serious character, and involving fracture of bones, but all ending well.

Since the opening of the house, 65 attendants, artizans, and house servants, have been engaged. Of these 22 have left. The changes have, therefore, been numerous, but not more numerous than generally happens after an asylum is first opened. Only 1 was discharged for a serious fault. The great majority either resigned or were dismissed on account of unsuitability.

An excellent dinner of broth, beef, rice, and bread was served in a most orderly manner during the visit. Perfect tranquillity prevailed. The number of patients in the hall was 305. Of the 167 male patients in the Asylum, all were present except 13 ; and of the 167 females, all except 16. The 29 who were absent out of a population of 334, included the two assistant night attendants, and the 2 assistant waiters, leaving thus only 25 out of a population of 334 who were unfit to be present at the general dinner in consequence of their mental or their bodily condition. After the patients had dined they continued to sit quietly at table, while the attendants dined.

Every patient in the house sleeps on a hair mattress. In the case of wet patients, waterproof sheets are used. The beds are remarkably comfortable—large and well appointed. Each bed has a binding blanket, a hair bolster, and a feather pillow. The men and women are already to a large extent supplied with excellent night-gowns. All these arrangements are intended as aids in securing sound and refreshing sleep by natural means, and the result appears to be successful and gratifying. Only two sleeping draughts have been given since the Asylum was opened, and during the same time the entire quantity of stimulants consumed amounts only to 2½ bottles of whiskey, and 35 bottles of sherry—the mean population being about 250. This is exclusive of a weekly supply of whiskey given as an indulgence and reward to one patient who acts as foreman in the shoemaker's shop.

The sick and infirm and suicidal are drawn as much as possible together, and on each side of the Asylum an attendant and trustworthy patient sit with them all night. A considerable number of those who are restless or infirm have a tumbler of good milk during the night, in addition to a second supper about 10 o'clock. Not a few of the infirm and acutely ill have also between breakfast and dinner a lunch of corn-flour, milk and wine, beef-tea, or some other article of food which is considered specially suitable to their condition.

Less than one-half of the patients (about 150 men) take porridge and milk for breakfast. All the women have coffee and bread and butter for that meal, and both men and women have tea and bread and butter for supper. The quantity of new milk given to each patient who took porridge was ascertained to be between 11 and 12 ounces.

In all the wards the women were found busily and usefully employed in various kinds of needle-work, and among them no noisy or excited patient was seen. Their dress was highly satisfactory, and their aspect and demeanour indicated good health and contentment.

The dress of the men is perhaps scarcely yet so satisfactory as that of the women, but their contentment and tranquillity were quite as well marked, and their engagement in useful work even more striking. Most of this work was in the open air. Thirty-three men were occupied in laying off the

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Woodilee Asylum.

grounds, 62 in removing mounds of earth, 15 in filling up a quarry, 7 in making drains, 2 were working with the mason, 5 were engaged about the farm-steading, and 11 were with the gardener. In addition to these, 2 patients were working in the joiner's shop, 3 in the shoemaker's shop, 1 in the plumber's shop, and 1 in the bakehouse. These figures give 142 men working as labourers, farm-servants, gardeners, or artizans. All of them were seen at work. Only 13 are entered as ward-cleaners, and 23 as sick or infirm.

It was impossible to see the male patients so extensively, interestedly, and actively engaged in healthy work, without feeling a strong conviction that the work was acting beneficially on them, increasing the chances of cure and hastening it in the case of the curable, and adding to the contentment, health, and tranquillity of the incurable.

It is satisfactory to learn that the farm is showing good financial results. The garden is not yet in its permanent form, but it is expected that it will soon be so. It is of the highest importance that the Institution should be very abundantly supplied with vegetables.

The cleanliness of the house, its good order, and comfortable aspect, were everything that could be desired.

The establishment has now an abundant supply of good water.

The reporter attended chapel on the morning of the 28th. Dr. Rutherford conducted the services. About 300 of the patients were present, and they comported themselves in a most orderly manner. After breakfast and prayers, the men were drawn up in front of the Asylum, and inspected before going to their work. All this was completed, without any appearance of hurry, by nine o'clock.

The first structural change that should be made is the erection of at least two large and comfortable shoe-rooms on the male side.

Experience shows that in an establishment of this size a clerk will be needed (1.) to assist the medical officers in keeping the registers and books, and in copying and issuing the notices, etc., and (2.) to assist the house-steward in keeping the books of his department, and to act for him in absence.

It is hoped that the general accounts of the establishment are being kept in the way laid down in the rules.

There can be little need to add to this report that the impression left by the inspection now completed was highly favourable and pleasing, both as regards the management of the Asylum and the condition of its inmates.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST. NICHOLAS POORHOUSE, ABERDEEN,
2d and 4th June 1876.

Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

St. Nicholas Poorhouse.

There are 33 men and 35 women at present in the wards.

The changes which have occurred since the date of last visit consist of 3 admissions, 2 discharges, and 3 deaths.

All the patients admitted were directly transferred to the wards from the Asylum. One of the patients discharged left the institution as recovered, and the other was removed to the lunatic wards of Old Machar Poorhouse.

One accident is recorded—a severe burn in the case of an epileptic. In consequence of this the fires in the dormitories are to be provided with small guards, sufficiently strong to prevent the recurrence of such an accident.

The number of objects of interest and decoration is to be extended. It is hoped that these will include a large mirror and a piece of good and bright coloured carpeting for the female day-room.

The floor of the male day-room is in need of repair.

The supply of tobacco to the men might with advantage be increased; many of the patients complained of the smallness of the allowance.

No opportunity of acquiring additional land should be lost. The quantity at present possessed is barely sufficient for the out-door occupation of the men, and it will be insufficient if their number is increased. It would not be a serious objection though the land lay at some distance from the Poorhouse.

No change has taken place among the attendants.

The patients appear to have been judiciously selected, and their condition was satisfactory.

The day-rooms and dormitories were clean and in good order.

The inmates were contented and tranquil, and their aspect indicated a suitable dietary. Their actual health-condition was good.

The books and registers were examined and found to be correctly and carefully kept.

Lunatic Wards, St. Nicholas Poorhouse, *October* 17, 1876.

The patients in the wards at this date are 34 males and 38 females.

The numbers for which the house is licensed are 44 males and 50 females, but it would not be expedient to receive so many, as this could only be done by reckoning the sick-rooms as ordinary accommodation. The changes since the visit of 4th June are limited to 4 admissions, all with one exception from the Asylum. There have been no discharges and no deaths. Only 1 patient is at present confined to bed, an old woman who is supposed to be above a hundred years of age, and who has long been bedridden.

The wards were clean, well ventilated, and in all respects in good order. Deficiencies in carpeting, mirrors, and objects of decoration generally are about to be supplied; and the management further shows, by the purchase of about 5 acres of ground in the neighbourhood of the establishment, its desire to meet the views and carry out the recommendations of the General Board.

The bedding and day-clothing were in good condition, and there is only one bed habitually wet. Such of the mattresses as have become hard are about to be reteased and supplied with additional hair. Some modification of the pillows on the male side is desirable; many of them are too hard for comfort.

On both sides perfect tranquillity prevailed, and considerable numbers were industrially occupied,—the men in the grounds and the females in the work-room. Dinner was served in a neat and comfortable manner during the visit, and there was every indication that the dietary is appropriate and abundant.

One of the airing-courts is to be converted into a bowling green—another indication of the desire to contribute to the happiness of the inmates. One attendant has left since last visit for a better situation.

There has been no accident.

The general impression from the visit was hopeful and satisfactory.

Lunatic Wards, Buchan Combination Poorhouse, *6th June* 1876.

There are 12 men and 12 women at present in the wards.

Since the date of last visit 4 patients have been admitted. No death nor discharge has taken place. No accident has occurred. There is 1 entry in the register of restraint and seclusion, and 1 change among the attendants is recorded.

The hair mattresses require to be reteased and repaired.

It is recommended that the propriety of discharging I. C. on probation be taken into consideration.

A. P. appears to have regained her normal state of health, and it is a question whether her continued detention in the lunatic wards is proper. In the management and condition of the establishment much was seen that was thought satisfactory and promising.

The patients were comfortably, suitably, and tidily clothed. They were free from excitement, and appeared to be in good bodily health. Many of them are usefully employed, and increasing attention is given to their amusements.

The books and registers were examined and found in good order.

Appendix E.

Commissioners' entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Buchan Combination Poorhouse.

Lunatic Wards, Buchan Combination Poorhouse, 30*th September* 1876.

The only changes which have taken place among the patients since the visit of 6th June consist of the removal of A. P. and the discharge on probation of I. C., both in accordance with the recommendations made at that time. The present numbers are 12 males and 10 females. They were all quiet during the visit, but it was ascertained that J. H. is frequently dirty in her habits, and that J. H. or W. is often noisy and excited during the night. W., moreover, is described as suffering from some uterine affection which is reducing her strength, and she refuses to submit to a proper medical examination; her removal to the Asylum appears to be necessary both on account of her mental and physical condition. The extension of the wards is still under consideration, but if effect is given to this proposal it will be necessary to adopt more stringent measures than hitherto in the selection of the patients. This is a duty which as far as possible should be confided to the medical officer of the house.

The wards were in good order, and the bedding was clean and in satisfactory condition. The hair mattresses, which had become hard and thin, are being reteased and better filled.

The female attendant has recently come. Attention is again directed to the fact that one of the most important elements in the satisfactory working of lunatic wards consists in having good attendants; but without adequate remuneration it is impossible in the present day to secure the services of efficient persons.

The health of the inmates is on the whole good, and it is satisfactory to record that there has been no death since September 1875.

Cunningham Combination Poorhouse.

Lunatic Wards, Cunningham Combination Poorhouse, 21*st January* 1876.

The changes among the patients since the visit of 14th August are limited to 1 admission, 1 discharge, and 2 deaths. The numbers resident are 32 men and 38 women.

The house was in good order, comfortably heated, and on the whole well ventilated. It would however be an improvement to introduce ventilating apertures in the ceilings of some of the dormitories. It would be also desirable to modify the fire-guards in the day-rooms used by the better class of patients, and to put up mirrors above the fire-places in the female wards. The day clothing is sufficient in quantity, but there is rather a lack of attention to personal appearance, which would be counteracted, at all events to some extent, by mirrors as suggested, and by supplying bits of ribbon, some cheap trinkets, and other articles of female finery, which would be legitimate charges on the industrial fund.

The greenhouse is now finished, and can scarcely fail to exercise a very beneficial influence on the general tone of the establishment. A flower garden is being laid out in its vicinity, which also is calculated to affect favourably the mental condition and habits of the inmates. In these directions substantial progress has been made. The results of the working of the land have been very satisfactory both as regards produce and the employment of the patients; and it will probably soon be found that additional land would prove in both of these respects an additional benefit. Walks beyond the premises are taken, weather permitting, once a week. Some time during the summer there is an annual pic-nic, and at the New Year time there is a special entertainment within doors. These two occasions appear to constitute the only breaks to the usual routine in the course of the year; and it is suggested that during the summer short excursions might be made in the neighbourhood to give a little more zest to life, and to help to neutralise the monotony of existence. The food is abundant and of good quality. An endeavour should however be made to introduce the use of cups and saucers instead of the bowls in which the tea is at present served.

Four beds on the male and 3 on the female side are habitually wet, but the bedding was found clean and in good condition throughout the establishment.

One serious accident has occurred since last visit, namely, the fracture of the neck of the thigh bone from a fall. The numbers at present confined to bed are 2 men and 1 woman, but the sanitary condition of the house is generally very satisfactory.

P.S.—There has been no change among the attendants.

Lunatic Wards, Cunningham Combination Poorhouse, 19*th September* 1876.

There are 36 men and 38 women at present in the wards. Since last visit 10 patients have been admitted, 3 have been discharged, and 3 have died.

Among the patients admitted the proportion of those coming directly from their own homes has been large; but the inmates of the wards at present appear to be suitable for care and treatment there, though the number of epileptics is considerable.

No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion.

Exercise in the open air is freely taken by men and women, both in the general grounds and beyond them, and there is now a sufficiency of out-door occupation for the men. It is satisfactory to add that the cultivation of the land is said to be yielding a profit to the Institution.

Industrial occupation among the women continues to receive much attention. In addition to the women employed in the kitchen and laundry, many are profitably employed in needle-work.

Effect has been given to the recommendations made in the last report.

The lavatory at the end of the low female dormitory is never used, and it would be a great aid to the management if it were converted into a store-room for bed and body-clothing.

The wooden baths both on the male and female sides are often in need of repair; when they are worn out they should be replaced by baths of earthenware, and tiles should be substituted for wood in the flooring of the bath-rooms.

The whole establishment was found in excellent order, and presented an aspect of great cheerfulness and comfort. The condition of the patients was equally satisfactory. Perhaps more of them might be placed on parole, and a few might safely and beneficially be allowed to go to church in town.

Numerous additions have been made to the articles of decoration and furniture.

During the present summer there have been 5 or 6 pic-nic excursions, which appear to have been greatly enjoyed.

The books and registers were in good order.

Lunatic Wards, Dumbarton Combination Poorhouse, *February* 12*th*, 1876.

The structural changes alluded to in last entry have now been completed, and the wards are licensed for 30 patients of each sex. The present numbers are 29 men and 25 women, of whom 10 are boarders from parishes not included in the Combination. The changes since last visit in August consist of 17 admissions and 1 death. There have been no discharges. Sixteen of the admissions were from the Asylum, and considerable temporary relief has thus been afforded to the overcrowding of that establishment. The single death was that of a female, from consumption, at the age of 36. The general sanitary condition of the community is reported as having been very satisfactory.

The house was found in excellent order. The furniture has been considerably improved, and the introduction of wooden bedsteads gives the dormitories a greater appearance of home-like comfort. No difficulties have been experienced in the management through the increased number of patients, and this result is no doubt in a considerable degree due to the care that has been taken to give them cheerful and comfortable surroundings. The large extent to which industrial occupation is carried must also contribute to the same end, and it was therefore learned with much satisfaction that about ten acres of additional land have been leased. The value of the patients' work for the past

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Dumbarton Combination Poorhouse.

half-year is reckoned at £259, 6s. 7d., of which £71, 2s. 1d. was earned by washing for families, beating carpets, etc.; but a third may be deducted from these sums for the assistance given by the ordinary inmates.

Perfect tranquillity prevailed in both the male and female wards, and bedding and day-clothing were in a satisfactory state. All the patients are of cleanly habits with the exception of an epileptic lad, who is occasionally wet. Walks beyond the premises ought to be habitually taken by the women as well as by the men. The advantages of this practice are twofold: it is a direct benefit to the patients from the exercise and the change, and indirectly a benefit from the public inspection to which they are thus submitted.

There has been no accident.

A new male attendant has recently been appointed, his predecessor having obtained the situation of keeper of the county buildings in Dumbarton.

Altogether the impressions received from the visit were very favourable.

Lunatic Wards, Dumbarton Combination Poorhouse, *4th September* 1876.

There are 30 men and 26 women at present in the wards.

One of the women is noisy and destructive, and is immediately to be taken back to the Stirling District Asylum.

Since the date of last visit there have been 7 admissions, 3 discharges, and 2 deaths. All the patients admitted except 1, were transferred from the District Asylum. One of the patients discharged is registered as cured. The 2 deaths were caused by phthisis, and organic brain disease.

There are 2 paid attendants, who are assisted by 2 inmates of the ordinary wards. The male attendant has £40 a year and the female attendant £25.

Great attention continues to be given to industrial occupation. The men are employed in cultivating the land, which is now between 17 and 18 acres in extent. The women sew and knit—making all the clothing needed by the male and female inmates of the whole poorhouse. In addition to this they wash and dress not only for themselves, but for the ordinary inmates of the establishment and for families in Dumbarton. The money received for this last work, during the year ending 14th May 1876, amounted to £144, 6s. 1d.

The patients were found in good health, and their aspect indicated a good and sufficient dietary. They were well clothed and clean. The wards were in good order, and had a look of cheerfulness and comfort. The management continues to merit the favourable things which have been said of it in former reports.

Lunatic Wards, Dundee Poorhouse, *28th March* 1876.

Dundee Poorhouse.

There are 49 men and 49 women at present in the wards.

Four admissions, 1 discharge, and 3 deaths constitute the changes which have taken place since the date of last visit.

The discharge refers to a patient who escaped.

Two of the deaths were caused by heart disease, and one by general debility. The average age at death was 67. The existing sanitary condition is good, and the aspect of the patients gives evidence of a sufficient and suitable dietary.

No accident has occurred, and there is no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion. The establishment, indeed, is unprovided with the means of restraining or secluding the patients.

A. K. or A. should be sent back to the Asylum. She is noisy, troublesome, and unsuited for management in an institution of this kind.

Many of the beds are now supplied with hair mattresses. These are made on the premises, and are of good quality.

The painting of several of the corridors and day-rooms is in need of repair, and there is still great room for a fuller decoration and furnishing of the low female day-rooms, in both of which fires should be kept burning during the colder months of the year. It would be well if the number of chairs in this and in the other sitting-rooms were increased.

The Institution has suffered a serious loss in the death of the matron, Mrs. Gunn. She has been succeeded by her daughter, whose training has been good. The head female attendant has become her assistant, and this has temporarily reduced the staff of female attendants from 3 to 2—a reduction which is really very great, and which it is hoped will never be allowed to occur again.

The number of workers in the female side should be increased, especially the number of those who are engaged in sewing and knitting.

Great quiet and contentment prevailed during the visit, and no complaints were made.

The books and registers were examined and found in good order.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE POORHOUSE,
September 23, 1876.

The patients at this date are 46 men and 49 women. The changes since the visit of 28th March have been 6 admissions, 1 discharge, and 8 deaths. The admissions have all been from the Asylum, and the patient discharged was sent back there, having been found unsuitable for the wards. The mortality has been high, and has been principally among patients who have been resident for a considerable time. Thus, of the fatal cases, 2 were admitted in 1865, 2 in 1867, 2 in 1870, 1 in 1873, and 1 in 1874. The number of deaths was equal among males and females, and the average age at death was 55 years. The fatal maladies are registered as heart disease in 3 cases, general debility in 2, consumption in 2, and apoplexy in 1.

The sanitary condition of the establishment is at present satisfactory. No one is confined to bed, but several patients are frail from old age and general decay. The wants of the patients are very fully supplied; the dietary is good and abundant, and the day-clothing and bedding are ample and in good order. The number of hair-mattresses is being gradually increased, and the furnishing of the wards is being constantly extended. Altogether the treatment of the patients is conducted on principles of enlightened liberality. Industrial occupation is fairly developed, but there can be no doubt that with a larger possession of land the labour of the patients could have been more profitably and more beneficially turned to account.

In both the male and female departments perfect tranquillity prevailed, and no entry occurs in the register of restraint and seclusion, nor in that of accidents.

It does not appear that any case-book is kept, and this neglect should in future be avoided.

The wards were clean, well ventilated, and comfortably warmed. In painting and papering a good deal has lately been done, and the general aspect of the wards is one of cheerfulness and comfort.

The paid attendants are at present 2 on the male and 3 on the female side.

The various registers are carefully kept. Medical comforts are stated to be liberally given in all cases requiring them.

LUNATIC WARDS, CITY OF EDINBURGH POORHOUSE,
13*th March* 1876.

There are 39 patients at present in the wards. The only changes since the date of last visit are 3 admissions and 1 death.

Five accidents are recorded, all of a trifling character. There are three entries in the register of restraint and seclusion.

Two of the inmates are about to be transferred to a special licensed house in Fife.

A. K. and M. A. L. should be removed to the Asylum, the first because she strikes and annoys her fellow patients, and the second because she labours under an active form of mental disease.

The day-room requires a new carpet and rug; and the front of the floor near the fire in the sick-room should be carpeted or covered with linoleum.

It is again recommended that the matron's bed-room be supplied with a wardrobe.

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Many of the patients at present in the wards are helpless and in need of constant nursing, either as the result of the infirmities of old age or of their mental state. In consequence of this the number engaged in useful work is smaller than usual.

The wards were warm, clean, and in good order, and the patients were comfortably and suitably clothed.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

The registers were found correct, and written up to date, but no case-book is kept.

Edinburgh Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE, *8th September* 1876.

The wards at this date contain 38 inmates. The changes since the visit of 13th March are 5 admissions, 4 discharges, and 2 deaths. All the admissions were from the Asylum, and 2 of the discharges were to that establishment. The remaining 2 were to special licensed houses. Both the deaths occurred from the debility of old age.

The house was on the whole in a satisfactory state; but the beds in the upper dormitory adjoining the sick room are too close, and 2 of them should be removed. Only 3 straw beds are at present occupied. It is suggested that it would be a preferable arrangement to have the beds of the wet patients furnished with canvas stretchers, on which the straw bags would lie, instead of the present mattresses, which are not easily cleaned or dried when they get soiled. Attention is directed to the risk of accident from the easy access to hot water should the bath-room door be inadvertently left open; and it would be well, when the present baths are worn out, to replace them with others of earthenware. The bedding and day-clothing were in ample quantity and in good condition, and the appearance of the patients afforded satisfactory evidence of the sufficiency of the dietary.

The day-room is now very comfortably furnished, but it would be a decided improvement to provide the dormitories with strips of carpet between the beds.

Seclusion does not appear to have been required in any case since last visit, and all the present inmates seem to be suitable for the wards. One of them however complained of having been harshly treated; and although it did not appear that she had suffered any material injury, it may be useful to give a caution to avoid recourse to physical force unless under very exceptional circumstances. Patients who cannot be managed without such means are not fit inmates of the wards. The avoidance of a too dictatorial manner of speaking to the patients is also recommended.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON COMBINATION POORHOUSE, *28th January* 1876.

Hamilton Combination Poorhouse.

The changes since the visit of 18th August consist of 5 admissions and 1 death.

The house was in its usual good order, and presented an aspect of cheerfulness and general comfort.

The bedding and clothing were in a satisfactory state, and proper attention seems to be given to personal cleanliness. A large proportion of both sexes was industrially employed,—the men in the grounds trenching, making drains, and breaking stones; and the women in sewing, washing, and general house-work. The dietary is ample; the dinner served during the visit included a quantity of rabbits sent in by the Duke of Hamilton.

The necessary painting and papering will be carried out during the spring.

It was stated that negotiations are in progress for the acquisition of additional land. Should this be contemplated for the purpose of extending the accommodation for insane patients, it will be a prudent precaution to ascertain the views of the Board of Lunacy on this point before concluding an agreement.

Lunatic Wards, Hamilton Combination Poorhouse, 2d *September* 1876.

There are 14 men and 19 women at present in the wards.

The changes which have occurred since the date of last visit consist of 1 admission and 2 discharges. No death has taken place, and the existing state of health of the patients is very satisfactory. The 2 patients discharged are registered as cured.

An excellent and well-cooked dinner was neatly served during the visit. The plentiful supply of vegetables cannot fail to act beneficially on the health of the inmates.

The day-rooms and dormitories on both sides have been tastefully and judiciously painted and papered.

Five acres of additional land have been acquired on a lease of 19 years.

The house was as usual in excellent order, the patients were well clothed and clean, and they were, without exception, tranquil and contented.

The hair-mattresses on the female side will soon require to be re-teased, and it will be an advantage if a little addition to the hair in them is then made.

Lunatic Wards, Inveresk Poorhouse, 2d *February* 1876.

The number of patients in the wards is 10. Since the date of last visit the only changes which have taken place are 1 admission and 1 death.

The state of the wards and the condition of the patients were very satisfactory. No complaints were made, and the existing sanitary condition was excellent. The treatment is liberal and kindly, and no restraint which can be avoided is imposed on the inmates. Seven of them, or considerably more than one-half, go from time to time to the neighbouring churches, and 3 of them go regularly into Edinburgh to visit their friends, who pay their railway fares, the Institution paying the fares of the attendant who accompanies them. Exercise beyond the grounds is taken once a week. It would be well perhaps if the frequency of this healthful recreation were somewhat greater. The morning and evening meals consist of tea and bread and butter, as well as porridge.

M. P., after a full trial, has not proved a suitable inmate. She sometimes strikes her fellow-patients, refuses to eat with them, and cannot be taken beyond the airing-court. Her removal to the Asylum is therefore recommended.

It would be a very decided improvement to the airing-court if the wall at the foot of it were removed, and if in its place a low wooden fence were erected.

Lunatic Wards, Inveresk Poorhouse, *August* 22, 1876.

The only change among the inmates since the visit of 2d February consists of the removal to the District Asylum of M. P., in conformity with the recommendation to this effect in last report.

The wards were in excellent order, and presented a very cheerful and comfortable appearance. The furniture is good, ample, and appropriate. The bedding was clean and in good condition, and the state of the day-clothing was satisfactory.

The patients were all found industrially occupied in different parts of the house. Their appearance bore testimony to the sufficiency of the dietary, and expressions of contentment were general. Extended exercise beyond the bounds is now taken twice a week, and several continue to attend church. Altogether the establishment is in a very creditable state.

Lunatic Wards, Kincardine Combination Poorhouse, 2d *January* 1876.

There are 12 women and 7 men at present in the wards, which thus still contain vacant accommodation. The changes since the date of last visit consist of 1 admission and 2 deaths.

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Kincardine Combination Poorhouse.

The aspect of the wards has been greatly improved, and this is due in part to the efficiency of the attendants, who have now been 2 years in the service of the Institution.

The male attendant has £24 and the female £12 a year. It is recommended that the propriety of increasing these sums be now taken into consideration.

Both men and women were comfortably and tidily clothed, and their actual sanitary condition appeared to be good. The death-rate, however, continues to be high, and it is questionable whether a special diet is sufficiently in use among a population made up to so large an extent of the aged and feeble.

The greenhouse has not yet been erected, but it is hoped that this recommendation will soon receive effect. It would not involve a large outlay of money, and it certainly would prove an advantage to the establishment. M. M'D. and M. B. or G. should be removed to the Asylum. The first is actively ill, and has exhibited suicidal tendencies, and the second is unmanageable, having kept her bed without cause for more than a year. It is recommended that some of the men and women should accompany the attendants to church in town.

The books and registers were in good order.

Lunatic Wards, Kincardine Combination Poorhouse, *September* 28, 1876.

The only change among the patients since the visit of 2d June has been the removal of M. M'D. to the Montrose Asylum, in accordance with the recommendation to that effect in last report. M. B. or G., whose removal was at the same time suggested, has since been found suitable as an inmate.

The wards are comfortably furnished and well warmed and ventilated. A greenhouse of a rough kind, but capable of fulfilling its purpose, has been erected by the governor, and will prove a great help in providing sources of interest to the inmates. It is noted with satisfaction that several now attend church, and in this and in other respects praiseworthy indications are shown of a desire to extend their pleasures and comforts. The necessity, however, of adequately remunerating the attendants is again adverted to. The small number of patients in the wards may be regarded as an obstacle to the adoption of a recommendation to increase their pay, but there would be no difficulty in filling the wards were the oppressive rule of the Montrose Asylum done away with, which raises the rate of maintenance to those parishes which send any of their patients to poorhouses. This is a question for the consideration of the District Lunacy Board.

The dietary appears to be ample, but the question of extras to the aged and feeble, especially in the shape of food during the night, should be kept in mind. The general condition of the establishment was very satisfactory.

Lunatic Wards, South Leith Poorhouse, 1*st February* 1876.

South Leith Poorhouse.

There are 10 men and 10 women in the wards. No change has taken place in the population since the date of last visit.

The patients were found clean in their persons and comfortably clothed. The wards were in good order, and presented a cheerful aspect. The sanitary condition of the inmates was satisfactory, and no complaints were made. The male day-room requires repainting, and the lavatory adjoining it is in much need of repair. The carpets on the female side are much worn, and should be renewed. With one exception, the inmates are suitable for such an establishment. J. D., however, is noisy and troublesome to the other patients, and her removal to an asylum is recommended.

It would be for the benefit of the patients if exercise beyond the grounds of the poorhouse were more frequently taken.

The registers were examined and found to be in good order.

Lunatic Wards, South Leith Poorhouse, *August* 21, 1876.

Since the visit of 1st February, 2 patients have been sent back to the Asylum, having been found unsuitable for the wards, and 2 others have been admitted in their place. There has been no death. The wards were found in their usual good order, and the bedding and day-clothing were also in a satisfactory state.

The appearance of the inmates of both sexes gives satisfactory indications of an appropriate dietary. No patients were in bed from sickness, and there was no noise or excitement. Personal cleanliness is properly seen to, and there was a prevailing spirit of contentment among the inmates.

Lunatic Wards, Liff and Benvie Poorhouse, 28*th March* 1876.

There are 34 women and 19 men at present in the wards.

Since last visit there have been 7 admissions and 4 discharges. All the patients admitted were transferred from asylums. One of the discharges has reference to a patient who escaped. No death has occurred, and the actual sanitary condition is very good. No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion. Indeed, the institution is wholly unprovided with the means of restraining or secluding patients.

Liff and Benvie Poorhouse.

An aspect of cleanliness and cheerfulness pervaded the whole establishment. The occupants of the infirmary ward are 6 in number, and the provision which has been made for their comfort is highly satisfactory.

In the dining-hall on the male side a fire should be as regularly lighted as in the old day-room. The patients were quiet and contented. Their bed and body clothing was good and comfortable. The wards were, as usual, scrupulously clean and in excellent order.

P.S.—Care should be taken to secure the cleanliness and proper ventilation of the water-closet opening off the infirmary ward, and both of the doors which connect that ward with the children's ward should be kept locked. The attention given to the amusement of the patients is most creditable. There is now a monthly dance, but in addition to this the patients are occasionally taken to public entertainments in the town, as, for instance, to the pantomime, to a dioramic exhibition, etc. On Thursday next there is to be a juggling performance in the wards, the cost being defrayed by the Parochial Board.

Lunatic Wards, Liff and Benvie Poorhouse, *September* 23, 1876.

The only changes among the inmates since the visit of 28th March are 2 discharges of patients not chargeable to the parish. One was removed to the Haddington District Asylum, and the other to that of Perth. Although there has been no death, several of the community are old and infirm, and 4 were found in bed, all on the female side. The arrangements for the care and comfort of the sick are very satisfactory, but it is thought that the ventilation of the infirmary ward admits of improvement.

The numbers at present resident are 19 men and 32 women, the house being licensed for 28 of the former and 35 of the latter. They are all proper patients for the wards, and all are of cleanly habits. The sleeping accommodation on the male side consists of two associated dormitories, and from there being no special sick-room, it is found convenient to treat those affected with severe disease in the infirmary of the ordinary department. The wards were in excellent order, and presented an aspect of cheerfulness and comfort which it would be difficult to surpass. Every bed is provided with a hair mattress, and on both sides with white counterpanes. The day-clothing was in all respects satisfactory, and the female taste for finery is indulgently consulted. Walks beyond the premises continue to be regularly taken, and much attention is given to other sources of recreation.

The staff consists of 1 male and 2 female paid attendants. The changes among them have been rather frequent, but the discipline of the house has not suffered, and perfect tranquillity pervaded the wards.

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

There has been no accident and no seclusion. Indeed, the accommodation affords no means of isolating patients. The various registers are carefully kept, but it will be proper to institute a case-book in accordance with the rules of the General Board. On inquiry, it was stated that medical comforts and extra diet are liberally supplied in all cases requiring them.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW COMBINATION POORHOUSE, *26th January* 1876.

Linlithgow Combination Poorhouse.

The only changes among the patients since the visit of 24th July consist of 3 admissions, all from asylums. Two of the cases are from beyond the district. The present numbers are 16 of each sex, so that the wards contain the full complement for which they are licensed.

The house was in its usual satisfactory condition, and the bedding and day-clothing were also in a satisfactory state.

It may possibly become necessary to remove H. S. or B. as not a fit inmate of the wards, but the reasons for the adoption of this step are not at present very pressing. All the other inmates appear to have been properly selected, although some difficulty may probably be experienced with the boy J. F. from his mischievous tendencies.

None of the inmates is of dirty habits. The sanitary state of the establishment has been very good, and indicates that the wants of the patients are fully and appropriately supplied.

Some difficulty appears to be found in securing and retaining the services of good attendants. Both of those at present in the house are recent arrivals, but both have had experience in asylums, and at present promise fairly.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW COMBINATION POORHOUSE, *20th July* 1876.

There are 16 men and 15 women at present in the wards. The changes since the date of last visit consist of 2 admissions, 2 discharges, and 1 death.

The wards are in good order, and present an aspect of homely comfort.

The patients are well clothed, and clean and tidy in their persons. The beds and bedding are in excellent condition. The existing sanitary condition is good, and the inmates are tranquil and contented, and appear to have been suitably selected. A large proportion of them engage in useful work. Access to the airing-court is always open, but many are on parole in the grounds, and exercise beyond the grounds is taken once or twice every week.

The management of the institution appears to be conducted, as hitherto, in a very satisfactory manner.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE, *3d June* 1876.

Old Machar Poorhouse.

There are 24 men and 24 women at present in the wards, all of whom appear to have been suitably selected. The changes since the date of last visit consist of 5 admissions, 2 discharges, and 3 deaths.

All the patients admitted had previously been under asylum treatment. One of the patients discharged was regarded as sane, and was placed in the ordinary wards of the poorhouse, where he still is. The other patient discharged was taken to her own home. No accident is recorded, and no instance of restraint or seclusion.

A piece of carpeting about 12 feet square, of good quality and bright colours, should replace the worn-out matting in the small female day-room. The carpeting of the room occupied by the female attendants also requires renewal. The mirror which is at present in one of the female dormitories should be removed to the small day-room, and the gas arrangements over the fireplace should be changed so as to make them more useful to those engaged in sewing. The annual whitewashing, repairs of painting, etc., are in progress.

The wards were in excellent order and very clean. The patients were quiet

and contented, only one, a woman, apparently labouring under phthisis, was in bed. The aspect of the others indicated good bodily health and a suitable and sufficient dietary. The clothing of the women was clean and tidy, but in some respects the clothing of the men might be improved.

The additional land which has been acquired affords healthful recreation and employment to the men, and is proving an advantage otherwise to the establishment.

The books and registers are well kept, and the results of the management generally are satisfactory.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,
17*th October* 1876.

Since the visit of 3d June, 3 patients have been admitted, all from the Asylum; and 2 have died. The causes of death are registered as debility, at the age of 52, and bronchitis and debility at the age of 19. There have been no discharges. The present numbers are 24 males and 25 females, and the accommodation may be regarded as very fully occupied. Indeed, in the event of any epidemic, inconvenience would be experienced from the want of spare room.

The sanitary condition of the establishment is satisfactory. No patient was in bed, and no one is habitually of wet habits. Only one straw bed is in use. Both sexes were entirely free from excitement, and all the patients appear to be properly selected for the wards, with the exception perhaps of A. F. or M'K., who is melancholic and wailing. It is, however, asserted that she is not an annoyance to the other inmates.

The means of industrial occupation are at present adequate, and a certain amount of revenue is derived from the sale of sand underlying the grounds, which the men are excavating.

The wards were in good order, and their appearance has been improved by the adoption of all the recommendations made in last report. It is strongly recommended that a small greenhouse should be provided, in order that flowers, which are perhaps the best means of decoration, and the best source of interest to the patients, should be continuously supplied. It is again pointed out that the access to the grounds is inconvenient, and it is suggested that a door should be struck out in the airing-court wall to improve it.

The bedding and day-clothing were in a satisfactory state, and the appearance of the patients indicates an adequate dietary.

The supply of periodicals is reported as meeting all the demands.

One attendant has left since last visit.

There has been no accident. The various registers are carefully kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,
8*th January* 1876.

The changes among the patients since the visit of 21st August consist of 4 admissions and 1 discharge; the latter caused by the removal of J. W. to Murthly Asylum. There has been no death. The present inmates are 18 males and 20 females, who all appear to be fit cases for the wards.

The house was in good order, and the patients were comfortably and neatly clothed. The bedding was ample, but it will be well when the mattresses are next reteased to add a few pounds of hair to each.

In accordance with the recommendation made in last report the male dormitory has been repapered; and the opportunity has been taken to repaper also the male day-room. The carpeting by the beds has been renewed, also in accordance with the recommendation formerly made, and every disposition is shown to provide liberally for the wants of the patients. With one or two exceptions all were present at a New Year's entertainment given in the hall a few nights ago to the whole inmates of the poorhouse, and several spoke gratefully of the pleasure they had received. Seven of the men and 12 of the women are industrially employed, but the season of the year and the state of the weather limit at present both out-door work and exercise.

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Perth Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE, *26th July* 1876.

There are 17 men and 17 women at present in the house. The changes since the date of last visit consist of 1 admission, 2 discharges, and 2 deaths. The 2 patients discharged were sent to Murthly Asylum as unsuitable for treatment in the wards. The mortality has been higher than usual. Two of the patients who died, however, had been long in a very feeble state of health, and of the patients at present in the establishment there are two or three very old and feeble persons, who cannot be expected to live long. It was ascertained that these patients are liberally supplied with extra diet and medical comforts. Two of the men have recently suffered from slight ophthalmic attacks, but the general health of the community appeared to be good.

T. M. B., a man of 84, has become very feeble and unable to walk, and he is now bedridden and of dirty habits. If a trustworthy inmate of the ordinary wards could be found to act as his nurse, it would be an advantage to him and the other patients.

The mattresses are at present being reteased, and an additional quantity of hair is being put into them.

The summer excursions, which are now over, were much enjoyed. Fourteen of the men and 15 of the females took part in them.

No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion. The female attendant has been dismissed for drunkenness. Her successor appears to have been well selected, and she is suitably remunerated.

The wards are clean and in excellent order, and the general impression left by the visit was highly satisfactory.

Wigtown Combination Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN COMBINATION POORHOUSE, *1st March* 1876.

The wards contain at present 10 patients. Two patients have been admitted since last visit, and 2 have been discharged.

One of those discharged is one of the 2 recently admitted. She had been placed in the Poorhouse on account of her roving habits rendering her unsuitable for residence in a private dwelling, and she succeeded within two months of her admission in effecting her escape. At present she is living with her daughter, and is not supported by parochial funds, but it is expected that she will soon require to be replaced either in the Poorhouse or in an Asylum.

Of the 10 patients, 5 are engaged in regular employment. Six share in the benefit of the extended weekly walk. The wards are clean and in good order, and the inmates seem to be carefully and kindly tended.

The great taste shown in the laying out of the airing-court renders this name no longer applicable to it, as it is now a pleasure garden in the best sense of the term. The greenhouse, which seems to have been very judiciously and economically contrived, will be found a source of cheerfulness and useful occupation.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN COMBINATION POORHOUSE, *10th November* 1876.

There are 11 patients at present in the wards. Since last visit 2 patients have been admitted, and 1 has been discharged. The condition of the patients and the wards was highly satisfactory. It is in many ways made evident that they are treated in a kindly and judicious manner.

Exercise beyond the grounds is frequently taken, and useful occupation is encouraged.

The taste shown in laying out and keeping the airing-court deserves all that was said in praise of it in the last report.

M. T. or P., the last patient admitted, is of dirty habits, and unsuitable for treatment in such an Institution as this; her removal to the Asylum is therefore recommended.

The satisfactory state of the establishment is all the more to the credit of the Governor that not a few of the inmates are infirm in body as well as in mind, and need much nursing. Appendix E.

The books and registers were as usual in excellent order. Commissioners' Entries.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION, *29th March* 1876.

There are 26 boys and 18 girls at present in the Institution. Since the date of last visit the following changes have taken place: 7 admissions, 4 discharges, and 1 death. Institutions for Imbeciles.

Three of the discharges have reference to adult males, and their removal was the result of a communication from the Board. Baldovan Institution.

Two of those have been placed in the Dundee Asylum, and 1 has been boarded with a farmer. It is intended soon to board another boy with a neighbouring farmer.

There are still some 8 or 10 of the pupils who can only be regarded as men and women, but there is naturally an unwillingness to send them to asylums or poorhouses, where their comfort and happiness would not be so certainly secured, and no other way of providing for them has been found. The 2 boys who were sent to the Dundee Asylum, and who were seen there to-day, have certainly made a change for the worse. A separate institution for those imbeciles and idiots who must be removed from schools because they have grown up to be men and women, and who have been trained into making themselves useful under guidance, is clearly becoming a desideratum.

The health of the inmates appeared to be very good. They were comfortably and neatly clothed. Cleanliness receives very satisfactory attention. The happiness and general bearing of the children showed that the treatment is kindly, and free from irksome discipline. The beds and bedding were in excellent order, and all the rooms were pleasantly warm.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION, *September 22d*, 1876.

The changes since the visit of the 29th March consist of 7 admissions, 2 discharges, and 1 death. One of the inmates discharged was sent to the Arbroath Poorhouse and the other to the Dundee Asylum.

The numbers at present resident are 33 boys and 16 girls, but included among these are several of both sexes above 18 years of age. The difficulty alluded to in last report of properly providing for cases which attain puberty is one which must continually present itself, and from year to year in increasing force. It is therefore extremely desirable that effect should be given to the proposal then made to found an institution into which such cases could be drafted as the necessity arose.

The Institution was found as usual in excellent order, and every exertion is made to promote the comfort and happiness of the children. Their appearance affords satisfactory indication of an abundant and appropriate dietary, and the bedding and day-clothing were in a thoroughly satisfactory condition. Personal cleanliness is well seen to. Several of the children are capable of deriving benefit from scholastic training, and a considerable proportion is usefully employed in various ways, but it is still to be regretted that to not a few the benefits of the Institution cannot go beyond those which result from good care and a comfortable home. It must however be admitted that in this respect it admirably meets a public want, and at a cost which, in indigent cases, gives it the character of a beneficent charity.

COLUMBIA LODGE, *February 1st*, 1876.

There are 5 boys and 2 girls at present in the Institution. One admission constitutes the only change since the date of the last visit. Columbia Lodge.

Four of the 7 inmates are above the age of 17 years. One of these is an

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Institutions for Imbeciles.

epileptic, and extremely helpless, requiring constant nursing. Another is also an epileptic, but able to move about. He is sometimes troublesome. A third is also an epileptic but educable, and companionable, and able to dine with Dr. and Mrs. Brodie. These 3 are boys, or rather men. The fourth is a young lady also educable and companionable, dining always with Dr. and Mrs. Brodie.

Miss Walker, the lady instructress, has proved a valuable addition to the staff, and under her the training of those who are capable of improvement is successfully carried out.

As usual, the house was in excellent order.

Columbia Lodge.

COLUMBIA LODGE, *September 11th*, 1876.

The only changes among the pupils since the visit of 1st February consist of 2 admissions and 1 discharge. The ages of the two patients admitted are 14 and 16.

The general condition of the establishment remains much the same as has been recorded at former visits. A comfortable home is afforded to the inmates, and endeavours more or less successful are made to develop their faculties. It is however still a matter of regret that in a large proportion of the cases there is but scanty room for successful efforts.

The lady instructress alluded to in last report continues to devote herself to the instruction and recreation of the pupils, who seem to be fond of her in return.

LARBERT INSTITUTION, *January 26th*, 1876.

Larbert Institution.

At the date of last visit, 23d July, the inmates were 55 males and 33 females. The following changes have since taken place :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions, ...	11	9	20
Discharges, ...	7	6	13
Deaths, ...	1	2	3

These figures give an increase of 4 in the number resident. Of the discharges, 10 were due to the removal of election cases of 1870, and 3 to the withdrawal of private cases. The causes of death were laryngitis, a burn, and hydrocephalus. The death from laryngitis took place out of the Institution, the patient having been removed against medical advice.

The number of inmates continues to manifest a tendency to increase, although not in a very marked degree. This tendency however is kept in check by the limits of the accommodation, and as a considerable addition is at present being made to the buildings, it may be confidently expected that on its completion the increase of inmates will be commensurate. It should however be considered whether and to what extent the Institution is departing from its original purpose of being a "charitable Institution established for the care and training of imbecile children," and whether it continues to be entitled to a license without any license fee. A large proportion of the inmates have ceased to be children, and it is difficult to see on what grounds they can be retained, unless under the order of the Sheriff, and with a paid license. The question is no longer as to the detention of one or two exceptional cases, but it applies to a third or more of the inmates. The matter has also to be considered in another light ; the large proportion of adults is swamping the training and education of the children. The staff of teachers and attendants for the males is not adequate for the professed objects of the Institution.

The condition of the establishment remains pretty much as formerly described. Many parts are dingy and in need of repainting, but some allowance must be made for the confusion caused by the works at present in progress. The bedding and day-clothing were in good condition, but it appears advisable that house-shoes should be furnished for morning wear while the children are in school.

The health of the community is at present favourable. Some of the children and servants recently suffered from scarlet fever, but the cases were generally mild.

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Institutions for Imbeciles.

Larbert Institution.

LARBERT INSTITUTION, 14*th September* 1876.

Since the date of last visit there have been 21 admissions, 13 discharges, and 1 death.

Of the children admitted, two, and of those discharged, three were paupers. In the case of the child who died, a *post-mortem* examination disclosed an abscess in the brain.

There are at present 95 inmates, 56 males and 39 females.

The additional buildings are far on their way to completion. Besides supplying increased accommodation of a good character, they remove many defects in the structural arrangements of the establishment as it existed.

The inmates were found in good bodily health. They were comfortably clothed and clean in their persons. As at former visits, so on the occasion of this visit also, the contentment and cheerfulness of the children were noticed with satisfaction, as indicative of a kindly and judicious management.

Many of the inmates have long ceased to be children. Attention is again drawn to this fact, because the detention of adults in an institution for the training of children is in various respects not desirable, even if it were legal.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH, *January 15th*, 1876.

General Prison, Perth.

SIR,—I beg to report that I this day inspected the lunatic department of the General Prison. It contains at present 41 male and 14 female inmates, but 1 of the former, J. T., is not a certified lunatic, and has not been intimated to the Board of Lunacy. He was recently convicted of murder, and sentenced to be hanged, but the capital sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life on a special medical report that the offence was probably committed under the influence of an insane homicidal impulse. He was accordingly sent to the General Prison, with instructions from Mr. Secretary Cross that he should be subjected to such treatment as his mental condition might appear to require. I failed to detect any reason why he should not be dealt with as a sane convict.

Two of the certified male inmates, R. P. and A. M., have recently been sent back from absence on conditional discharge. The offences for which they were originally placed in the prison were committed under the influence of drink, and their continued liberty was made dependent on the condition of their abstaining from liquor. Notwithstanding the very strong motive which they thus had to avoid indulging in intoxicating drink, both failed to resist the temptation, and they have accordingly been replaced in confinement.

The wards were in good order, but the accommodation is so fully occupied, that the padded rooms are used as ordinary sleeping rooms, and in two instances two beds are placed in rooms intended for only one. The general appearance of the accommodation has been considerably improved by extensive papering and painting, but the bedding still stands in need of amelioration. The means of heating appear to be adequate both for health and comfort. The consumption of coals in the outer male day-room is, however, far beyond what would be necessary on other systems of heating. The grating round the fireplace in this room has an unseemly appearance, and might properly be modified.

The patients are reported as having been in excellent health. No one was in bed, and there is abundant evidence that the clothing and dietary are adequate and appropriate. The great defect is the want of occupation for the men, and on this account it is very desirable that more land should be acquired. But it is worthy of consideration, whether, under existing circumstances, something could not be done to extend the means of occupation by stone-breaking, fire-wood making, net-making, etc.

Both males and females were free from excitement. One man, H. S., has both hands restrained, not on account of violence, but to prevent him picking his face and indulging in unseemly practices. These reasons for restraint

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

would not be accepted as adequate in an ordinary asylum, and an intimation would be made by the Board that unless restraint were disused, and unless ordinary attire were worn (for S. is dressed in petticoats), transfer to another asylum would be called for.

EDINBURGH, 25*th July* 1876.

General Prison, Perth.

SIR,—I have to report that I this day visited the lunatic department of the General Prison, Perth.

The inmates consist of 38 men and 14 women.

There have been 3 admissions, 1 discharge, and 4 deaths since last visit.

The mortality has been unusually high. The deaths, however, include a patient (M.), who had been conditionally discharged, and who was brought back to the establishment in a wretched state of bodily health, and also a patient (M.), who died quite recently, after being only a few days in the Institution, of injuries which were self-inflicted. An inquiry into this unfortunate occurrence disclosed no culpability on the part of those responsible for the care of the patient.

It is understood that J. T., whose position in the Asylum is anomalous, is about to be removed to an English prison.

Two of the men were under restraint—A. M'P., who, after a lucid interval of some years, has again become maniacal, and B. C., who strikes his fellow patients without warning.

There is an excellent crop of vegetables on the garden-farm, the cultivation of which, besides increasing contentment and simplifying management, is understood to yield a fair profit. It would be a great advantage to the inmates if the land under cultivation were of larger extent.

It has often appeared to me that the enlargement of the male airing-court would prove a decided benefit. If there was more elbow-room in the court, I think there would be less trouble and annoyance from excitable patients.

The actual sanitary condition of the inmates is good. Their look indicated excellent health. Except in the case of two or three very destructive men, the clothing was all that could be desired.

There are still among the inmates of both sexes some who may be properly regarded as sane, and it is understood that the propriety of discharging some of these conditionally is under consideration.

The wards were clean and in excellent order.

The death of the medical officer, Dr. Absolon, is recorded with much regret.

APPENDIX F.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE ELGIN DISTRICT LUNACY BOARD, THE GENERAL BOARD, AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT, RELATING TO AN ENTRY BY DR. MITCHELL IN THE PATIENTS' BOOK OF THE ELGIN ASYLUM, DATED 9TH AND 10TH JUNE 1876.

I.

THE CLERK OF THE ELGIN DISTRICT LUNACY BOARD TO THE SECRETARY OF THE GENERAL BOARD, WITH ENCLOSURES.

COUNTY BUILDINGS,
ELGIN, 20*th July* 1876.

SIR,—By directions of the Elgin District Lunacy Board, I herewith send you for the information of the General Board of Lunacy :—

1. Copy Report by a Committee of the Board appointed to report upon the statements contained in the Visiting Commissioner's Report of 9th and 10th June last.

2. Copy Minute of the District Board, dated 18th instant.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ALEXR. CAMERON, *Clerk and Treasurer.*

To the Secretary, General Board of Lunacy, Edinburgh.

ENCLOSURES IN NO. I.

(*a.*) Report by a Committee of the Elgin District Board.

July 7, 1876.

REPORT *by the Committee of the Elginshire District Lunacy Board appointed to consider and report upon the Statements contained in the Report of Dr. Arthur Mitchell, the Lunacy Commissioner, dated 9th and 10th June last.*

Your Committee, having carefully examined the Report on the Elgin Asylum of the 9th and 10th June by the Commissioner in Lunacy, Dr. Arthur Mitchell, beg to state their conviction that it is unwarranted and misleading ; that it is replete with studiously specious and plausible misrepresentations ; that it is a gross libel on the District Board, and that it is calculated to inflict serious injury on an important public institution.

With respect to the statements in the Report as to the sickness and mortality in the Asylum, your Committee find that the Commissioner, while stating a fact, has suppressed the *whole* truth ; that he has selected a particular period, apparently to suit his purpose, in instituting a comparison between the death-rate in the two asylums of Banff and Elgin. They find that, from 1868 to 1875 inclusive, a period of eight years (the earliest returns

Appendix F.

to which the Committee have access), the deaths recorded in the Reports of the Commissioners in the Banff Asylum amount to 47, in the Elgin Asylum to 43. They find that 11 deaths in the Banff Asylum are reported in 1873, and precisely the same number in the Elgin Asylum in 1875. They find that, while no special notice is taken by the Commissioners of this exceptional mortality in the Banff Asylum reported in 1873, the same death-rate in the Elgin Asylum, two years later, is made the basis of a discreditable imputation on the conduct of the District Board. They find that the mortality in the two Asylums reported in 1873 and 1875 was mainly due to the same class of diseases, namely, paralysis, epilepsy, organic disease of the brain, heart disease, dropsy, and the like, diseases which are not usually the outcome of preventible causes, or of unwise economy. They find that, in point of fact, four of the patients who died in the Elgin Asylum actually laboured under mortal disease at the time of admission, and that, in nine cases of death, the patients were from 60 to 77 years of age, and mostly exhausted by natural infirmities and incurable disease. They find that, when he wrote his report, all these circumstances and conditions were within the knowledge of the Commissioner, and that he, nevertheless, deliberately ignored them for the purpose, by a one-sided and prejudiced statement, of casting odium on this District Board.

The Commissioner reports that a large amount of sickness, which was not fatal, prevailed in the Asylum for twelve or eighteen months previous to the 10th June last.

Your Committee find that this assertion is negatived by the quarterly reports of the Physician to the Asylum, by the records in the Asylum, and by the evidence both of the Physician and Superintendent.

They find that, in five out of seven quarterly reports, dated 30th September and 31st December 1874, 31st March and 31st December 1875, and 31st March 1876, the sanitary condition of the Asylum is stated to be satisfactory.

They find that, in the quarterly reports of the 30th June and 30th September, 1875, it is stated that diarrhœa had prevailed, the number of cases not being specified.

They learn from the Superintendent that the total number of patients affected with diarrhœa was fifteen. They find that thirteen cases began and ended between the 13th and 17th July, that two more cases began and ended between the 3rd and 6th of August, and that, with the exception of five cases last month, the complaint did not recur after the last of these dates.

They find recorded in September 1875, a single case of dysentery, which proved fatal in ten days, the patient being a female, seventy-one years of age.

They find that the average daily sick from 1st January 1875 to 10th June 1876, a period of 526 days, was 1·32, and that, with the exception of a very unimportant outbreak of diarrhœa, which ceased within a few days, there was no abnormal sickness in the establishment during the period mentioned by the Commissioner.

They have reason to believe that diarrhœa prevailed in the summer of 1875 outside the walls of the Asylum, in the adjoining hospital, and in the town.

They learn that outbreaks of diarrhœa in asylums are not unusual, notably in that of Montrose, where neither scarcity of water, nor unwise economy, nor any certainly-known cause could be assigned for their occurrence. They learn that the slight outbreak in the Elgin Asylum in 1875 is the first and only one known to have occurred in the last eight years.

Scarcity of water has been assigned as the cause, but, inasmuch as a like scarcity had more or less been felt two years previously without inducing similar consequences, it is more than doubtful whether it can be accepted as the cause of the epidemic. The high temperature of the period, the incautious use of milk from cows affected with foot-and-mouth disease, or the too free indulgence in fruits abundant at the time, will more readily account for the slight epidemic, which affected equally patients and attendants. Your Committee find, for the reasons given, that the allegation of the Commissioner that a large amount of sickness, which did not prove fatal, prevailed in the Asylum for twelve or eighteen months previous to the date of his report, is unfounded.

The Commissioner alleges that the bodily and mental condition of the patients is less satisfactory than it used to be, and that they are less con-

tented. Your Committee, after diligent inquiry, have been unable to find the slightest confirmation of this assertion. Neither the Physician to the Asylum, who is well acquainted with the personal appearance of the patients, nor the Superintendent, who spends his life in their midst, has been able to discover any falling-off in their bodily and mental condition, or any signs of the discontent so obvious to the eyes of the Commissioner, who only sees the patients for a few hours once a-year. Those of the patients who work habitually on the farm, and those who may be seen daily on the streets of Elgin, and who have been so seen for years, are to ordinary eyes just the same in outward appearance as they have always been, due allowance being made for the advance of age. It is generally held that one proof of kind treatment and of contentment among the inmates of an asylum is the extent to which they can be trusted with liberty on parole. Measured by this test, the contentment of the patients in the Elgin Asylum is most satisfactory. Not very far short of half the entire population were in the enjoyment of this indulgence or privilege at the time of the Commissioner's visit, a fact which he does not record. The patients enjoy their pic-nics, their dances, their Christmas trees, and other amusements as they have always done. Not a few of them are permitted to visit their friends in the neighbourhood and to go miles away—to Lossiemouth, for instance—without attendants. It is somewhat remarkable that the Commissioner's questions were successful in eliciting one solitary and trifling complaint from a female of an uncertain and troublesome temper, who might aptly be called an asylum lawyer. The Committee think it proper here to record that no complaint by an inmate was ever made to any member of the District Board. Appendix F.

Your Committee find, with reference to the Commissioner's notice of the financial condition of the District Board, that, so far back as 1868, the bank debt amounted to £640, and that it has been since that time both more and less than that sum. They find that, with the view of preventing increase of the debt, and of redeeming it by degrees, the District Board, in 1871, adopted certain measures as to the cultivation of the land in their occupation. They find that, under the best available professional advice, these measures were carried out contrary to the recommendations of the Commissioners, and that they contributed largely towards the extinction of the debt. They find that the Commissioner, although aware of these circumstances, endeavours to convey an impression that the present satisfactory financial position of the District Board is due to Mr. Cameron, although his appointment as Clerk and Treasurer took place two years after the measures adverted to had been resolved upon, during part of which time Mr. Cameron, then Chief Magistrate of Elgin, and before his appointment as Clerk and Treasurer, was himself a member of the District Board. The Commissioner's statement on this head is therefore misleading.

Your Committee find that, after enumerating the articles of ornament and of furniture renewed and added recently, the Commissioner ends with the remark that these renewals and additions indicate previous neglect.

Your Committee find that the practice of the District Board has been to comply with the requisitions of the Superintendent for the supply of all wants felt in the Asylum, and that the articles enumerated were provided at his request. They find that no application of the Superintendent has ever been disregarded or even delayed.

Your Committee find that, among all the misrepresentations and groundless allegations contained in this very extraordinary report, there is none more gratuitously mischievous—none more calculated to prejudice lastingly an institution like the Asylum—none more completely devoid of foundation—than is the remark couched in these words—"That it can no longer be regarded as some mitigation of a poor lunatic's misfortune that his support fell on a Morayshire Parish." This heartless and unwarrantable sentence, if permitted to go forth without the reprobation it deserves, would undoubtedly entail an evil reputation for years to come on an excellent institution.

Your Committee believe that they have fully justified the comments with which their report begins—that the Visiting Commissioner's report of the 9th and 10th June last is unwarranted and misleading, founded on misrepresenta-

Appendix F.

tion and suppression of the truth, and conducing to the lasting injury of one of the best equipped and best conducted Pauper Asylums in Scotland.

Your Committee conclude with a recommendation to the District Board that prompt measures be adopted to vindicate their action, and the character of the institution under their charge, from the false aspersions cast upon them.

(Signed) H. Maclean, *Chairman.*

(*b.*) Minute of the Elgin District Board.

At Elgin, the Eighteenth day of July, Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-six,—

In a Special Meeting of the Elgin District Board of Lunacy, called to consider the late Report by the Visiting Commissioner, Dr. Arthur Mitchell, and the Report of the Committee of the District Board appointed to consider and report thereon.

Present,—H. Maclean, Esq., Chairman; Provost Culbard, Elgin; Provost Bain, Forres; A. Lawson, Esq., Elgin; Wm. Brown, Esq., Earlsmill.

In attendance, Mr. Cameron, *Clerk and Treasurer.*
Mr. Maclean in the Chair.

The following documents were laid on the table :—

1. Report by the Visiting Commissioner, Dr. Arthur Mitchell, dated 9th and 10th June last.
2. Report by the Committee of the Board thereon, dated 7th instant.
3. Letter from the General Board of Lunacy calling the special attention of the District Board to the Report of the Visiting Commissioner as to the scarcity of water, etc., dated 5th instant.

With reference to the water supply, the Board now find that since the new pipes were laid some weeks ago by the Police Commissioners, the supply has been ample, and it is therefore happily unnecessary for the Board again to consider the subject. The storage space is already sufficient to contain more than 2800 gallons, and an additional cistern about to be erected will increase the storage space to about 4000 gallons, which will hold a day's supply at the rate of 40 gallons per head of the whole inmates of the Asylum.

It appears to the District Board that the Commissioner's recommendation as to increasing the supply of milk, and the number of the cows, is founded on an entire misapprehension of the requirements of the Institution, and the quantity of milk used and the number of cows kept in similar asylums. Four cows are kept in this Asylum, and the Board have every reason to believe that four cows—no calves being retained—will give an abundant supply of milk, provided these cows are changed at the proper times; and they have ascertained from the Superintendent that the number of cows kept at the Montrose Asylum, where he was before coming to Elgin, was from 15 to 18. Taking into account the population of the two Asylums, the number of cows for this Asylum, according to the Montrose scale, would be three, or one fewer than is usually kept at Elgin. The Board is therefore of opinion that it is not necessary to increase the number of cows.

The Superintendent is instructed to provide bread, baked in loaves, in place of rolls, for the patients, at such times and in such proportions as he may consider desirable. The Superintendent is also instructed to substitute for the locks now on the doors in the interior of the Asylum, locks with handles, to such extent as he may consider safe. The District Board do not sanction this change without misgiving, but the Superintendent has expressed an opinion, the result of his own practice, favourable to its adoption in a modified form, and, as the responsibility must rest chiefly on him, the Board have consented to his making the experiment.

The Board are quite willing to comply with the suggestion of the Commissioner that the walls of the staircases and corridors be oil-painted, and the Clerk was instructed to procure estimates, and to get the work done in the course of the autumn. While the attendants, with the assistance of the patients, may be quite capable of whitewashing, the Board is of opinion they

would only destroy the walls in using oil-paint, which requires to be applied by skilled workmen.

The District Board do not contemplate any change or modification of the farming operations in use during the last four or five years, for reasons with which the Visiting Commissioners are already fully acquainted, and the validity and propriety of which, from every point of view, the District Board are prepared to justify, and they believe that the out-door occupations of the inmates are as varied, health-giving, and interesting to them as can be desired.

It was thereupon, upon the motion of Provost Culbard, unanimously resolved that the Report of the Committee be approved of and adopted.

The Board was of opinion that it would be unavailing to address any complaint or remonstrance with respect to the Visiting Commissioner's Report of 10th June last to the General Board, seeing that the Visiting Commissioners practically constituted that Board, and that, judging from the letter of 5th inst., it has already homologated the Report in question.

The District Board is, therefore, of opinion that an appeal should be made to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, who has power, under the Lunacy Act of 1857, section 105, to employ the Board or any person to inspect and inquire into the state of any asylum.

It was, therefore, farther unanimously resolved that copies of the Visiting Commissioner's Report of the 9th and 10th June last, of the Report of the Committee of this Board thereon, and of this Minute, be transmitted to the Secretary of State, and that he be requested to order such inspection as he may think fit into the condition of the Elgin District Asylum, and into the truth of the statements contained in the Visiting Commissioner's Report of 9th and 10th June, by any person not being a Commissioner in Lunacy in Scotland.

It also resolved that copies of the same documents be sent to the Members of Parliament for the County and Burgh, and to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, with a request that they will support the Appeal of the District Board to the Home Secretary in such manner as they think fit, and the Clerk was instructed accordingly.

He was also instructed to forward a copy of the Committee's Report and of this Minute to the General Board of Lunacy.

H. Maclean, *Chairman.*

II.

Letter from the Home Office to the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy, with Enclosures.

Whitehall, 26*th July* 1876.

Sir,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cross to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Clerk to the Elgin District Lunacy Board, with enclosures (which I am to ask may be returned), asking that an inquiry may be instituted into the truth of the statements contained in Dr. Mitchell's Report on the Elgin District Asylum; and I am to request that you will lay the same before the General Board of Lunacy for Scotland for any explanations they may desire to make in the matter.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. F. O. Liddell.

Enclosures in No. II.

(*a.*) Letter from the Clerk of Elgin District Board to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

County Buildings,
Elgin, 20*th July* 1876.

Sir,—By direction of the Elgin District Lunacy Board, I have the honour to forward herewith :—

Appendix F.

1. Report by Dr. Mitchell, Commissioner in Lunacy, dated 9th and 10th June last, on the Elgin District Lunatic Asylum.

2. Report by the Committee of the District Board appointed to investigate and report thereon.

3. Minute of the District Board dated 18th inst.

Very grave charges having been made by the Commissioner against the District Board, which you will see that the Board and their Committee meet by specific denials, founded on evidence in their possession, I am to express a hope that, in virtue of the powers conferred upon you by the Lunacy Act for Scotland, you will order an investigation to be made into these charges by some properly qualified independent person with the least possible delay.

Copies of the Report of the Committee of the District Board and of their minute of the 18th inst., have been sent to the General Board of Lunacy. I think it right to mention that, although the Commissioner's Report is dated 9th and 10th June, it was not sent to Elgin till ten days thereafter.—I am, etc.

A. Cameron,
Clerk and Treasurer to the District Board.

(*b.*) Entry in the Patients' Book of the Elgin Asylum by Dr. Mitchell, dated 9th and 10th June 1876.
This entry will be found at page 49 *of Appendix E.*

(*c.*) Report on the foregoing Entry by a Committee of the Elgin District Board.
This Report will be found at page 103 *of Appendix F.*

(*d.*) Minute of the Elgin District Board dated 18th July.
This Report will be found at page 106 *of Appendix F.*

III.

Letter from the Secretary of the General Board to Dr. Mitchell.

General Board of Lunacy,
Edinburgh, 27*th July* 1876.

Sir,—I am directed to enclose you a copy of letter received from the Home Office, along with the documents* accompanying said letter.

The Board are of opinion that you should, in the first place, be asked for such explanations of your Report, and such observations on the Report of the Committee of the Elgin District Lunacy Board, and the Minute of the meeting of that Board of 18th July, as you may consider necessary; and I am therefore to request that you will give your attention to this matter as soon as you possibly can, and will furnish the Board with such comments on the papers submitted to you as their statements may appear to you to require.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Wm. Denton,
For the Secretary.

Dr. Arthur Mitchell,
Commissioner in Lunacy, Edinburgh.

IV.

Letter from Dr. Mitchell to the Secretary of the General Board.

Edinburgh, 31*st July* 1876.

W. Forbes, Esq.,
Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

Sir,—On my return to town on the evening of the 28th I received your letter of the 27th. In accordance with the request contained in it, I now beg to furnish the Board with such explanations and observations as appear to me necessary, (1) on my entry in the Patients' Book of the Elgin Asylum of 9th and 10th June; (2) on the Report of a Committee of the Elgin District

* These documents are already given as the Enclosures of No. II.

Board on that entry; and (3) on a Minute of a meeting of the Elgin District Board of 18th July. Appendix F.

1. The Committee admit that the statement in my entry as to the mortality in the Asylum is a statement of fact. But they hold that, in confining the comparison of the death-rate of the Banff and Elgin Asylums to the last three years, I acted unfairly. It is, however, with this period of three years that we have to do, and any other period would have had no relevancy.

The Committee then show what would have been the result if I had dealt with the eight years, 1868 to 1875—and say they find that during these eight years 47 deaths occurred in the Banff Asylum, and 43 in the Elgin Asylum; and that the deaths in Banff in 1873 were 11, and those in Elgin in 1875 precisely the same in number.

All these figures, without exception, are wrong.

The true figures are as follows:—The deaths in Banff in 1873 were 9, and those in Elgin in 1875 were 8. The deaths in each of the two Asylums during the eight years were the same in number, viz., 46.

The absolute numbers of deaths in different asylums, however, must be considered in relation to their different populations. When this is done for the Elgin and Banff Asylums for the period referred to by the Committee, we have a mean mortality for Elgin of 7·7 per cent., and for Banff of 6·3 per cent.

If it had not been, however, for the continuous very high mortality in Elgin during the last three years, these results would have been reversed, that is, the death-rate in Elgin during the first five of the eight years was even lower than that of Banff. But Elgin has ceased to enjoy any such distinction, and has had during the three last years a mortality, not only much higher than that of Banff, but considerably higher than the average for all Scotland,—higher even than the average for those asylums which receive their inmates from the centres of manufacture and commerce.

Such asylums as Banff and Elgin ought to have a low death-rate, and when the opposite of this is found to be the case for any length of time, a fear ought to be created lest a preventible mortality is occurring, and lest there may exist some defect in the management or in the sanitary arrangements, which is leading to an unnecessary amount of death. I conceive that I should fail in my duty if I did not, in the interest of the patients, give earnest attention to such an occurrence.

In the Elgin Asylum it is beyond the possibility of question, and is a thing even more strongly stated by the officers of the District Board than by the Commissioners, that the high mortality of late has been attended by, if it has not been caused by, serious defects in the sanitary arrangements, resulting from a scarcity of water. The extent of this higher mortality will be apparent if I give the death-rate in the Asylum during each of the last five years—

Death-rate in the Elgin Asylum in	1871,	3·8	per cent.
„	1872,	4·0	„
„	1873,	8·5	„
„	1874,	11·8	„
„	1875,	11·6	„

In the first two of these years the death-rate was very low; and a death-rate considerably above that, which occurred in them, would not have been regarded as excessive. But when an asylum, which has a mean death-rate over a long series of years of 7 to 8 per cent., shows a death-rate in successive years of 8·5, 11·8, and 11·6, it would be wrong to treat the fact lightly, and not to make serious efforts to discover and remove its cause.

In estimating the importance of making such efforts, it must be remembered, that should it be found that the high mortality is avoidable, it will follow, almost certainly, that there must have occurred among those who do not die, an unnecessary diminution of comfort and well-being, and, almost as certainly, an unnecessary increase of sickness which has not been fatal.

2. The Committee complain that no special notice is taken by the Commissioners of the high mortality in the Banff Asylum in 1873.

This great inaccuracy is much more than merely corrected by the following

Appendix F.

extract from a Report on the Banff Asylum, which I take from page 191 of the Sixteenth Annual Report of the Board—

"Banffshire District Asylum, 22*d September* 1873.

"The mortality has been again high; and higher among the females than the males. Of the deaths recorded at last visit, 2 were of males, and 3 of females, and of the 6 now recorded, 4 are of females and 2 of males. The 2 male deaths were caused by consumption and general paralysis, at the ages of 22 and 47; and the 4 female deaths, by organic disease of the brain, hypochondriacal exhaustion, epilepsy, and general debility, at the ages of 45, 56, 37, and 37. The patient, who died of organic disease of the brain, was admitted in 1873, already in a dying condition. Of the remaining 5, 1 was admitted in 1866, 1 in 1867, 2 in 1868, and 1 in 1871. The average age at death was 40 years. It is not unlikely that the comparatively high mortality of last year may be due to fortuitous circumstances, or a general cause affecting the whole community; and this view appears to be borne out by the fact that the past mortality of the Asylum, for the whole of the time it has been in operation, is, when calculated on the numbers resident, 7·9 per cent. for males and 5·6 per cent. for females; whereas, for the whole of the public asylums of Scotland, the average mortality is 8·5 for males and 8·3 for females. Still, the low average age at death, taken in conjunction with the recent higher mortality, leads to the inference that the sanitary condition of the inmates, especially of the females, is not in all respects satisfactory; and it is accordingly recommended that the medical comforts of the more weakly patients should be increased by allowances of beef-tea, etc., for luncheon or for supper, as circumstances may indicate. For the more robust of the patients the general dietary is ample and appropriate, and it was ascertained that care is taken at all the meals to afford abundant supplies of food. To this fact the healthy aspect of the great mass of the patients bears satisfactory testimony."

3. The Committee say that the statement in my entry as to the sickness in the Asylum during the last 12 or 18 months is negatived by the quarterly reports of the Physician, by the records in the Asylum, and by the evidence both of the Physician and Superintendent.

How far wrong the Committee are in making this assertion will be seen from what follows.

The medical officer of the Asylum, in his report for the quarter ending 30th June 1875, says:—"The number of patients under medical treatment were 1 male and 12 females. A great many of the cases were cases of diarrhœa, caused partly by the want of a proper supply of water to flush the water-closets."

Again, in his report for the quarter ending 30th September 1875, he says:—"The number of patients under medical treatment has been unusually large on account of the increase of diarrhœa, which I can only account for from the great scarcity of the water-supply. There were 6 cases of cynanche tonsillaris, a few surgical cases, and some cases of bronchitis."

In considering the import of these figures, the small population of the Asylum must be taken into account.

The Superintendent of the Asylum, in his report for the quarter ending 30th September 1875, says:—"The health of the inmates, especially the females, has not been good."

Mr. Cameron, the Clerk of the District Board, in a letter to the Police Commissioners, dated 2d June 1876, regarding the deficient supply of water to the Asylum, says:—"Diarrhœa is very prevalent in the House, both among attendants and patients."

In another letter to the Police Commissioners, dated 7th June 1876, he speaks of "the alarming sanitary state of the house."

These statements, made by officers of the District Board, prove the accuracy of what I said regarding the prevalence of sickness in the Asylum during the last twelve or eighteen months.

4. The Committee object to my saying that "the prevalence of diarrhœa is perhaps correctly attributed to the scarcity of water, which is now so great as urgently to demand a remedy."

This brings me to speak of that defect in the Asylum, which I regard as of prime importance, and it is with it that my entry mainly deals. I refer to the deficient water supply, regarding which I shall be found to have said nothing which will not be fully justified by what follows. Appendix F.

The water supply of the Elgin Asylum has never been quite satisfactory. As far back as 1866, the Board pointed out in their Ninth Annual Report, page 49, that "the Asylum labours under a deficient supply of water, which may materially affect the health of the inmates."

The supply, however, varied. In the year after this fear was expressed (1867), the Board describe it as "abundant" (Tenth Report, page 47), while in the following year (1868) it is pointed out that it was again insufficient, that several patients were obliged to use the same water in bathing, and that bathing was limited to once a fortnight (Eleventh Report, page 171).

In 1873 it is reported (Sixteenth Report, page 202) that "the institution continues to suffer under a great scarcity of water, and to such an extent that the bathing of the patients has virtually ceased."

In 1874 it is reported that "the evil of an insufficient supply of water has not been remedied" (Seventeenth Report, page lxxvi), that "bathing has practically ceased," and that "during the warm weather many, both of the men and women, bathe in the river Lossie" (Seventeenth Report, page 194). In order to avoid the use of the same water by many patients in bathing, it was recommended by the Visiting Commissioner that, till the water supply was increased the patients should use the sponge or towel bath, each patient getting a fresh bucket of warm water, and standing in the bath while the washing was in progress.

In 1875 the scarcity of water was still more strongly commented on; and, in view of a continued high mortality and of a prevalence of diarrhœa, it was felt to have assumed a serious aspect. In Sir James Coxe's entry in the patients' book (20th October 1875) it is said :—"A good deal of bowel complaint has occurred, the cause of which may probably be ascribed to the great scarcity of water which has in various ways interfered with due attention to cleanliness."

These extracts are given to show that the scarcity of water has been long felt, and has been often and strongly pointed out to the District Board. If there has been any error in dealing with the matter on the part of the Commissioners, it lies in not having sooner and more resolutely pressed for a remedy. It is perhaps questionable whether the Board should not have done more to put an end to a state of matters which involved a practical cessation of bathing, and the resorting of male and female lunatics to an open river to be bathed and cleaned there when the weather permitted. The hope, however, always existed that the remedy would soon be applied, and the evils of a scarcity of water had not shown themselves in the health of the inmates. It was not, indeed, till last year that the defect was felt to have assumed a very serious aspect. The Report by Sir James Coxe of 20th October 1875 drew attention strongly to the subject, and made such references to the spirit in which the Asylum appeared of late to be managed, as led to a lengthened correspondence between the General and the District Boards.

At the time of my visit (10th and 11th June 1876) I regarded the water supply as more defective than it had ever been, and I found that sickness was prevailing, which the officers of the District Board were attributing, as I believed correctly, to the scarcity of water.

It will be observed from what I have just said, that it is not solely an opinion of the Commissioner that the scarcity of water has of late assumed a serious aspect.

The Medical Officer of the Asylum, for instance, in his Report to the District Board for the quarter ending 30th September 1875 says :—"The number of patients under medical treatment has been unusually large on account of the increase of diarrhœa, which I can only account for from the great scarcity of the water supply. Some weeks there was no water in the Asylum from Friday to Sunday; in fact, almost every day after supper there was no water, and what was required for drinking had to be carried from Marywell or the river Lossie. Another cause might have been the quality of the milk, the cows having had foot-and-mouth disease : but as diarrhœa was prevalent before

Appendix F.

the disease appeared, I consider the principal cause to be the want of a sufficient suply of water for the baths, water-closets, and urinals."

Again, the Superintendent of the Asylum, in his Report for the quarter ending 30th September 1875, says :—"The health of the inmates, especially of the females, has not been good. On the 13th of July there were no less than 13 females seized with diarrhœa" (that is over 40 per cent. of their entire number), "one of whom subsequently suffered from dysentery, and died. I have no doubt the cause of diarrhœa was, in a great measure, owing to the scarcity of water, as the urinals were not properly cleaned. One week we had no water from Friday morning till Sabbath night, and it is not uncommon that at bedtime there is no water in the house, and we require to carry it in."

This Report confirms that of the Medical Officer, and is equally startling. It is scarcely possible that this state of matters could exist without affecting the health of the inmates injuriously. I make no remark on what it might have involved in the event of a fire. The two Reports from which I have just quoted refer to the year 1875. What follows is still more impressive, and refers to 1876.

On the 2d of June 1876 Mr. Cameron, the Clerk of the District Board, wrote as follows to the Police Commissioners :—"Since the new pipe has been in operation, and for a few days previously, the Lunatic Asylum has only been getting as much water as fills one cistern, and sometimes hardly so much. The attendants are obliged to carry water from the Lossie, the water-closets are emitting bad smells, diarrhœa is very prevalent in the house both among attendants and patients, the drains are getting choked up, and although quantities of Condy's fluid have been used, a bad smell pervades the whole house."

In a letter subsequently written (7th June) by Mr. Cameron to the Police Commissioners he properly calls this "the alarming sanitary state of the house," and in that later letter he says that "since the new ten-inch pipe has been laid from New Elgin to the town, the water has not ascended above the lower cistern, and there has not been delivered into the Asylum above 300 or 400 gallons per day—not equal to more than 3 or 4 gallons per day per head."

These facts and documents were within my knowledge when I wrote my entry in the Patients' Book, and I cannot see how any one can doubt that they were sufficient to force me into taking a serious view of the condition of the Asylum and its inmates. If I had not done this, and had waited for some expression of the defective sanitary arrangements other than diarrhœa and a high death-rate—an outbreak of typhoid fever for instance—I should have been culpable. I should have been equally culpable, if I had allowed myself to be restrained from writing what I believed to be true by the fear of saying what would not be acceptable to the District Board.

5. The opinion I have expressed to the effect that the mental and physical condition of the patients is less satisfactory than it used to be is objected to by the Committee.

The mental and physical condition of the inmates of the Elgin Asylum used to be, in my opinion, highly satisfactory, and I believe it to be now less so than it was. This belief rests on what came under my observation, but it derives support from what experience would lead us to expect of a community living under defective sanitary conditions.

6. I say in my entry that since Mr. Cameron's appointment as Clerk to the District Board the financial position of the Asylum has become satisfactory, and the Committee find that this statement is misleading.

With reference to this, I have only to remark that, as I understand the financial position and history of the Asylum, it appears to me that Mr. Cameron's management has been instrumental in relieving it of its difficulties, but if I am wrong in this I am ready to correct the error.

I had no thought of praising or disparaging any one, and I made the remark solely for the purpose of showing that the financial difficulties of the Asylum being practically at an end, there was a reason the less for hesitation about the expenditure of money, the object being good, and its attainment urgent.

At the same time, I thought it necessary to put myself right as to my general views regarding economy in the management and construction of

Asylums. Though I believed my personal views on this subject to be well known, I felt it necessary to say what I did regarding them, because it had been minuted by the District Board at a meeting on the 3d of December 1875, when the entry of Sir James Coxe of 20th October 1875 was under consideration that "the animadversions of the Commissioner appear to stigmatise economy as something deserving of contempt." This was said, though in former years the economical management of the Elgin Asylum was a subject of special commendation at the hands of the Commissioners. In the entry in the Patients' Book of 14th April 1871 (Fourteenth Report, page 212), it is pointed out that the Elgin Asylum possessed a character which had led to its being held up as worthy of imitation, and the statement then made that pauper lunatics had been and are kept nowhere more cheaply than in the Elgin Asylum is followed by the remark that this fact "is meritorious, since the wants and comforts of the patients had been at the same time most adequately provided for." Appendix F.

7. There is only one other point in the Report of the Committee to which I have to refer. It will be most readily understood if I quote the paragraph which contains it.

"Your Committe find that, among all the misrepresentations and groundless allegations contained in this very extraordinary Report, that there is none more gratuitously mischievous—none more calculated to prejudice lastingly an institution like the Asylum—none more completely devoid of foundation—than is the remark couched in these words—'That it can no longer be regarded as some mitigation of a poor lunatic's misfortune that his support fell on a Morayshire parish.' This heartless and unwarrantable sentence, if permitted to go forth without the reprobation it deserves, would undoubtedly entail an evil reputation for years to come on an excellent institution."

In the remark here referred to I pay a high compliment to the Elgin Asylum as it existed, and I withdraw the compliment from the Asylum as it exists. I say that the Elgin Asylum is no longer what in my opinion it once was—an Asylum to be copied—and that it has become an Asylum which is no better than other Asylums.

In former years it was customary for the Board to recommend not only foreigners, but also the Superintendents of our own Asylums to visit Elgin, believing that they would derive advantage from what they would see there. It would never occur to the Commissioners to do this now.

For many years this Asylum was commended "without stint." Even in the latest reports whatever was commendable about it—and there was always a not inconsiderable something of that nature—has been carefully recorded. But the special excellence of the Institution has gone, and it is no longer superior to other asylums.

8. There is no allusion in the report of the Committee to the milk supply, which I thought insufficient, and the increase of which I recommended as a means of bringing up the health of the patients, and of reducing the consumption of stimulants. In the minute of the District Board, however, it is stated that my recommendation as to increasing the supply of milk is founded on an entire misapprehension of the requirements of the Institution, and the quantity of milk used in other asylums.

I have much confidence in the value of milk as an article of food in asylums, and I should probably have recommended some increase of it in the actual circumstances of this Asylum, even if I had not thought the supply insufficient in ordinary circumstances. That I was correct in considering it insufficient is shown by such facts as the following :—

In the Banff Asylum, which draws its inmates from a population exactly like that from which the inmates of the Elgin Asylum are drawn, the value of the milk consumed in the year 1875-76 was £115. The value of the milk consumed in the same year in the Elgin Asylum was £26—the price per gallon in both Asylums being the same. The year 1875-76, however, for the Elgin Asylum, was one of 10½ months, and the population of the Elgin Asylum was considerably less than that of Banff. Bringing the year of the Elgin Asylum up to one of 12 months, and its population up to that of Banff, the cost of the milk consumed was £43. In other words, for equal numbers of

Appendix F.

patients in the Banff and Elgin Asylums for the whole year in question, the cost of milk consumed was £115 in Banff and £43 in Elgin.

If we turn now from the cost to the quantity, we find that the quantity of new or unskimmed milk consumed in the Banff Asylum, during each of the two years 1874, and 1875, was 34,880 pints.

The contrast between this and the quantity consumed in the Elgin Asylum is very striking. The milk consumed in the Elgin Asylum in the year—

1872-73	was	13,669	pints.
1873-74	„	13,622	„
1874-75	„	10,769	„
*1875-76	„	9,609	„

These amounts are not only startling when compared with the amounts for Banff, but they are startling when the comparison is made between one year and another for Elgin itself. The reduction of a milk supply from 13,669 to 9609 pints is a reduction on a very great scale—there being no diminution of the population.

These facts much more than justify what I said of the insufficiency of the milk supply, and they raise the fear that it may have intensified the evils resulting from the scarcity of water.

9. In my entry I recommended an increased supply of milk as a means of reducing the consumption of stimulants. That this consumption had grown in a very remarkable and rapid manner during the last three years, will be seen from the statement which follows—

Consumption of Stimulants in the Elgin Asylum.

YEAR.	Bottles of Brandy.	Bottles of Whisky.	Bottles of Wine.	Pints of Ale.	Pints of Porter.
1873-74	0	60	43	36	24
1874-75	2	99	48	144	228
1875-76	21	112	20	420	336

It is difficult to explain a change of this kind, which is so sudden and great, and which is also progressive. But as the medical attendant of the patients is the same throughout, and as stimulants are given under his order, it is only a reasonable conclusion that there must have been some change in the condition of the patients which rendered the use of stimulants in his opinion increasingly necessary ; and that change can only have been in the direction of diminished vigour. The figures in this statement indicate that the inmates of the Asylum in 1875-76 were less robust than its inmates in 1873-74.

Almost every fact indeed given in this letter points to the same conclusion, whether it be a fact relating to the high mortality, to the prevalence of sickness, to the scarcity of water, to the insanitary condition of the water-closets and urinals, to the insufficient milk supply, or to the increased consumption of stimulants.

10. I have not thought it necessary to make any comment on the violent and inflated language which the District Board have deemed it becoming to employ.

11. It is satisfactory to learn that the water supply on the 18th July was reported as ample, and that an additional storage cistern was about to be erected. It is also satisfactory to know that effect has been given to nearly all the other recommendations in my entry. We are not told that the milk supply has been increased, but I am hopeful that this will be done either by increasing the number of cows, or in some other way. With reference to the tightening of the windows of the cottage, I can scarcely believe that my recommendation will not be acted on if the cottage is occupied as sleeping accommodation next winter.

Effect has also been given to nearly all the recommendations contained in Sir James Coxe's last report, and I do not doubt that the clothing of the patients, when cold weather sets in, will be heavier than he found it.

There are grounds, therefore, for hoping that the result of these reports by

* This year is brought up to one of twelve months. The actual consumption was 8,401 pints during the ten and a half months from 1st July 1875 to 14th May 1876.

the Commissioners will be soon apparent in a diminished amount of mortality and sickness, and that the next entry by a Commissioner in the Patients' Book of the Asylum, or perhaps should the Board see fit by two or three of their number, will be more favourable than late entries have been. Appendix F.

12. I beg to conclude with the remark that during nearly twenty years of public service, this is the first time that any unpleasant representation has followed an official report by me, either from a District Board of Lunacy or from a Parochial Board.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) ARTHUR MITCHELL.

V.

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL BOARD TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

To the Right Honourable RICHARD A. CROSS, M.P., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, London.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
EDINBURGH, 3*d August* 1876.

SIR,—On receipt of your letter of 26th July, transmitting the Report of the Committee appointed by the District Lunacy Board of Elgin to inquire into the truth of the statements made by Dr. Mitchell in the report of his visit to the Asylum of Elgin on 9th and 10th June, together with the Minute of the meeting of the District Board of 18th July, the Board at once directed that these documents should be remitted to Dr. Mitchell with instructions to furnish such explanations of the statements made in his Report, and such comments on the Report of the Committee of the District Board, and on the Minute of the meeting of 18th July, as he might deem necessary.

These explanations and comments he has accordingly made, and a copy of them is herewith sent for your consideration.

The Board have some delicacy, from the position in which they are themselves placed by the animadversions of the District Board, in expressing their own opinion on the matters in dispute, but they feel they would fail in their duty to an able, zealous, and conscientious public servant, if they hesitated to assert that in their judgment Dr. Mitchell had very ample grounds for these statements in his Report which deal with the mortality and sickness which prevailed in the Asylum, with the scanty water supply, and with the scanty milk supply, and that altogether his facts and figures are unassailable.

Indeed the Board cannot avoid expressing their astonishment that the District Board should have been rash enough to impugn Dr. Mitchell's remarks on the scanty water supply and its effects on the sanitary condition of the patients, in the face of the strong statements of their own Medical Officer, and of those equally strong contained in the letters of their own Clerk to the Water Commissioners. The admissions made by these gentlemen are all-important, for granted the deficient water supply and the consequent unsatisfactory condition of the establishment, and everything else becomes subsidiary. A milk supply is adequate or inadequate according to the place it takes in the dietary of the patients, and according to their sanitary condition. In Scotland, where porridge constitutes the prevalent morning and evening meal of rural districts, milk forms an essential article of diet, and is much more largely consumed than where bread and tea is taken for breakfast and supper. The two counties of Elgin and Banff are contiguous, and the manner of living in both must be pretty much alike. When, therefore, it is found that the proportion of milk consumed in the Banff Asylum is more than double the proportion of that consumed in the Asylum of Elgin, there certainly do appear to be strong grounds for making the recommendation that the milk supply of Elgin should be increased. This recommendation, however, as well as every other recommendation made, is left to the discretion of the District Board to adopt or reject as they may deem fit; under any circumstances it is not one which should excite resentment. Among other reasons, Dr. Mitchell advocates its adoption as likely to reduce the consumption of stimulants which had been largely increased. In fact it may be said to have doubled, and unless this increase took place with the view of counteracting the lowered

Appendix F.

condition of the vital powers of the patients, the Board are at a loss to conceive on what grounds it was sanctioned by the Medical Officer of the Asylum.

Regarding the statement made by Dr. Mitchell that the financial position of the Asylum had become quite satisfactory since the appointment of Mr. Cameron as Clerk of the District Board, and which statement the District Board characterise as misleading, the Board have nothing to say in addition to the explanation which Dr. Mitchell himself has given.

With reference to the expression of opinion by Dr. Mitchell that the condition of the patients was less satisfactory than formerly, the Board would merely remark, that if, under the circumstances which the officers of the District Board themselves admit, the condition of the patients was as good as it used to be, such a result would be in opposition to the general experience of sanitarians, which teaches that good health is, as a rule, incompatible with the neglect of personal cleanliness and the respiration of an atmosphere contaminated with the exhalations from foul urinals and water-closets, and is, to say the least, always imperilled by such influences.

The Board confess their entire inability to account for the great indignation which the District Board express with Dr. Mitchell for stating that "it can no longer be regarded as some mitigation of a poor lunatic's misfortune that his support should fall upon a Morayshire parish." The obvious meaning of this sentence is simply, that whereas, in the opinion of the Commissioner, the condition of the Elginshire patients was formerly superior to that of the patients of other districts, it has now lost that superiority, and is neither better nor worse than the condition of the patients of other districts. Such being the plain and obvious meaning of the sentence, the Board are at a loss to understand the grounds which led the District Board to denounce it in such extraordinary terms. They themselves do not state in what single respect they rank their Asylum as superior to those of other districts, and the Board are unable to name any. On the contrary, it would not be difficult to show in what respects many other asylums are superior to that of Elgin; but it will be sufficient to refer to the contrast exhibited between it and the Asylum of Banff in the management of their land and in the occupation of their patients. While in the Asylum of Banff there has been a progressive extension of useful and varied employment in connection with the farm; a restrictive policy in both of these respects has of late years been adopted in that of Elgin. The difference in the life and being, so to speak, of the two asylums due to this cause cannot be gathered from registers or be conveyed in words. It must be seen to be appreciated. It is this change of policy to which Dr. Mitchell refers when he speaks of an unwise effort at saving in the management of the Elgin Asylum, and which leads him to express the opinion that of late years all the appliances of the Institution have not been fully turned to account in the treatment of the patients. The expression of the same opinion has on repeated occasions been made by the visiting Commissioners; but as has been seen, without producing any beneficial result.

That the policy of the Banff Asylum is in harmony with sound doctrine in political economy may be inferred from the fact that its annual rate of maintenance is at present £22, 16s. 3d., against £25, which is that of Elgin.

Every one who is acquainted with Dr. Mitchell must regard him both as a highly honourable man, and as an accomplished physician. It is therefore with no small amount of indignation that the Board see him stigmatised by the District Board as having been influenced in writing his report by unworthy motives. As to the estimate which the District Board have formed and expressed of the Board themselves for honesty and impartiality, and which has led them to request that an inquiry may be instituted into the truth of Dr. Mitchell's statements by any one but a Commissioner in Lunacy for Scotland, the Board believe it unnecessary to offer any remarks. They will allow their official conduct during nearly twenty years to answer for them, and will only say that wherever District Boards have called in question the conclusions at which they have arrived in any matter of importance, they have never hesitated to place both sides of the question before the public in their annual Reports which are printed by order of Parliament. This course they would naturally follow on the present occasion, and indeed they will be well pleased to let the public form their own judgment, both on the matters in dispute, and on the manner in which they have been discussed.

For the reasons which have been stated, the Board cannot but regard the request of the District Board as unnecessary and uncalled for. They feel, moreover, that an inquiry of this kind, if instituted without due cause, would have a tendency to affect injuriously the independence of the Commissioners, and to lessen the influence for good which, in the opinion of competent judges, the Board have exercised on the condition of the insane in Scotland. And it has further to be considered that the state of matters which was found by Dr. Mitchell will now be greatly modified, if, as the Board are assured is the case, the water supply has been so increased as to remove the main cause of the unsatisfactory condition of the Asylum.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. Don Wauchope,
Chairman of the General Board of Lunacy for Scotland.

VI.

Letter from the Secretary of State for the Home Department to the Chairman of the Board, with Enclosures.

Whitehall, 16*th August* 1876.

Sir,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cross to transmit to you, for the information of the General Board of Lunacy, with reference to your report of the 3d instant, the enclosed copies of a letter and of its enclosure, which he has this day caused to be addressed to the Elgin District Lunacy Board, in regard to their request for an inquiry as to the state of the Lunatic Asylum at Elgin, and the report made respecting it by Dr. Mitchell as Visiting Commissioner in Lunacy.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. F. O. Liddell.

The Chairman of the General Board of Lunacy for Scotland, Edinburgh.

Enclosures in No. VI.

(*a.*) Letter from the Secretary of State for the Home Department to the Clerk of the Elgin District Board.

Whitehall, 16*th August* 1876.

Sir,—I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Elgin District Lunacy Board, with reference to your letter of the 20th ult., that the Secretary of State sees no sufficient ground for acceding to their request for an inquiry as to the state of the Lunatic Asylum at Elgin, and the entry made in regard thereto by Dr. Mitchell as Visiting Commissioner of Lunacy on the 9th and 10th June last.

I am, at the same time, to transmit for the information of the Board, the enclosed extract from a report on the subject containing an explanation offered by Dr. Mitchell as to the true meaning of the passage in his Report to which special reference was made in the Report of the Committee appointed by the Elgin District Board.—I am, etc.

A. F. O. Liddell.

(*b.*) Extract from a report on the subject, containing an explanation offered by Dr. Mitchell as to the true meaning of the passage in his entry to which special reference was made in the Report of the Committee appointed by the Elgin District Board.

There is one expression in Dr. Mitchell's Report of 9th and 10th June 1876 which, without the explanations now given, might not unnaturally have called for remonstrance on the part of the Elgin District Board. The words are—"It can no longer be regarded as some mitigation of a poor lunatic's misfortune, that his support fell on a Morayshire parish." Upon them Dr. Mitchell, in his report of 31st July 1876, observes: "In the remark here referred to I pay a high compliment to the Elgin Asylum as it existed, and I withdraw the compliment from the Asylum as it exists. I say that the Elgin Asylum is no longer what, in my opinion, it once was—an Asylum to be copied—and that it has become an Asylum which is no better than other asylums."

APPENDIX G.

REPORTS BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

REPORT BY DR. PATERSON

ON SINGLE PATIENTS VISITED BY HIM IN 1876.

Appendix G.

General Reports on Single Patients by the Deputy-Commissioners.

Report by Dr. Paterson.

During the past year I have visited and reported on between five and six hundred lunatics residing in private dwellings, besides making several special inquiries by direction of the Board. The number and distribution of the single patients visited by me are given in the following table :—

PATIENTS VISITED IN THE YEAR 1876.

COUNTIES.	Lunatics maintained out of Private Funds.			Pauper Lunatics.			Total Patients in Private Dwellings.			Of whom in Special Licensed Houses.				
										Private.		Pauper.		Total in Special Licensed Houses.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Aberdeen,	4	2	6	27	29	56	31	31	62	...	...	3	3	6
Banff,	...	1	1	8	29	37	8	30	38	...	...	...	...	...
Caithness,	1	...	1	16	33	49	17	33	50	...	...	...	2	2
Dumbarton,	...	...	...	5	3	8	5	3	8	...	...	...	1	1
Edinburgh,	15	33	48	27	35	62	42	68	110	10	20	2	11	43
Forfar,	4	2	6	25	30	55	29	32	61	...	1	...	1	2
Kincardine,	...	1	1	6	2	8	6	3	9	...	...	...	...	...
Lanark,	6	1	7	12	30	42	18	31	49	...	...	...	...	...
Linlithgow,	1	...	1	5	7	12	6	7	13	...	...	...	...	...
Perth,	...	1	1	29	29	58	29	30	59	..	...	5	14	19
Ross,	...	1	1	18	30	48	18	31	49	...	...	...	...	...
Stirling,	...	1	1	5	22	27	5	23	28	...	...	5	15	20
Sutherland,	...	...	...	4	11	15	4	11	15	...	...	...	...	...
Western Isles,	...	...	...	10	11	21	10	11	21	...	...	...	...	...
	31	43	74	197	301	498	228	344	572	10	21	15	47	93

I have often had occasion to state in these reports that there are considerable varieties in the circumstances of pauper lunatics residing in private dwellings in different parts of Scotland, depending in great measure upon geographical and social conditions and peculiarities of race, and that it would be equally unreasonable and impossible to lay down one common standard applicable to the whole of Scotland, whereby to judge of their condition. Such being the case, I conceive that I shall better fulfil the object of the present report, and convey a fuller and more accurate idea of the state of pauper lunacy in particular districts of the

country, by a separate notice of each county visited in the course of the year, than if I were to confine myself to statements of a more general nature, and embracing a more extended area. It may be convenient to add a few selected cases which may serve still further to illustrate the principles which guide the Board of Lunacy as regards the treatment and disposal of pauper lunatics, and the nature of the duties which it is the special function of the Deputy Commissioners to perform. With regard to single patients maintained out of private funds, it is not my intention to say anything in the present report.

Aberdeenshire.—In this county, where a large proportion of the population are employed in farming and agricultural occupations, wages are high, and the labouring population in general comfortably housed and well fed. Nearly four-fifths of the pauper lunatics chargeable to the county are in Asylums or Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and the remainder, to the number of about 105, in private dwellings under the sanction of the Board of Lunacy. It may be laid down as a rule of general application that the condition of pauper lunatics in private dwellings in any given part of the country, will be found to bear a very close correspondence with that of the mass of the labouring population in the same district. If measured by this test, we should expect in Aberdeenshire to find it reach a pretty high standard in point of comfort and general well-being, and such with very few exceptions is actually the case. In connection with farm and country work there are many ways in which persons of weak intellect may be more or less usefully employed, if not always with much profit or advantage to their guardians or employers, at least with benefit to their health, and with the effect of giving to many of them a common interest with their sane relatives and neighbours in the occupations of daily life. I could, were it necessary, enumerate several instances in different parts of the county where this is more or less the case, and the observation applies to female as well as to male lunatics. The guardians as a rule are faithful and intelligent, and are often found to devote themselves to the discharge of duties exceptionally burdensome, in a way that is worthy of all commendation. The two following cases afford examples—the one of a very helpless and distressing case admirably nursed and tended—and the other of intelligent and disinterested solicitude applied to the bringing up of an adopted child of imperfectly developed intellect, and afflicted with physical infirmity.

P. M.—This is an extremely helpless idiot, whose name has stood for many years upon the register of pauper lunatics, who can neither walk, speak, nor feed himself, and is subject to frequent and protracted epileptic attacks. He requires constant care and attention, and is waited upon by a sister who has to give up her whole time to the care of the lunatic and of an aged and infirm father. The house—a small ordinary cottage by a river-side—is recorded to be a perfect model of cleanliness and order, and the lunatic is kept scrupulously clean in bed and person. Since 1872 he has been for the most part confined to bed. The allowance given by the parish in this case is liberal and well bestowed, now amounting to seven shillings a week; and he is well looked after both by the Medical Officer and the Inspector of Poor.

A. A.—A young lad now about sixteen years of age. Illegitimate and of weak mind. Lost his sight in infancy from purulent ophthalmia, one eye being entirely disorganised, while with the other he can just distinguish light sufficiently to grope his way about the doors. Has been brought up since he was two years old by an aunt, his present guardian, who treats him, although under no legal obligation to do so, in all respects as her own child. She has taught him herself a good many things, among others to read a little with the aid of letters for the blind; and in the hope of improving him still further, she got him admitted into the Blind Asylum, but after two years' trial he was returned to her unimproved. He is a nervous, excitable lad, and the association with other boys who teased him appears to have had rather a prejudicial effect. Since he was last visited, he has developed a taste for music, which the guardian has had the sense to encourage. I heard him play very fairly some hymn and other tunes on the harmonium, and he has been taught to repeat several hymns. In this case it is evident that an improvement has taken place under private and domestic care, which would not have taken place in an asylum or among other boys of his age in any public institution.

Appendix G.

General Reports on Single Patients by the Deputy-Commissioners.

Kincardineshire.—The general remarks which have been made on the condition of pauper lunatics residing in private dwellings in the county of Aberdeen are equally applicable to Kincardineshire. The counties are conterminous, and the condition and occupations of the people similar. There are not nearly so many pauper lunatics in private dwellings, the extent of the county and its population being much more limited, and there are no cases which appear to call for special remark.

Report by Dr. Paterson.

Banffshire.—The chief portion of the population of this county is located in fishing towns and villages situated along the coast, but many are also employed in agricultural pursuits. They are generally well housed and in a fair state of material comfort. This county had never been visited by me until 1876. I find, however, in the visitation reports of one of my predecessors, dated 1866, or ten years ago, the following entry, which has reference to one of the most extensive and populous of its parishes: "The condition of the (lunatic) paupers is undergoing a slow but steady improvement, which has not been easily accomplished, and which is not yet regarded as complete." This would indicate the existence of an unsatisfactory state of matters in the past, and a state of transition and gradual improvement, not unattended with difficulties, at the time the entry was made. I feel bound to say, as the result of my own observation, that these difficulties must some time ago have ceased to exist, and that there is no longer any trace in that parish or in the county generally of the state of matters referred to. There are no cases in this county which appear to me to call for special notice in this report.

Caithness.—My visit in 1876 was the first I had paid to this county, it having in previous years been visited by one of my colleagues in the office of Deputy Commissioner. It contains 49 pauper lunatics sanctioned to reside in private dwellings, and one patient officially known to the Board as being maintained from other sources than the poor-rate. Most of the population reside in towns or fishing villages along the coast, the principal of which is Wick, the capital of the herring-fishing industry of Scotland, but agriculture is also prosecuted to an increasing extent in some parts of the county. The general prosperity of the people, however, is mainly dependent upon the success of the fishing, and, as is usually the case under these circumstances, is subject to considerable fluctuations from year to year. Although not of Celtic race, their general condition of life and mode of living struck me as presenting more analogy with the better housed class of the fishing population of the west coast, than with those of their own occupation along our eastern shores. Many of them have crofts or small pieces of land attached to their dwellings, which they cultivate when not engaged in the fishing.

I find that when first visited, the condition of not a few of the pauper lunatics residing in this county was unfavourably reported on, and that in several instances it required a somewhat protracted correspondence and repeated visitation before Parochial Boards and Inspectors of Poor could be brought to see the necessity of granting increased allowances and supplies of clothing, and otherwise improving the condition of the patients, in compliance with the recommendations of the visiting Commissioners. But I also find that there are few counties in which the improving character of the visitation reports from year to year bears more unequivocal testimony to the good done through the intervention of the Board of Lunacy, in raising the condition of patients who were at first unfavourably reported on. I do not mean to say that a high standard is yet to be considered as prevailing throughout the county; but taking the general condition and habits of the population as the test of what we might reasonably expect to find, I believe that the way in which the large majority of the pauper lunatics are kept fully comes up to the requirements of that test. I must also add that we now rarely if ever meet with any difficulty in inducing Parochial authorities to carry out the recommendations we may make with a view of promoting the better care and treatment of their pauper lunatics.

The following notes of a few of the cases visited by me in 1876 will serve to illustrate the above remarks:—

E. M. or D.—This was reported in 1867 to be a recent case with suicidal

tendencies and impaired bodily health. The guardianship was described as unsatisfactory, and the house in which the lunatic resided as dangerous on account of its ruinous condition. Removal to Asylum was ordered on the report of the Visiting Commissioner; but various delays and objections were interposed to the execution of this order on the part of the Parochial authorities. It may be right here to state that the removal of lunatics from this county to an asylum is even yet a matter involving exceptional trouble and expense. There is no asylum for its pauper lunatics situated within the county, and the nearest available is Montrose, which in the meantime, by an agreement entered into with the managers of that Institution, serves as the District Asylum for Caithness paupers. At length, after much correspondence, an alternative proposal was made by the Parochial authorities, to which, in the special circumstances of the case, it was thought right to accede, until the patient should be again visited. The result was a much more satisfactory report on the occasion of the next visit—the house being found to have been repaired and made more comfortable, the allowance increased, and some improvement effected in the guardianship. Subsequent reports show that this improvement continues to be maintained, although the guardianship cannot yet be regarded as in all respects satisfactory. But the patient is now nearly 80 years of age, and the insanity of ten years' standing. Removal could not benefit the patient, and there is no reason to believe that her comfort or happiness would be increased by any change in her position.

W. and B. M. Brother and sister.—The visiting Commissioner at his first visit found these parties receiving three shillings and sixpence a month each as ordinary paupers. No return of them as pauper lunatics had been made to the Board, although, according to a certificate from the Parochial medical officer, the brother is "fatuous and epileptic, and requires constant care and attention," and the sister is "a deaf mute, fatuous, with double hare-lip and cleft palate, and also requiring constant attendance." The only apparent reason for intimation having been withheld was, in the opinion of the Visiting Commissioner, the belief that the Board of Lunacy would insist on more liberal provision being made by the Parish. This he recommended should be insisted on as a condition of sanction, which was accordingly done, and the allowance has since been raised from time to time, till it now amounts to seven shillings and sixpence a month for each.

J. L.—The sleeping accommodation in this case was found to be unsatisfactory, the lunatic's bed being in an old stable or cow-house, which had at the same time been converted into a hen-house, and made a receptacle for all kinds of rubbish. All improvement was for a time resisted by the Parochial Board, who threatened to send him to Thurso Poorhouse "if any more trouble is given about him." It was shown them, however, that this could not be legally done, and that if he were to be sent away anywhere it must be to an asylum. After a correspondence extending over several months, a change in the meantime occurring in the office of Inspector of Poor, the desired improvement was effected, a new house having been built with proper sleeping accommodation for the lunatic, who is now comfortably lodged.

R. D. and E. G.—These are two cases newly intimated, although they would appear to have been known to the Parochial authorities for some length of time as persons of weak mind, and they had been in receipt of relief as ordinary paupers. It is not fair to expect that this class of cases, many of which were in former years purposely kept back from the knowledge of the Board of Lunacy with a view of saving expense, should now be registered as lunatics without further inquiry, when a part of the cost of their maintenance comes out of the Parliamentary Grant. The Board of Lunacy have therefore considered it their duty to make special inquiry into all applications of this nature. In these two cases, although there might be room to question the motives which led to the intimation being delayed until the present time, there was no doubt as to the existence of lunacy, and sanction was accordingly granted.

Edinburghshire.—Out of 700 pauper lunatics chargeable to the county of Edinburgh, 612 are in asylums or the lunatic wards of poorhouses, and 88 in private dwellings. There is thus, as is usually found to be the case in the wealthier counties and where access to asylums is easy, a large excess of patients in establishments. The city parish of Edinburgh, and the other parishes uniting with it to form the urban district of the county, contribute 558 of the

Appendix G.

General Reports on Single Patients by the Deputy-Commissioners.

Report by Dr. Paterson.

whole number of pauper lunatics—142 being contributed by the rural parishes. As regards the 88 in private dwellings, 63 of these are chargeable to the urban and 25 to the rural division of the county; but of those chargeable to the former, only about 20 are resident within the district, the remainder being boarded out in special licensed houses situated chiefly in the county of Fife, which were fully described in my general report submitted to the Board two years ago. The Parochial authorities, whether urban or rural, of this, the metropolitan county are always found ready and willing to act in harmony with the views of the Board of Lunacy, and to carry out its recommendations. The allowances are liberal, and the requirements of the lunatics in regard to clothing and other necessaries are freely supplied. None of the cases belonging to the county visited during the course of the year have presented any features calling for special notice, but reference may here be made to two cases chargeable to another county, but visited in Edinburgh, in regard to which our advice was sought by the officials of the parish of residence.

J. J. and M. G. or S., are the idiot children of two widowed mothers residing in Edinburgh, but chargeable to two parishes situated in a distant county in the North of Scotland. They are imbecile from birth, and in need of constant care and attention to supply their wants and prevent them from falling into danger. This the mothers, who are young and able-bodied women, and obliged to be from home several hours in the day working for the support of themselves and their other children, are unable to give. As the idiot children, from their extreme youth, were not fit cases to be sent to an asylum, and as they could not be properly attended to at home, it was proposed by the local authorities, acting on the advice of their medical officers, and with the full approval of the Board of Lunacy, to send them to one or other of the two Training Institutions for Imbecile Children at Baldovan or Larbert. But these not being district asylums do not come within the provisions of the Statute which confers upon the Board of Lunacy the power of determining the particular mode in which pauper lunatics are to be disposed of, and it was therefore necessary to ascertain in the first place whether the parishes of chargeability were willing to bear the cost of the proposed arrangement. This however they declined to do, and ordered instead the removal of both families to their own parishes. The mothers at first refused to go or to allow the children to be removed, naturally preferring rather to manage as they best could without parochial relief, than remove to a place where employment was difficult to obtain, and the means of subsistence more bare. Ultimately one of them appears to have yielded, and to have consented to the removal of her child to the parish of chargeability, where he has since been visited, and favourably reported on. In the other case parochial relief has been rejected on the conditions offered, and the child having been removed from the poor-roll, is no longer under the jurisdiction of the Board of Lunacy.

From these and some other similar cases that have recently come under my notice, I think it is to be regretted that there is no existing arrangement in the shape of wards specially adapted to pauper lunatic and imbecile children in connection with some of our poorhouses or asylums, to which the Board of Lunacy should have the power of ordering the removal of such cases of this description as cannot be properly trained or cared for at home by their parents or other private guardians. Our asylums and lunatic wards of poorhouses as at present constituted, being only arranged for the accommodation of adult inmates, are not suitable for such cases—while the special institutions for the training of idiot and imbecile children existing in Scotland, which are voluntary in their nature and limited in their accommodation, select only the most favourable cases, and charge a rate of maintenance which many Parochial Boards might reasonably grudge to pay in view of what are too often very unpromising results.

Linlithgowshire.—The County of Linlithgow, which adjoins that of Edinburgh along the whole of its eastern and southern boundaries, may be most conveniently mentioned in this place. A great portion of the land in both counties is agricultural, and minerals abound below the surface, affording profitable occupation to the labouring classes. The pauper lunatics residing in private dwellings within the county are few in number, and are well lodged and cared for. There is no case in this county that calls for special notice.

Forfarshire.—The proportion of pauper lunatics residing in private dwellings in this county is small as compared with those in asylums and the lunatic wards of poorhouses. This is owing to the abundance and ready accessibility of asylum accommodation in the county. Not only is it provided with the two large Asylums of Dundee and Montrose, but there are in addition lunatic wards attached to the Poorhouses of Dundee and Liff and Benvie. Out of 584 pauper lunatics chargeable, 371 are in asylums, 149 in lunatic wards, and 56 in private dwellings. But the influence of ready accessibility to asylum accommodation will be still more apparent if we confine our attention to the town of Dundee alone. The two parishes, within the limits of which that large and populous town is situated, contribute between them no less than 289 of the pauper lunatics belonging to the county—of whom 135 are in asylums, 146 in lunatic wards, and 8 only in private dwellings. The same holds true, but to a less striking degree, of the other parishes in this county which are in whole or in part urban and manufacturing, viz., Arbroath, St. Vigeans, Brechin, Forfar, and Montrose, which return between them 150 lunatics, of whom 131 are in asylums, and 19 in private dwellings. This leaves for the country and agricultural parishes 145 lunatics, 29 of whom are in private dwellings. The condition of pauper lunatics in private dwellings in this county is uniformly satisfactory, liberal provision being made for their requirements. No case among those visited during the past year presented any features calling for special notice in this report.

Lanarkshire.—This large and populous county, containing nearly one-fourth of the whole population of Scotland, and including within its bounds one of the largest and most important cities of the British Empire, is the seat of varied and extensive industry—manufacturing, mining, and agricultural—which not only affords occupation and the means of subsistence to the natives of the county, but attracts to it numbers from other parts of Scotland and from Ireland, who, in the course of time, acquire a residential settlement, and contribute to swell the numbers of its poor. Being well provided with asylum accommodation, more than 1000 of its 1100 pauper lunatics are disposed of in that manner, in addition to which about 30 of those not in Asylums, being chiefly pauper lunatics chargeable to the Glasgow City Parish, are distributed in special licensed houses beyond the county. There are also a number of poor chargeable to other counties who reside within its borders, and several of these are pauper lunatics. Altogether, the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings resident within the county is 71, of whom nearly one-half are to be found within the three parishes over which the city of Glasgow has now extended. The allowances for pauper lunatics throughout the county are liberal, and nothing is left undone that can conduce to their proper care and comfort. The only case in this county to which I think it necessary to make any special reference, is that of a person who was only for a short time in the position of a pauper lunatic. The case serves to show the difficulties to which persons in a humble condition of life, and who are not willing or entitled to rank as paupers, are occasionally put in obtaining asylum accommodation for their insane relatives.

J. G.—This was a special inquiry undertaken by directions from the Board of Lunacy into the circumstances of a case reported in one of the daily papers under the heading of "inhuman treatment of an insane daughter." It had reference to a young woman, who, as not being a pauper, but living under the guardianship of her parents and not kept for gain, could not without an order from the Secretary of State be legally visited or brought within the cognisance of the Board. Although the authorities had already, on the representation of some of the neighbours, taken up the case as a matter of criminal procedure against the father, and had in the meantime caused the girl to be removed to an asylum, the Board considered it to be their duty, as invested with important public responsibilities in regard to lunatics and their treatment, to institute an inquiry for their own information and guidance. I was accordingly instructed to visit the place and ascertain what I could as to the true state of the facts from the parents, medical man, and others who had been concerned in the care of the patient and her removal to an asylum. I found no difficulty in doing this, as all parties, including the parents of the young woman, were ready to offer me every assistance. Setting aside some of its more sensational and romantic features, there remained no doubt as to the truth of the main fact stated in the newspaper report, namely,

Appendix G.

General Reports on Single Patients by the Deputy-Commissioners.

Report by Dr. Paterson.

that this young woman had been confined for a period of several months in an outhouse in her father's garden, which was very barely and insufficiently furnished, and that the authorities had acted with praiseworthy promptitude and decision in the measures they had taken. It did not, however, appear to be the case, as stated in the newspaper report, that she had been subjected to intentional neglect or ill treatment in other respects; and it further came out that the father, so soon as it appeared that she was becoming unmanageable at home, had made application for her reception into three different asylums (in one of which she had formerly been a patient for a short time on the occasion of a previous attack), none of which could at the time receive her at the rate of board he was in circumstances to pay. Up to the time of this application she had been kept in her parents' house, the walls, doors, and furniture of which I found still bearing the marks of her violent and destructive habits; and it was not until her violence had endangered her mother's life that it was considered necessary to remove her to the outhouse in which she was latterly confined. These facts were communicated to the Crown Counsel, who, after full inquiry into the circumstances of the case, intimated to the Board their opinion in the following terms, which entirely accord with the tenor of my report:—"That the precognitions submitted to them negative wilful or deliberate cruelty. Moreover, it seems plain that the lunatic's parents would not have kept her at home had they, at the time when she last became affected, been able to obtain for her accommodation in the Asylum where she had previously been placed by them. In these circumstances Crown Counsel have directed that there should be no further proceedings in the case." She still continues an asylum patient, but the father has relieved the Parochial Board of the expenses incurred in placing her in the Asylum, and she is now therefore a lunatic maintained out of private funds.

Perthshire.—Only a portion of this county was visited by me during the past year, another portion having been visited by my colleague, Dr. Sibbald. This extensive county is, by its natural conformation, divisible into two clearly defined portions—a Lowland and a Highland, the inhabitants of which present the usual differences of race, condition, and habits of life. Owing, however, to the influence of greater and continually increasing opportunities of intercourse with the south, and the fact of English being very generally understood and spoken, these differences are less strongly marked than is the case in the more remotely situated of the Highland counties, where Gaelic is almost exclusively spoken by the lower orders. The parishes visited by me in the course of the year were all situated in the Lowland division of the county, and there was nothing observed in the condition of the resident pauper lunatics to call for any special notice in this report. They are, with few or no exceptions, well and comfortably lodged, and liberally provided with all the requisites of food and clothing. In addition to single patients, there are 22 pauper lunatics, chiefly strangers to the county, boarded out in special licensed houses, two-thirds of whom are chargeable to the City Parish of Glasgow.

Stirling and Dumbartonshires.—These two adjacent counties, with the exception of three or four mountainous and thinly populated parishes around the shores of Lochlomond, are essentially Lowland in their character and in the prevailing industries and condition of the people. The state of pauper lunatics in private dwellings is satisfactory. In addition to those locally chargeable, there are about 20 boarded out in special licensed houses, the majority of whom are chargeable to the City Parish of Glasgow. These last are well looked after by the parish to which they belong, as well as by the resident Inspector of Poor and Medical Officer; but the Board has had some reason to be dissatisfied with the supervision exercised over some of those in special licensed houses belonging to other parishes, and one patient, R. S., had to be withdrawn in consequence. It does not appear to have been rightly understood in this case whether the Inspector of the parish of chargeability or of that of residence should be the person to exercise supervision over this particular class of patients. It was the opinion of the Board that, while both were to be held responsible, the more direct and immediate supervision must necessarily devolve on the resident Inspector, but that the other was not thereby to consider himself discharged of the obligation of periodically visiting all such cases belonging to his parish, so as to satisfy himself of the efficiency of the guardianship and the continued fitness of the lunatic for residence in a special licensed house. Regulations to that effect

have accordingly been drawn up by the Board and issued to Inspectors of Poor. It is satisfactory to find that recommendations to a similar effect have been issued by the Board of Supervision in regard to pauper children boarded out in the country, whose case may be regarded as in some respects analogous to that of pauper lunatics boarded out in a similar manner.

Sutherland and Ross-shires (including Cromarty).—I take these counties together because they are extremely alike in the features they present, whether we regard the general aspect of the country or the condition of the people. Mountainous and very thinly inhabited in the interior, it is upon the eastern and western coasts that the population is chiefly located. The people are Celtic in race, in their habits of life, and in their dwellings, and give one the impression, more especially in some of the parishes on the west coast, that their condition generally, as regards the comforts of existence, is one of considerable bareness and poverty. The proportion of pauper lunatics to the population is high, and the great bulk of the ratepayers being themselves poor, economy has to be studied in the administration of relief from the poor-rate, which is invariably higher in proportion to the rental in the more remote Highland and Insular districts of Scotland than in the more wealthy and populous southern districts. For these reasons, together with the difficulty of access from some of the remoter parishes to the nearest asylum, the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings is greater, and their condition is more often found to be below the average. The poorest of the people, and those among whom the position of the pauper lunatics is found to be the least satisfactory, are certainly those residing on the western coasts: for on the east of both counties, but more especially in Easter Ross and those portions of Cromarty which are inclosed within it, there is a good deal of arable land on which skill and capital are freely bestowed, and which affords to the people a certain amount of remunerative labour. The population of the eastern parishes of the two counties may be stated in round numbers at 57,000, with 170 pauper lunatics; and that of the western at 23,000, with 75 pauper lunatics. There is thus no very great difference in the number of pauper lunatics to the population in the two divisions; but when we come to look to the mode in which these pauper lunatics are disposed of, a very great difference becomes at once apparent. Of the 170 pauper lunatics chargeable to parishes in the eastern division, 116 are in asylums and 54 in private dwellings; whereas, of 74 belonging to the western parishes, 38 only are in asylums and 36 in private dwellings. There can be no doubt that this difference is mainly to be ascribed to the causes above referred to. The amount paid in aid of aliment for pauper lunatics residing in the western parishes is generally small, sometimes not exceeding one shilling or eighteenpence a week, in addition to articles of clothing. In the circumstances of the people, and having regard to the sources of supply which in ordinarily favourable seasons many of them have within themselves as fishermen and crofters, it is not always thought desirable for the Board of Lunacy to stand out for a high rate of money payment for the sustenance of the lunatic. It is much more necessary, according to our experience, to call upon Parochial Boards to take upon them the duty of supplying clothing, which has to be purchased with money, and which it is of great importance should be warm and substantial; and to see that such supplies are sufficient in quantity and timeously given. Even when ordered, supplies of clothing are sometimes longer in reaching the lunatic than they ought to be. This, it may be fair to add, is not always due to carelessness or wilful neglect of duty on the part of Inspectors of Poor, but is often to be accounted for by the enormous extent of the parishes in that part of Scotland, the remote situation and distance from the residence of the Inspector of Poor of many of the lunatics' dwellings, and the obstacles which the nature of the country presents to ready communication between distant parts of the parish at certain seasons of the year. The same observations will apply to the condition of houses in this district. The difficulty of transporting material and obtaining competent persons to do the work, together with the procrastinating habits of the people and the destructive effects of climate, will frequently account for dwellings being found in a defective condition, and for the delay which often occurs in executing repairs when ordered. Several instances might be given from among the cases visited in confirmation of the above statements, did it appear necessary to do so, but from what has been said it will be sufficiently apparent that the condition of pauper lunatics in these

Appendix G.

General Reports on Single Patients by the Deputy-Commissioners.

Report by Dr. Paterson.

remote Highland and maritime parishes is one which often requires a special mode of treatment. In the attempt to improve it, a good deal of patience and forbearance is necessary, and many allowances have to be made in consequence of the peculiar circumstances and character of the people. It would, however, be a mistake to suppose that appearances of poverty and insufficiency of clothing, which might convey an unfavourable impression to a stranger visiting those parts, are necessarily to be regarded as evidences of actual destitution and want of the necessaries of life, however much they may call for efforts to remove them and to create a desire among the people for better things.

The Parliamentary Grant in aid of the maintenance of pauper lunatics has not only proved to be a valuable boon to poor and heavily-burdened parishes, but in consequence of a certificate from the Board of Lunacy being necessary before the claim to participate in the grant can be allowed in any case, has tended to give weight to the recommendations of the Board; and in cases of neglect of specific duties on the part of local officials, there is now more power to enforce them. An illustration of this will be found in the case of the statutory medical visits, which are required by the Act to be paid quarterly to all pauper lunatics, and to be recorded in a book kept for the purpose in the house of the patient. In one or two of the parishes in the eastern division of these counties, this duty was found to have been greatly neglected. It was therefore considered necessary, in more than one instance, as a means of bringing the authority of the Parochial Board, as well as that of the Board of Lunacy, to bear upon the case, to threaten that the certificate entitling to a participation in the grant would be withheld unless the duty were discharged in future with regularity. The same threat was also held out in the case of T. R., an idiot of a very low type, dirty in habits, and destructive of clothing, whose guardians were not sufficiently careful in keeping him clean and preventing him from destroying his clothes. They were warned, as was also the Inspector of Poor, that if a decided improvement in these respects did not take place, sanction would be withdrawn, and the certificate entitling to a share in the Government grant withheld.

Western Isles.—This is a visitation district, taken for the sake of convenience from the Counties of Inverness and Ross, and including those remote and insular parishes of the two counties which form part of the Western Isles of Scotland. After what has been said of the western coasts of Sutherland and Ross, there is nothing to add in regard to the condition of the pauper lunatics of this district. There is to be noticed in most of the parishes the same general appearance among the people of bareness and poverty, the same or rather a heavier burden on the owners and occupiers of property for the relief of the poor, the same difficulties of communication between distant places, and the same remoteness from asylum accommodation. The proportion of resident pauper lunatics is accordingly large, and relief has to be economically administered, neither the means nor the habits of the people affording scope for the expenditure of any considerable pecuniary allowances within the district. But although the state of the pauper lunatics residing in the district must in some respects compare unfavourably with that of pauper lunatics in the southern and more wealthy counties, I believe that there will be found to be no real want of necessary comforts as far as they are understood or generally appreciated by the mass of the population around them. What we have most to desiderate in their condition is increased habits of cleanliness in their houses and persons, regular and adequate supplies of clothing, and, in many cases, improved house accommodation.

REPORT BY DR. SIBBALD.

Appendix G.

General Reports on Single Patients by the Deputy-Commissioners.

Report by Dr. Sibbald.

During the past year I have made a complete inspection of 17 counties:—Argyll, Ayr, Bute, Dumfries, Elgin, Fife, Haddington, Inverness, Kinross, Kirkcudbright, Nairn, Peebles, Renfrew, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Shetland, and Wigtown. The counties of Berwick and Clackmannan were also visited, with the exception of a few parishes. I visited a few patients in Orkney, whose condition had been doubtfully reported on after my complete visitation of that county in the previous year. I also visited a portion of Perthshire, the rest being visited as usual by my colleague, Dr. Paterson.

The total number of patients who were thus visited one or more times during the year was 709. Of these 50 were private patients, and 659 were paupers. Of the pauper patients 568 were resident as single patients in private dwellings, 82 were provided for in special licensed houses, and 9 were patients who had been removed on probation from asylum treatment. The following table exhibits in detail the distribution of these several classes in the different counties:—

PATIENTS VISITED IN THE YEAR 1876.

COUNTIES VISITED.	Private Patients.			Pauper Patients.									Total.
				Single Patients.			Patients in Special Licensed Houses.			Patients on Probation.			
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
Argyll, . .	1	2	3	41	54	95	1	4	5	...	...	...	103
Ayr, . . .	4	2	6	26	32	58	...	3	3	2	1	3	70
Berwick, . .	4	2	6	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Bute, . . .	2	1	3	12	18	30	1	...	1	...	...	...	34
Clackmannan,	2	2	4	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Dumfries, . .	2	3	5	13	14	27	...	1	1	...	3	3	36
Elgin, . . .	1	2	3	11	21	32	...	4	4	...	...	...	39
Fife, . . .	3	4	7	19	24	43	15	42	57	...	...	...	107
Haddington, .	1	2	3	5	11	16	...	...	...	...	1	1	20
Inverness, . .	...	1	1	21	25	46	...	2	2	...	2	2	51
Kinross, . .	...	...	...	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Kirkcudbright,	1	2	3	14	8	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Nairn, . . .	...	...	...	6	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Orkney, . .	...	...	...	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Peebles, . .	1	2	3	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Perth, . . .	1	1	2	13	24	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Renfrew, . .	...	1	1	10	12	22	1	3	4	...	...	...	27
Roxburgh, . .	...	...	...	12	12	24	1	1	2	...	...	...	26
Selkirk, . . .	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Shetland, . .	...	...	...	14	21	35	1	1	2	...	...	...	37
Wigtown, . .	...	...	...	19	15	34	1	...	1	...	...	...	35
TOTAL,	23	27	50	249	319	568	21	61	82	2	7	9	709

Gradual Improvement in the condition of the Insane in Private Dwellings.

In a general report upon the condition of the patients in private dwellings, there is little change in the general aspect of their condition to be noted from year to year. When I entered on the duties of my office in the year 1870, most of the

Appendix G.

General Reports on Single Patients by the Deputy-Commissioners.

Report by Dr. Sibbald.

unsatisfactory features in their position which are described in the reports presented to the Board during the earlier years of its existence, had been removed; and, after my first inspection, I was able to report favourably of their condition generally. There were of course many cases presenting features of one kind or another, which were of an unsatisfactory nature. And I fear it lies in the nature of the case, that the condition of lunatics provided for in this or in any other way, will never be found to satisfy, in every instance, all the requirements of an intelligent philanthropy. But I felt justified in reporting in regard to all except a comparatively small proportion of the patients, that having regard to the comforts which would have probably been individually within their reach, had they been of sound mind, they were fairly and adequately provided for. Looking back upon the time when that report was made, and comparing the condition of the patients then with their condition during the past year, I have no hesitation in saying that the proportion of unsatisfactory cases has considerably diminished, and that there has been an appreciable amelioration in the condition even of those who were then thought to be not unsatisfactorily cared for. The decrease in the number of unsatisfactory cases is due partly to improvements which have removed the unsatisfactory features in many instances, and partly to the gradual dying out of a proportion of those patients in whose cases improvement had been found unattainable. The general amelioration which has taken place is due, in the case of pauper patients, partly to the increasing disposition on the part of parochial authorities to deal liberally with the lunatics under their charge, and partly to the persistent influence exercised by the General Board in checking neglect, and fostering efforts to improve. But there can be no doubt that in some districts the improvement has been dependent in some measure also upon the increase which has taken place in the material comfort and wellbeing of the population in general.

An illustration of the influence of the Board in checking neglect and fostering efforts to improve, may be given in the case of R. M'G. in the county of Nairn. He belongs to a poor but respectable family, and has been insane for many years. He was kept at home and supported without any public aid until the year 1872, when he was intimated by the Inspector of Poor as a pauper lunatic. His condition had, however, been long previously known to the Board through reports presented by Deputy Commissioner (now Commissioner) Mitchell. The family would not then accept of parochial aid, and strove to provide for him as adequately as their means would permit. Unfortunately, however, their necessity and their ignorance of the injury that such treatment inflicts, induced them to indulge the patient in an inclination to be constantly in bed. This resulted in both mental and physical deterioration; and the efforts of the Board to obtain more satisfactory treatment, either by removal to an asylum or otherwise, were ineffectual owing to there being no legal ground for interference. I first visited him in May 1873, after he had become a pauper lunatic, and reported in favour of his being removed to an asylum, or to some other place where the habit of lying constantly in bed could be overcome. After some correspondence with the local authorities, who showed a most commendable desire to do what would be best, he was removed in the following August, under charge of his mother, to a lodging in the country. While there he became accustomed to rise from bed every day and to take regular out-door exercise. At the beginning of winter his return to the town was sanctioned by the Board on condition that he should be taken out for a walk every fine day. His condition was reported on to the Board every month by the Inspector of Poor till March 1874, when he was described as "going on well; walks daily, and has great pleasure in being out of doors." My visit that year was in June, and I then reported, "The change in this man's condition is exceedingly gratifying. He is by no means so deeply demented as formerly. He reads books and newspapers apparently with interest. He takes a walk of at least a mile every forenoon, and is in fair bodily health. He has been resident in —— (his home) during the winter; and I do not see any necessity for his being sent to the country again, as he has a good country walk every day. In the report for 1875, it is stated "the improved condition still continues," and in 1876, "he still continues his walk; there is little change to record except that he speaks more than he did." It may perhaps appear that this history is given in unnecessary detail. But I have thought it useful to give it rather fully, as it illustrates one of the special functions performed by the Board, and one in which, in such

cases as this, it is able, without resorting to any elaborate organisation, to remove a condition of undoubted misery, and to replace it by comparative comfort, considerable happiness, and greatly improved health.

To some extent I believe it is also true that of late there has been a considerable change in the character and class of pauper lunatics to be found in private dwellings. A considerable number of the more troublesome class of patients who used to be provided for in private dwellings are now sent to asylums; and the *decrease* in the total number of out-door patients, which would naturally have resulted from this, has been prevented by an *increase* in the number of persons registered as lunatics whose unsoundness of mind is rather an enfeeblement than an active mental disorder. There has thus been an elimination of cases that were difficult to provide for, and which were apt to be badly provided for; and an introduction of cases comparatively easy to provide for, and likely to be well cared for. The result has of course been that the patients now on the register as out-door lunatics are on the average more easily provided for than they were formerly, and also that they are on the average better cared for. While this is true, it is clear that by the introduction of a class of patients whose insanity is but slightly marked, their supervision may be attended with difficulties and risks of which we have hitherto had little or no experience.

Ordinary mental enfeeblement more frequently certified as lunacy now than was formerly done.

As an illustration of the kind of mental condition certified now as lunacy, I may give the case of H. A. in the county of Ayr, who is thus described in the medical certificate which accompanied the intimation by the Inspector of Poor. "Is a very harmless person. Appears to be a person whose mental and physical powers are giving way according to her age." My note made on the occasion of my visit to this patient is in the following terms: "Aged 72; a case of senile dementia. About two-and-a-half years ago her memory began to fail very noticeably. When younger she earned a livelihood by flowering muslin, but she has not been able to do any such work for a long time. She is able to feed herself, takes her food well, and is of cleanly habits. She cannot dress herself; she is restless at night, and sometimes rises from bed without apparent object. She sleeps with her sister, who takes care of her; and she seems altogether to be well attended to." Such a case as this only requires to be mentioned to prove how great a change has taken place of late in the views of the community as well as of medical men in regard to the kind and degree of mental unsoundness that constitute lunacy.

Modes in which the provision for single patients may be defective, and require the interference of the Board.

The defects in the mode of providing for pauper patients in private dwellings which most frequently require the interference of the Board are in the clothing of the patients, the provision of suitable sleeping accommodation, the exercise of due supervision, and the payment of such sums to the guardians as will induce them to perform their duties carefully.

There is seldom any difficulty in inducing parochial authorities to provide articles of clothing where they are definitely recommended by the Board. But there is still a large number of cases in which the periodical stimulus of a superintending inspection is required to prevent the supply of clothing from becoming insufficient. Many Inspectors of Poor seem to forget that they are not justified in waiting till a lunatic or a guardian makes an application for clothing. They fail to recognise that it is their own duty to satisfy themselves that there is always a sufficiency. Many lunatics are unconscious, or carelesss, of what kind of clothing they have; and guardians are often deterred by diffidence, or other motives that ought not to actuate them, from making application for what is proper. In many districts, however, and notably in the parishes connected with large cities, very careful attention is given to these wants.

The most frequent deficiency in the provision of bedding is in the case of the most helpless and degraded patients; and this arises in most instances from an ignorance of what may be done by the use of suitable appliances to obviate the evils incident to their condition.

Appendix G.

General Reports on Single Patients by the Deputy-Commissioners.

Report by Dr. Sibbald.

The necessity for insisting on more efficient attendance or supervision is most frequently found when the patients are either helpless or of lethargic tendency, and thus require either frequent assistance or guidance to prevent uncleanliness or injurious habits. In the case of W. D. in Ayrshire, I was compelled to recommend that the Government grant should be withheld because the parochial board failed to make proper provision for having a helpless idiot regularly taken out of bed and dressed. In many cases it is necessary to take advantage of every opportunity to urge the importance of constant care and attention where the patients are of uncleanly habits. But it is also worthy of note in other instances that such difficulties are overcome with a success that is surprising, and worthy of the highest commendation. The worst cases are, as I have mentioned in previous reports, those where the mental defect is congenital, where the patient is placed with his parents or other natural guardians, and where those guardians are themselves untidy, thriftless, or, worst of all, of intemperate habits. In several cases of this kind under my inspection it seems hopeless to expect that matters will be made satisfactory, as it requires evidence that there is neglect of a very serious nature to render practicable or justifiable the compulsory separation, for instance, of mother and child, which is often the only step offering a chance of radical improvement. Illustrations of this are furnished by such cases as A. H. in Morayshire, and E. B. P. in Wigtonshire, regarding whom full reports have been furnished to the Board. Among the cases whose condition is especially satisfactory and commendable, I have had pleasure in drawing the attention of the Board to the cases of S. W., in Ayrshire, A. R. and J. P. in Wigtonshire, and M. T. in Buteshire.

The local authorities have generally the best means of judging as to the adequacy of the allowance made to those with whom pauper lunatics are placed; and it is always with a due regard to this consideration that any change in the amount is recommended. It frequently happens, however, that where the guardian is legally or morally bound to provide for the patient as far as his means will go, and the parochial aid is only given as a supplement, there is considerable difficulty in determining the amount that ought to be given. The principle upon which I have gone in such cases has been to make no recommendation of increased payment unless it appeared that any unsatisfactoriness in a patient's condition was due to inadequate payment, or that increased payment would be attended with reasonable advantage to the patient.

Efficient education of Idiots in Private Dwellings under the care either of Relatives or of Strangers.

The cases of S. W. and of M. T., mentioned above, are worthy of note in connection with a subject that has attracted considerable attention recently.

S. W. came under the jurisdiction of the Board in 1874. At that time he was 21 years of age. The medical certificate accompanying intimation of the case described him as an "idiot from birth, unable to stand, and conducting himself like a child of a year old." On the occasion of my first visit in May 1875, I noted that this description fairly represented the lad's condition. His frame is generally of average development, except the legs, which have been paralysed from birth, and are atrophied. He cannot speak, but can indicate simple wants to his mother by means of scarcely articulate sounds. Mentally he does not seem, in most of his faculties, to have attained higher development than an average infant. He has been always under his mother's care, and for many years wholly dependent on her for support. He occupies a chair beside the fireplace all day, not being able to move from it without assistance. He is just in such a condition physically and mentally as would in many instances have been associated with apparent wretchedness and unmistakable filth, and in which wretchedness and filth are too often regarded as unavoidable evils. But in this case there seemed to be no wretchedness. The ordinary expression of the lad's face was one of placid content; and this brightened into a happy gleam when his mother spoke to him. He had simple toys to finger and look at, which seemed to prevent weariness. His clothing was as clean as that of the most intelligent children; and his habits were cleanly and orderly. He has been trained to give due notice of his wants, and to avoid all kinds of untidiness. His mother supports herself by taking in work, which she

does at home while attending on her helpless son. The condition of the idiot is of a piece with that of the whole household, which is clean and tidy, from the woman herself to the pots and pans. I do not think that the most elaborate special education could do more than has been done in this case to cultivate such capacity for happiness as the lad possesses, or to obviate the evils inseparable from his condition.

M. T. presents an illustration of what may be done by placing an idiot girl under suitable guardianship in a private dwelling even when the guardian is bound by no natural tie to take special interest in her charge. This girl has been directly or indirectly under the supervision of the Board since the year 1866. At that time she was 11 years of age, and she was placed in an Institution for Imbeciles, where she remained for five years. On her admission she was described in the notice as an imbecile of good bodily health; and she was discharged at the end of her period of residence as relieved. Her condition at the time of her discharge is recorded in the certificate upon which she was admitted to a Poorhouse two months after her removal from the Imbecile Institution. She was then described as "completely demented, in good health, not amenable to curative treatment," and "deaf and dumb." She remained in the Poorhouse without any improvement for about six months. She was then, being 16 years of age, removed to the care of her present guardians, in the year 1871. On my first visit to her, she having then been more than six months in her present abode, I noted her as "an idiot of low type, but inclined to be cleanly and good-tempered, articulating badly, and quite unable to do any useful work." Her gait was awkward and shuffling, owing to choreic irregularity in the action of the muscles; and all her movements partook of the same character. The skin, muscles, and soft parts generally were flaccid and apparently anaemic. The only special deficiency in her development was the smallness of the head above the ears and eyebrows. Her left arm was helpless, owing to scrofulous suppuration about the elbow. She has been seen by me once a year since that time, and duly reported on to the Board. In 1875 I reported as follows: "I am glad to be able to report a considerable improvement in her general condition since she has been placed under her present guardian. Her general bodily strength is considerably increased, and her tissues are correspondingly firmer. She walks more steadily, and she has gained considerable power over the motions of even the weakly arm. She now carries in water, scrubs the floor, washes the dishes, gathers potatoes in the garden, and helps generally in all the simple acts of housewifery. She not only does such things carefully, but becomes ill-pleased when she sees anything done which she regards as careless or wasteful. She has gained so much in intelligence that her supposed deafness and blindness (she had been said to have very imperfect sight) are found to have been in a great degree due to stupidity. She was washing the dishes that had been used at dinner when I made my visit to-day; and she continued to do this while I asked her guardian questions regarding her. But she evidently understood the general purport of my inquiries. For after her guardian had told me various ways in which she had become useful, she turned round in a delighted manner and said with quite intelligible articulation, "Now I 'm going to dry the dishes." The guardians in this case are a crofter and his wife, past middle age, but still strong and active; and they evidently take a great interest in the girl. She seems to be unmistakably fond of them; and I believe she is really regarded by them with true affection. In my report of last year's visit I note that she is doing well, and seems still contented and happy.

I have thought it desirable to make special record of these two cases to show what may be done towards the efficient care of the lower class of imbeciles without resorting to the special appliances of a public institution. Doubtless it is often found that mothers are neither able nor willing to devote such intelligent care to the upbringing of an idiot as has been shown by the mother of S. W. And it is often very difficult to find among strangers, guardians of the excellence of those with whom M. T. is placed. And where it is found impossible to make satisfactory provision for imbeciles in private households, as has been done in these two instances, it is very desirable that we should be able to resort to a public institution specially adapted for their care. But I believe that in most cases, if efficient private guardianship can be obtained, it is in every way most desirable. It should always be borne in mind that the amount of mental culture or development that can be attained by any treatment in the lower class of imbeciles is exceedingly

Appendix G.

General Reports on Single Patients by the Deputy-Commissioners.

Report by Dr. Sibbald.

small. No amount of education will ever make them self-supporting; no work they can be taught to do will ever be equal in commercial value to the supervision they will require in the doing of it. Indeed we obtain almost all that we can hope for, if they acquire cleanly and orderly habits so as to be innoxious to themselves and others, if they become attached to those with whom they are associated, and if they acquire an interest in the ordinary events of their daily life. The difference between the condition of those in whose cases these objects have been fairly attained, and those in whose cases no efforts for their attainment have been made, is in many cases all the difference between happiness and extreme misery. But I incline to believe that efforts in the direction of higher culture are generally fruitless, and sometimes even hurtful. I therefore strongly recommend that such patients should, where suitable guardians can be got, be placed under private care, as affording the best opportunity for the development of such faculties as they possess, and the attainment of such happiness as they can feel. In all cases it is most important that an effort should be made as early in life as possible to train them like infants to cleanly habits. If this is successfully accomplished, the chief difficulty and discomfort which threatened their future years will have been overcome. I submit these observations, because it is not sufficiently recognised by some of those interested in the improvement of idiots how much may in favourable circumstances be done for them without removing them from their natural surroundings.

APPENDIX H.

APPENDIX H.—

No. 1.—Table showing the Ages of Patients

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Total Number of Patients Resident.			NUMBERS RESIDENT BETWEEN													
				5-9		10-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39	
	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	207	279	486	...	...	...	...	4	3	11	10	17	21	21	30	24	26
Dumfries do.	276	228	504	...	...	...	...	3	...	8	14	22	9	33	15	34	32
Dundee do.	113	114	227	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	2	16	8	12	19	18	11
Edinburgh do.	334	398	732	...	...	...	...	7	3	20	6	28	25	43	43	47	56
Glasgow do.	310	222	532	...	...	2	1	10	1	17	9	27	23	43	26	41	29
Montrose do.	196	228	424	...	...	...	...	4	2	20	5	12	9	17	21	30	22
Perth do.	39	32	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	5	...	1	2
Argyle District Asylum,	132	137	269	...	...	1	...	3	1	7	5	18	7	19	13	16	15
Ayr do.	109	147	256	...	...	...	...	2	2	8	4	9	14	15	18	17	19
Banff do.	48	56	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	4	2	8	9	8	4
Elgin do.	36	37	73	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	2	7	7	6	6	2
Fife and Kinross do.	123	148	271	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	5	6	16	14	17	15	17
Haddington do.	30	49	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	5	4	4	5	2	4
Inverness do.	173	163	336	...	...	...	...	7	3	5	9	21	16	18	16	22	20
Midlothian do.	107	89	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	13	5	17	6	10	5
Perth do.	94	148	242	...	...	...	2	2	4	3	3	10	11	12	13	15	18
Roxburgh do.	96	93	189	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	4	15	5	6	9	13	12
Stirling do.	115	145	260	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	11	14	15	15	22	14	13
Bothwell Private Asylum,	26	25	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	1	3	2	3
Melville House do.	4	16	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
Mollendo House do.	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Saughtonhall do.	33	38	71	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	2	2	1	4	4
Westermains do.	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3
Whitehouse do.	10	35	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	4	1	5
Abbey Parochial Asylum,	42	57	99	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	5	2	6	3	9	7	7
Glasgow do.	60	150	210	...	...	...	1	2	5	2	11	13	13	10	16	8	19
Govan do.	89	89	178	...	...	2	...	3	4	7	5	12	7	11	9	17	8
Greenock do.	34	41	75	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	1	3	7	5	3	4
Riccartsbar do.	47	51	98	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	5	5	8	7	10	9
Woodilee do.	186	193	379	...	...	...	...	5	6	19	11	22	19	33	20	28	14
Aberdeen Poorhouse,	37	40	77	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	6	3	3	3	3	9
Buchan do.	11	11	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	3	1
Cunninghame do.	34	38	72	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	1	3	2	6	9	2	7
Dumbarton do.	30	25	55	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	1	3	4	2	4	4
Dundee do.	48	50	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	4	5	4	6
Edinburgh do.	29	37	66	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	4	2	5	2	2	6
Hamilton do.	15	20	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	3	1	2
Inveresk do.	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Kincardine do.	7	11	18	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...
Leith, South, do.	8	10	18	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	2
Liff and Benvie do.	20	34	54	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	2	4	4	4	4	3
Linlithgow do.	16	15	31	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	2	1
Old Machar do.	24	24	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	3	4	...	1	3
Perth do.	20	18	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	2	2	2
Wigton do.	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Baldovan Institution,	33	16	49	12	3	10	5	9	4	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...
Columbia Lodge,	5	3	8	1	1	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Larbert Institution,	57	39	96	4	5	29	11	21	15	3	2	...	3	...	1	...	1
Lunatic Department of Perth Prison,	41	16	57	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	5	1	2	2	10	4
Totals,	3506	3850	7356	17	9	51	20	103	72	215	149	339	283	425	402	453	438

TABLES OF AGES.

resident in Establishments at 1st January 1877.

THE FOLLOWING AGES:—

40-44		45-49		50-54		55-59		60-64		65-69		70-74		75-79		80-84		85-89		90-94		95-100		Not Known.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
26	36	19	38	19	28	24	23	14	22	15	14	5	15	3	7	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
33	25	30	20	26	24	18	31	18	19	19	13	9	9	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	20	9
12	10	6	10	15	15	11	8	6	10	3	7	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
52	52	44	50	29	41	22	38	22	30	7	24	7	19	5	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	24	37	34	31	25	20	11	17	17	6	7	6	7	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4
32	29	19	34	19	33	17	24	11	18	5	10	4	10	4	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
8	5	3	4	3	6	2	5	6	5	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	13	14	21	15	20	10	15	4	9	2	8	3	8	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	13	17	16	9	11	4	22	6	10	3	4	2	4	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	5
6	7	5	8	2	8	2	5	2	3	2	1	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
2	4	3	2	4	7	4	1	4	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
20	15	15	21	9	12	14	18	5	9	9	4	4	5	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
3	6	4	5	3	8	5	2	1	3	1	2	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
22	20	22	20	12	10	14	20	10	12	8	8	3	1	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5
13	11	7	17	8	12	11	11	11	6	3	8	4	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	21	14	22	14	13	5	13	5	14	4	7	1	4	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
10	7	11	6	8	8	7	19	10	8	3	5	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
13	14	15	11	11	11	8	12	5	15	6	4	2	8	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	1	3	1	1	2	1	5	2	2	2	4	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	3	...	2	1	3	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	4	1	3	2	5	3	2	4	5	1	5	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	2	2	1	3	...	2	1	2	2	3	1	5	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	9	5	10	4	2	4	3	2	4	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
11	19	3	14	4	16	1	14	1	11	2	7	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	17	6	14	7	14	3	4	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	9	5	5	1	3	6	3	1	5	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	12	6	6	5	1	1	5	3	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	30	16	23	9	26	10	14	6	8	4	6	...	5	3	8	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
4	4	2	8	4	4	5	1	1	2	2	1	2	...	...	2	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	1	1	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2	2	3	2	3	6	1	3	3	1	1	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	6	7	2	2	7	4	7	2	9	6	1	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	5	4	5	1	2	...	8	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3	2	2	3	3	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	1	4	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	4	8	3	3	...	5	2	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	1	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	2	2	4	1	3	1	3	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	2	1	2	1	1	4	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	3	5	4	5	1	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
453	459	369	466	303	413	249	377	201	279	133	178	81	140	41	90	13	16	2	7	1	3	...	1	57	48

APPENDIX H.—

No. 2.—TABLE showing the proportion per cent. of Patients

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Total Number of Patients Resident.			PROPORTION PER CENT. OF													
				5-9		10-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39	
	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	207	279	486	...	...	...	...	1·9	1·1	5·3	3·6	8·2	7·5	10·1	10·8	11·6	9·3
Dumfries do.	276	228	504	...	...	...	...	1·1	...	2·9	6·1	8·0	3·9	12·0	6·6	12·3	14·0
Dundee do.	113	114	227	...	...	...	...	1·8	1·7	5·3	1·7	14·2	7·0	10·6	16·7	15·9	9·6
Edinburgh do.	334	398	732	...	...	...	...	2·1	0·8	6·0	1·5	8·4	6·3	12·8	10·8	14·1	14·1
Glasgow do.	310	222	532	...	...	0·6	0·4	3·2	0·4	5·5	4·0	8·7	10·4	13·9	11·7	13·2	13·0
Montrose do.	196	228	424	...	...	...	...	2·0	0·9	10·2	2·2	6·1	3·9	8·7	2·2	15·3	9·6
Perth do.	39	32	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·7	...	2·6	...	12·8	...	2·6	6·1
Argyle District Asylum,	132	137	269	...	...	0·8	...	2·3	0·7	5·3	3·7	13·6	5·1	14·4	9·5	12·1	10·9
Ayr do.	109	147	256	...	...	...	...	1·7	1·4	7·3	2·7	8·3	9·5	13·8	12·2	15·6	12·9
Banff do.	48	56	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·4	1·8	8·3	3·6	16·6	16·0	16·6	7·1
Elgin do.	36	37	73	...	...	2·8	...	...	...	5·6	8·1	5·6	18·9	19·4	16·2	16·6	5·4
Fife and Kinross do.	123	148	271	...	...	...	...	2·4	1·3	2·4	3·4	4·9	10·8	11·4	11·5	12·2	11·5
Haddington do.	30	49	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·7	4·1	16·7	8·2	13·3	10·2	6·7	8·2
Inverness do.	173	163	336	...	...	...	...	4·1	1·8	2·9	5 5	12·1	9·8	10·4	9·8	12·7	12·3
Midlothian do.	107	89	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·7	5·6	12·1	5·6	15·9	6·7	9·3	5·6
Perth do.	94	148	242	...	...	...	1·4	2·1	2·7	3·2	2·0	10·6	7·4	12·8	8·8	16·0	12·2
Roxburgh do.	96	93	189	...	...	...	...	4·2	2·1	1·0	4·3	15·6	5·4	6·3	9·7	13·6	12·9
Stirling do.	115	145	260	...	...	...	...	...	3·4	9·6	7·6	12·2	10·3	13·0	15·2	12·2	9·0
Bothwell Private Asylum,	26	25	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·5	4·0	7·7	4·0	3·8	12·0	7·7	12·0
Melville House do.	4	16	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·0	...	...	6·3	...	6·3	25·0	...
Mollendo House do.	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	25·0	...	...	...	...	50·0	25·0	...	...
Saughtonhall do.	33	38	71	...	...	...	...	...	2·6	3·0	2·6	12·1	5·3	6·1	2·6	12·1	10·5
Westermains do.	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·6	...	8·3	...	25·0
Whitehouse do.	10	35	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·0	...	...	5·7	10·0	11·4	10·0	14·2
Abbey Parochial Asylum,	42	57	99	...	...	...	...	4·8	1·8	11·9	8·8	4·8	10·5	7·1	15·8	16·6	12·3
Glasgow do.	60	150	210	...	...	...	0·7	3·3	3·3	3·3	7·3	21·7	8·6	16·6	10·7	13·3	12·7
Govan do.	89	89	178	...	...	2·2	...	3·4	4·5	7·9	5·6	13·5	7·9	12·4	10·1	19·1	9·0
Greenock do.	34	41	75	...	...	...	...	3·0	...	8·8	4·9	3·0	7·3	20·6	12·2	8·8	9·8
Riccartsbar do.	47	51	98	...	...	2·1	...	4·3	...	6·4	...	10·6	9·8	17·0	13·7	21·3	17·6
Woodilee do.	186	193	379	...	...	...	...	2·7	3·1	10·2	5·7	11·8	9·8	17·7	10·4	15·1	7·3
Aberdeen Poorhouse,	37	40	77	...	...	...	...	2·7	...	10·8	...	16·2	7·5	8·1	7·5	8·1	22·5
Buchan do.	11	11	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	...	9·1	9·1	27·2	9·1
Cunninghame do.	34	38	72	...	...	5·9	...	2·9	...	8·8	2·6	8·8	5·3	17·7	23·7	5·9	18·4
Dumbarton do.	30	25	55	...	...	...	...	6·7	...	3·3	8·0	3·3	12·0	13·3	8·0	13·3	16·0
Dundee do.	48	50	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·2	2·0	4·2	2·0	8·3	10·0	8·3	12·0
Edinburgh do.	29	37	66	...	...	...	...	...	2·7	20·7	2·7	13·8	5·4	17·3	5·4	6·9	16·2
Hamilton do.	15	20	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·7	5·0	...	5·0	13·2	15·0	6·7	10·0
Inveresk do.	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·3
Kincardine do.	7	11	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·3	9·1	...	18·2	14·3	...
Leith, South, do.	8	10	18	...	...	...	...	12·5	...	12·5	...	...	10 0	12·5	10·0	...	20·0
Liff and Benvie do.	20	34	54	...	...	...	...	...	2·9	...	5·9	15·0	5·9	20·0	11·8	20·0	8·8
Linlithgow do.	16	15	31	...	...	6·3	...	6·3	...	12·5	13·3	12·5	...	12·5	...	12·5	6·7
Old Machar do.	24	24	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·2	...	20·8	12·5	16·6	...	4·2	12·5
Perth do.	20	18	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·0	...	10·0	...	5·0	11·1	10·0	11·1
Wigton do.	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	10·0	...	10·0	...	...	...	...	...	10·0
Baldovan Institution,	33	16	49	36·4	18·7	30·3	31·3	27·3	25·0	3·0	12·5	3·0	12·5	...	...	...	...
Columbia Lodge,	5	3	8	20·0	33·3	40·9	...	...	66·6	40·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Larbert Institution,	57	39	96	7·0	12·8	50·9	28·2	36·8	38·4	5·3	5·1	...	7·7	...	2·6	...	2·6
Lunatic Department of Perth Prison,	41	16	57	...	...	...	...	2·4	...	4·9	...	12·2	6·3	4·9	12·4	24·4	25·0
AVERAGES,	...	...	...	0·5	0·2	1·5	0·5	2·9	1·9	6.1	3·9	9·7	7·4	12·1	10·4	12·9	11·4

continued.

resident at different Ages in the various Asylums.

PATIENTS RESIDENT AT DIFFERENT AGES.

40-44		45-49		50-54		55-59		60-64		65-69		70-74		75-79		80-84		85-89		90-94		95-100		Not Known	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2·6	12·9	9·2	13·6	9·2	10·0	11·6	8·2	6·8	7·9	7·2	5·0	2·4	5·4	1·4	2·5	0·5	0·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 9	1·4
2·0	11·0	10·9	8·8	9·4	10·5	6·5	13·6	6·5	8 3	6·9	5·7	3·2	3·9	1·1	3·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	...	...	7·2	3·9
0·6	8·8	5·3	8·8	13·3	13·2	9·7	7·0	5·3	8·8	2·7	6·1	4·4	4·4	...	4·4	...	...	...	0·9	...	...	...	...	0·9	0·9
5·6	13·1	13·1	12·6	8·7	10·3	6·6	9·5	6·6	7·5	2·1	6·0	2 1	4·8	1·5	2·8	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1·6	10·8	11·9	15·3	10·0	11·3	6·5	5·0	5·5	7·7	1·9	3·2	1·9	3·2	1·6	1·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 9	1·8
6·3	12·7	9·7	14·9	9·7	14·5	8·7	10·5	5·6	7·9	2·6	4·4	2·0	4·4	2·0	4·4	0·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	0 4
0·5	15·6	7·7	12·5	7·7	18·8	5·1	15·6	15·3	15·6	7·7	9·4	2·6	3·1	2 6	3·1	5·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2·9	9·5	10·6	15·3	11·4	14·6	7·6	10·9	3 0	6·6	1·5	5·8	2·3	5·8	0·8	1·5	0·7	...	0·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1·9	8·8	15·6	10·9	8·3	7·5	3·7	15·0	5·6	6·7	2·7	2·7	1·7	2·7	...	1·4	...	1·4	...	0 7	...	...	...	...	3·7	3·4
2·5	12.5	10·4	14·3	4·2	14·3	4·2	8·9	4·2	5·4	4·2	1·8	2·1	7·1	2·1	1·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·2	5·4
5·6	10·8	8·3	5·4	11·1	18·9	11·1	2·7	11·1	2·7	...	2·7	2·8	2·7	...	2·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 7
6·3	10·1	12·2	14·2	7·3	8·1	11·4	12·2	4·1	6·1	7·3	2·7	3·3	3·4	1·6	1·3	1·6	0·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·6	2·7
0·0	12·2	13·3	10·2	10·0	16·3	16·7	4·1	3·3	6·1	3·3	4·1	...	2·0	...	8·2	...	2·0	...	2·0	...	...	...	...	...	2·0
2·7	12 3	12·7	12·3	6·9	6·1	8·1	12·3	5·8	7·4	4·6	4·9	1·7	0·6	1·7	1·2	...	0·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	3·1
12·1	12·4	6·5	19·1	7·5	13·5	10·3	12·4	10·3	6·7	2·8	9·0	3·7	3·4	0·9	...	0·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8·5	14·2	14·9	14·8	14·9	8·8	5·3	8·8	5·3	9·4	4·3	4·7	1·1	2·7	...	0·7	...	0·7	...	0·7	...	...	...	...	1·1	...
10·4	7·5	11·5	6·5	8·3	8·6	7·3	20·4	10·4	8·6	3·1	5·4	3·1	2·1	2·1	1·1	1·0	2·1	1·0	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	3·2
11·3	9·6	13·0	7·6	9·6	7·6	7·0	8·3	4·3	10·3	5·2	2·8	1·7	5·5	0·9	2·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23·1	4·0	11·5	4·0	3·8	8·0	3·8	20·0	7·7	8·0	7·7	16·0	11·5	...	...	4·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0
...	18·7	...	12·5	25·0	18·7	25·0	6·3	...	12·5	...	...	...	...	...	18·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	50·0	25·0	...	...	...	25·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18·2	10·5	3·0	7·9	6·1	13·2	9·1	5·3	12·1	13·2	3·0	13·2	6·1	2·6	3·0	2·6	3·0	...	...	...	...	2·6	...	...	3·0	5·3
...	16·7	...	...	...	16·7	...	16·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8·6	20·0	5·7	10·0	8·6	...	5·7	10·0	5 7	20·0	8·6	10·0	14·3	...	2·9	...	5·7	...	2·9	...	...	...	...	...	...
7·1	15·8	11·9	17·5	9·5	3·5	9·5	5·2	4·8	7·0	4·8	...	4·8	...	...	1·8	...	...	...	2·4	...	...	...	...	...	...
18·3	12·7	5·0	9·3	6·7	10·7	1·7	9·3	1·7	7·3	3·3	4·7	3·3	2·7	1·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15·7	19·1	6·7	15·7	7 9	15·7	3·4	4·5	3·4	2·3	2·2	2·2	1·1	2·2	1·1	1·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14·7	21·9	14·7	12·2	2·9	7·3	17·6	7·3	2·9	12·2	2·9	...	...	4·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6·4	23·5	12·8	11·8	10·6	2 0	2·1	9·8	6·4	5·9	...	2·0	...	3·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16·1	15·5	8·6	11·9	4·8	13·5	5·4	7·3	3·2	4·1	2·2	3·1	...	2·6	1·6	4·1	0·5	0·5	...	0·5	...	0·5	...	...	...	...
10·8	10·0	5·4	20·0	10·8	10·0	13·5	2·5	2·7	5·0	5·4	2·5	5·4	...	...	5·0	...	2·5	...	...	...	...	2·5	...	2·5	...
...	9·1	9·1	18·2	9·1	9·1	...	9·1	9·1	...	...	27·2	...	...	...	9·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·1	...
5·9	5·3	8·8	5·3	8·8	15·8	2·9	7·9	8·8	2·6	2·9	7·9	5·9	2·6	2·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 9	2·6
13·3	16·0	6·7	8·0	6·7	8·0	6·7	8·0	10·0	8·0	10·0	...	6·7	4·0	...	...	...	...	4·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29·1	12·0	14·6	4·0	4·2	14·0	8·3	14·0	4·2	18·0	12·5	2·0	2·1	6·0	...	4·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17·3	13·5	13·8	13·5	3·4	5·4	...	21·6	...	...	3·4	...	3·4	5·4	...	...	...	2·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4
20·0	10·0	13·2	15·0	20·0	15·0	6·7	10·0	6·7	10·0	6·7	5·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11·1	...	11·1	...	22·2	...	...	...	22·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28·5	...	...	...	14·3	36·3	14·3	18·2	14·3	...	...	9·1	...	9·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	12·5	...	25·0	...	...	20·0	25·0	...	...	10·0	...	...	...	20·0	...	10·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8·8	20·0	23·5	15·0	8·8	...	8·8	10·0	2·9	...	11·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13·3	6·3	13·3	6·2	20·0	12·5	13·3	6·2	6·7	6·2	...	...	13·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33·3	8·3	8·3	16·7	4·2	12·5	4·2	12·5	...	8·3	4·2	4·2	...	4·2	...	8·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10·0	11·1	10·0	5·6	10·0	5·6	5·0	22 2	15·0	5·6	5·0	22·2	5·0	5·6	5·0	...	5·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	20·0	...	20·0	...	20·0	...	10·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12·2	18·7	12 2	25·0	12·2	6·3	7·3	6·3	2·4	...	2·4	...	...	...	2·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12·9	11·9	10·5	12·1	8·6	10·7	7·1	9·8	5·7	7·2	3·8	4·6	2·3	3·6	1·2	2·3	0·4	0·4	0·0	0·2	0·0	0·1	0·0	0·0	1·6	1·2

TWENTIETH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

APPOINTED,

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38,

TO VISIT THE CERTIFIED

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

OF

GREAT BRITAIN.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1877.

[C.—1796.] *Price* 1*s.* 8*d.*

CONTENTS.

Page

GENERAL REPORT - - - - - - - - 3

APPENDIX No. I.

List of Schools under Inspection :—

(A.) List of Certified Reformatory Schools, with Name of Corresponding Manager - - - - - - 21

(B.) List of Certified Industrial Schools, with Name of Corresponding Manager - - - - - - 25

APPENDIX No. II.

Inspectors' Reports :—

(A.) Detailed Reports of Inspection of Reformatory Schools for the Year 1875 - - - - - - 33

(B.) Detailed Reports of Inspection of Industrial Schools or the Year 1875 - - - - - - - 91

APPENDIX No. III.

Returns relating to REFORMATORY Schools :—

(A.) Return of Number of Inmates, and of Admissions and Discharges for the Year 1875 - - - - - 190

(B.) Particulars relative to Admissions and Discharges for the Year 1875 - - - - - - - 195

(C.) General Return of Admissions and Discharges up to 31 December 1875 - - - - - - - 201

(D.) Return of Discharges for the Years 1872, 1873, and 1874, showing the Number doing well, since Convicted of Crime, &c. - - - - - - 207

(E.) Return of Receipts and Expenditure, showing Cost per Head, Cost of Food and Clothing, and Summary of ditto, for the year 1875 - - - - - - - - 213

APPENDIX No. IV.

Returns relating to INDUSTRIAL Schools :—

(A.) Return of Number of Inmates, and of Admissions and Discharges for the year 1875 - - - - - 232

(B.) Particulars relative to Admissions and Discharges for the Year 1875 - - - - - - - 241

(C.) General Return of Admissions and Discharges up to Dec. 31, 1875 - - - - - - - - 250

(D.) Return of Discharges for the years 1872, 1873, and 1874, showing the Number doing well, since Convicted of Crime 261

(E.) Return of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1875; Summary of ditto, and Abstract of ditto - - - 270

APPENDIX No. V.

(A.) Return from Prisons for the Year 1875, of Young Offenders re-convicted after detention in a Reformatory School - 296

(B.) Return of the Reformatory Schools in which they were formerly detained, and Per-centage of Reconvictions - 298

APPENDIX No. VI.

(A.) Return of Annual Commitments of Juvenile Offenders to Prison for Counties in England and Wales, for Nineteen Years ending September 30, 1875 - - - - 299

(B.) Return showing the Number of Juvenile Offenders committed to Reformatory Schools in England and Wales from the different Counties, from 1861 to 1875 - - 302

APPENDIX No. VII.

List of Places in which Parents are under Contribution, with the Amounts received for the Year 1875:—

(A.) For Reformatory Schools, England and Scotland - - 306

(B.) For Industrial Schools, Do. Do. - - 309

TWENTIETH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE CERTIFIED

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

To the Right Hon. R. A. CROSS, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

3, Delahay Street, S.W.
May, 1877.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Reformatory and Industrial Schools under inspection, showing their working and results for the year ending December 31st, 1876. *General Report.*

Since the last Report was issued the cause of Reformatory and Industrial Education in Great Britain has suffered a great loss in the resignation, through ill-health, of the Rev. Sydney Turner, whose name has been identified with the schools since their commencement.

Much of the success of the work has been due to his unvarying good judgment and talent for organisation, and for the genial tact which recommended him alike to the managers of the schools and to all with whom he was brought in contact, causing them to look on him as a friend on whom they could always depend for assistance and reliable advice.

From what I have seen during the past year I am convinced that little more at present is needed than to carry out the system which Mr. Turner so admirably inaugurated, and I can only hope that the assistance rendered to him by everyone connected with the office, and which he so gratefully acknowledged in his last Report may be extended to myself, and that the work which was so ably developed by him may be carried on successfully.

General Report.

My appointment as Inspector dates from the 1st of April 1876, and during the year each school has been visited and inspected by Mr. Rogers or myself.

The large area over which the schools are scattered renders it impossible to pay more than one annual visit to each school, except in special cases.

In several of the larger towns, such as Glasgow, Edinburgh, Liverpool, we have agents who occasionally report to us on anything that may seem to require notice, and to whom we can write for information if it appears necessary.

The management and condition of the schools during the year have been satisfactory.

The educational standard aimed at in Industrial and Reformatory Schools is not a high one, nothing is attempted beyond the substance of a fair English education. Reading, writing, elementary arithmetic, and writing from dictation, with sometimes the elements of grammar and geography are the chief things taught.

Religious education I have always found carefully attended to.

The standard aimed at varies somewhat in different schools, in some the results are scarcely what could be wished for, in others I was surprised to see how the rough and unpromising material had been led to answer to careful and intelligent teaching.

Where the standard falls short of what it should be, it is not so much to be attributed to neglect or carelessness on the part of managers or schoolmasters, as to the difficulty of securing competent men on the staff.

With the great competition now going on in the educational market it is not always easy to command the services of the best men in our schools, where the pay is frequently less than can be obtained elsewhere, and where the work is always harder, and may be said to be continuous for the whole 24 hours, requiring ceaseless and unremitting attendance from the officers engaged in carrying on the work.

As a general rule the pains and trouble taken by the officers of the institutions in the difficult task of the school instruction of those under their care are most creditable to them.

The great feature of our schools is the industrial training; it is in almost all cases thoroughly and efficiently attended to. In the Industrial Schools the children are younger than in the Reformatories, and more difficulty is found in providing a sufficient amount and variety of industrial

work, but even for the youngest employment is found, which if it does not teach any particular trade gives habits of industry and attention.

Children on admission are set to wood-chopping or match-box making, acquiring habits of application, and learning to use their hands, and as they get older and stronger are moved off to the workshops, where they learn the rudiments of some trade under skilled teachers.

The results of the industrial training of each school must not be gauged by the amount of profits made.

The question of profit and loss depends very often on the site and circumstances of the school.

A school situated at a distance from a market cannot hope to compete in financial results with others more favourably placed.

Reformatories.

There has been no addition during the year to the number of these schools, nor is there any reason to apprehend any.

The existing number of schools seems fully sufficient for the requirements of the country. In many the numbers under detention have been diminishing, owing to the decrease of juvenile crime, which may be fairly attributed in a great measure to the action of the Industrial Schools, which catch so many of the children before they have time to qualify for a Reformatory. The probability is that while the call for Industrial Schools seems steadily on the increase, we shall ere long see some of the Reformatories resigning their certificates from want of inmates.

At Netherton, at the North-Eastern Reformatory, where industrial training is most admirably carried on by Mr. Anderson, the managers are erecting large workshops and an engine-house. A large trade is now done there in agricultural instruments, which, when the new workshops are finished, will doubtless be much extended.

The managers of the Hampstead Reformatory for Girls have removed their institution from Church Row to larger and more suitable premises in the neighbourhood, where no doubt with increased advantages it will continue to be one of the best of our reformatories for girls.

Large additions are being made to the Leeds Reformatory, near Adel, which will make it one of the most perfect institutions of the kind in England; it is admirably situated in a healthy position, about six miles from Leeds.

General Report.

Reformatory Schools.

The Lancashire Roman Catholic Girls' School has been moved from St. Helen's, Blackbrook, to May Place, Old Swan, Liverpool.

The number of Reformatory Schools at present are 53 in England and 12 in Scotland, viz.:—

England:				
Boys, Protestant,	32	-	Roman Catholic,	5
Girls, „	13	-	„	3
Scotland:				
Boys, Protestant,	7	-	Roman Catholic,	1
Girls, „	3	-	„	1
	55			10

About 40 Roman Catholic boys are maintained in the North-Eastern Reformatory at Netherton, in a separate division of the school.

Of the above schools, three are training ships, the "Cornwall," near Purfleet, and the "Akbar," at Liverpool, for Protestant boys, and the "Clarence," at Liverpool, for Roman Catholics.

The number under detention on December 31, 1876, was:—

	Boys.	Girls.
England:		
Protestant - -	3,325	795
Roman Catholic - -	1,154	176
Scotland:		
Protestant -	723	135
Roman Catholic - -	200	106
Total - -	5,402	1,212

Of these were:—

	Boys.	Girls.
On licence - -	739	132
In prison - - -	13	6
Absconded, not recovered -	71	19
Giving a Total of - -	823	157

The corresponding numbers for last year were:—

England:	Boys.	Girls.
Protestant -	3,324	792
Roman Catholic - -	1,140	223
Scotland:		
Protestant - -	739	155
Roman Catholic - -	203	89
Total - -	5,406	1,259

Of these were :—

	Boys.	Girls.
On licence - -	790	135
In prison - -	12	5
Absconded - -	97	11
Total - -	899	151

These numbers show a decrease in the year of 4 boys and 47 girls.

THE ADMISSIONS to Reformatory Schools in 1876 were 1,520, viz., 1,266 boys, 254 girls, showing an increase on 1875 of 77 boys.

They were distributed as follows :—

England:				
Boys, Protestant,	792	-	Roman Catholic,	258
Girls, „	180	-	„	33
Scotland:				
Boys, Protestant,	165	-	Roman Catholic,	51
Girls, „	23	-	„	18

The ages on admission were :—

Under 10 years,	Boys,	14	- Girls,	1	- Total	15
From 10 to 12 -	„	194	- „	17	- „	211
From 12 to 14 -	„	491	- „	107	- „	598
From 14 to 16 -	„	567	- „	129	- „	696

Their criminal status as tested by previous convictions was :—

Not before convicted.	Boys,	702	- Girls,	220	- Total	922
Once „	„	417	- „	27	- „	444
Twice „	„	103	- „	7	- „	110
Thrice „	„	29	- „	—	- „	29
Four times and upwards	„	15	- „	—	- „	15

General Report.

Reformatory Schools.

Of the number admitted to English Reformatory Schools 69 had lost both parents, 101 had been deserted, the parents of 16 were in prison, 12 were illegitimate.

Proceedings were taken in 1,043 cases, with the following results :—

Excused by the magistrates on account of poverty	265
Placed under contribution, from sixpence to five shillings a week	778

Of the number admitted to Scotch Reformatory Schools 18 had lost both parents, 49 had lost their father, 15 had been deserted, 9 were illegitimate. The parents of 1 were in prison.

THE DISCHARGES from Reformatory Schools in 1876, deducting transfers, amounted to 1,566. Boys 1,268, girls 298.

The numbers for 1875 were, boys 1,254, girls 316, total 1,570, decrease 4.

The discharged were disposed of as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To employment or service	525	181	706
Placed out through relatives	418	83	501
Emigrated	45	—	45
Sent to sea	168	—	168
Enlisted	26	—	26
Discharged from disease	10	9	19
Discharged as incorrigible	6	2	8
Died	39	18	57
Absconded, not recovered	31	5	36

As compared with 1875, the emigrated were less by 39, the sent to sea less by 42, the deaths were more by 14.

THE TOTAL ADMISSIONS to Reformatory Schools to December 31, 1876, excluding transfers, amounted to 30,982, viz., boys 25,005, girls 5,977.

THE TOTAL DISCHARGES, to same date, excluding transfers, were 19,601 boys, 4,762 girls ; total 24,363.

Of these had been placed in employment or service, boys 6,339, girls 2,562 ; had emigrated, boys 1,889, girls 118 ; had gone to sea, 2,980 boys ; had enlisted, 513 boys ; had died, 555 boys, girls 221 ; had absconded and not been recovered, 749 boys, girls 185.

THE RESULTS of the discharges for the years 1873–1875 were as follows :

Number discharged in the three years was 4,685, viz., boys 3,797, girls 888.

Of these 102, viz., 83 boys and 19 girls have died, leaving 3,714 boys and 869 girls to be reported on.

Of the 3,714 boys—

2,755 or 74 per cent. were doing well.
100 „ 3 „ were doubtful.
544 „ 14 „ had been convicted.
315 „ 9 „ were unknown.

Of the 869 girls—

658 or 76 per cent. were doing well.
53 „ 6 „ were doubtful.
68 „ 8 „ had been convicted.
90 „ 10 „ were unknown.

Comparing these results with those for the three years 1872–1874, given last year, we find the per-centage doing well is rather better for both sexes.

The fuller details are as below:

	No. alive reported on.	Doing well.	Doubtful.	Convicted.	Unknown.
ENGLISH SCHOOLS:					
		per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Protestant - Boys	2,305	75·3	2·8	12·8	9·1
„ Girls	541	73·4	7·6	5·3	13·7
Roman Catholic - Boys	672	68·7	1·6	21·1	13·6
„ Girls	124	82·2	3·2	9·7	4·9

	No. alive reported on.	Doing well.	Doubtful.	Convicted.	Unknown.
SCOTCH SCHOOLS:					
		per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Protestant - Boys	514	82·7	3·1	11·4	2·8
„ Girls	133	75·2	4·5	14·3	6·0
Roman Catholic - Boys	223	74·4	3·6	21·5	·5
„ Girls	71	83·1	2·8	11·3	2·8

* I may here mention that *all* convicted cases must not be looked on as failures. The convictions are frequently for very trivial offences, and several cases have come under my notice, and many similar ones must exist in which discharged boys, who, owing to some trifling lapse, figure as "convicted," were undoubtedly entitled to be returned as doing well.

General Report.

Reformatory Schools.

The PRISON REPORTS of offenders recognized in prison during the year 1876 as having been in a Reformatory School give the following results :—

The number so identified was 576 ; viz., males 488, females 48, in English and Welsh prisons, and 180, viz., males 153 females 27, in Scotch prisons.

The JUDICIAL STATISTICS for England and Wales for the year ending September 29, 1876, give the number of commitments.

Adults (over 16 years of age). Males, 116,735. Females, 50,425. Total, 167,160.

Juveniles (under 16). Boys, 6,232. Girls, 906. Total, 7,138.

The numbers for the previous year were—

Adults. Males, 106,368. Females, 47,908. Total, 154,276.

Juveniles. Boys, 6,319. Girls, 893. Total, 7,212.

This shows an increase on adult convictions of 12,884 or 8 per cent.

The juveniles decreased by 74 or 1 per cent.

The increase in adult commitments in 1875 as compared with 1874, was 5,439 or 3·7 per cent.

The juvenile commitments in 1875 decreased by 1,731, or 2·4 per cent.

For Scotland the returns for the year ending December 31st, 1876, are—

Adult commitments. Males, 26,521. Females, 16,279. Total, 42,800.

Juvenile commitments. Boys, 927. Girls, 141. Total, 1,068.

The corresponding returns for 1875 were, adult commitments. Males, 25,909. Females, 16,465. Total, 42,374. Juvenile commitments. Boys, 878. Girls, 141. Total, 1,019 ; showing the increase on adult commitments to be 1 per cent. ; and an increase on juvenile commitments of 4·8 per cent.

England and Wales.

Tables of Adult and Juvenile commitments since 1861.

Juvenile Offenders (under 16 Years of Age):—

Years.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1861 - -	7,373	1,428	8,801
1862 - -	7,080	1,269	8,349
1863 - -	7,208	1,251	8,459
1864 - -	7,536	1,321	8,857
1865 - -	8,350	1,290	9,640
1866 - -	8,099	1,257	9,356
1867 - -	8,285	1,346	9,631
1868 - -	8,702	1,377	10,079
1869 - -	8,956	1,358	10,314
1870 - -	8,619	1,379	9,998
1871 - -	7,821	1,156	8,977
1872 - -	8,070	1,293	9,363
1873 - -	8,062	1,297	9,359
1874 - -	7,870	1,073	8,943
1875 - -	6,319	893	7,212
1876 - -	6,232	906	7,138

Adult Offenders (over 16 years of age):—

Years.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1861 - -	72,947	30,396	103,343
1862 - -	85,031	32,095	117,126
1863 - -	87,832	33,236	121,068
1864 - -	85,047	33,102	118,149
1865 - -	85,265	31,133	116,398
1866 - -	83,321	31,614	114,935
1867 - -	88,620	33,147	121,767
1868 - -	97,636	35,442	133,078
1869 - -	108,195	38,745	146,940
1870 - -	107,621	39,604	147,225
1871 - -	100,010	40,017	140,127
1872 - - -	94,785	42,925	137,710
1873 - -	99,883	46,171	146,054
1874 - -	102,808	46,029	148,837
1875 - -	106,368	47,908	154,276
1876 - -	116,735	50,425	167,160

General Report.

Reformatory Schools.

For SCOTLAND (of both sexes):—

YEARS.	Adults.	Juveniles.
1860 - - -	18,218	1,062
1861 - - -	17,366	1,212
1862 - - -	18,581	1,120
1863 - - -	21,377	1,075
1864 - - -	23,792	1,036
1865 - - -	23,972	1,041
1866 - - -	24,045	1,061
1867 - - -	24,656	1,070
1868 - - -	25,657	1,186
1869* - - -	27,160	1,138
1870 - - -	27,646	1,204
1871 - - -	27,896	1,094
1872 - - -	30,591	1,136
1873 - - -	31,620	1,199
1874 - - -	34,900	1,225
1875 - - -	42,374	1,019
1876 - - -	42,300	1,068†

* For the year ending December 31.
† Boys, 927. Girls, 141.

The Receipts and Expenditure for Reformatory Schools were as follows:—

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Treasury allowance - -	86,581	13	1
Subscriptions, legacies, &c. - -	9,954	19	6
Payments from rates (County) -	12,647	8	3
Do. do. (Borough) -	7,971	3	3
Do. from voluntary contributions	94	5	0
Hire of labour - - -	4,524	5	2
Sundries - - -	1,514	0	5
Profit on industrial departments -	19,839	15	8
Total	£143,127	10	4

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries and officers rations	28,639	17	6
Food of inmates	42,841	8	2
Clothing	15,159	4	6
Washing	8,106	18	7
Repairs, rates, &c.	6,266	0	4
Furniture	5,032	4	1
Printing	3,295	7	11
Travelling, police, &c.	1,337	16	4
Medical	2,540	9	3
Sundries	3,512	19	10
Rent of school premises	3,941	6	10
Disposal on discharge	4,249	12	4
Building	12,643	6	8
Loss on industrial departments	93	12	8
Total	£ 137,660	5	0

THE AMOUNTS received from parents of juvenile offenders in Reformatory Schools for 1876 were—

	£	s.	d.
England	6,494	8	2
Scotland	247	11	4
Total	6,741	19	6

The average cost for maintenance, including rent and expenses on disposal, and allowing the usual set-off for the profits of the labour of the inmates was—

For Boys' Reformatories in England 18*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*, and in Scotland 17*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*

For Girls' Reformatories in England 19*l.* 3*s.*, and in Scotland 13*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*

Last year the average cost was—

For Boys' Reformatories in England 19*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*, and in Scotland 16*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

For Girls' Reformatories in England 17*l.* 12*s.*, and in Scotland 14*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*

General Report.

Industrial Schools.

Industrial Schools.

The number of certified Industrial Schools on December 31, 1876, was 118. Three new schools have been certified, and the certificates of two schools have been resigned during the year.

Three of these schools, however, are not practically in operation.

The schools actually inspected amount therefore to 115.

The names and dates of certificates of the new schools certified in 1876, were:

Field Lane, Girls', June 6th, 1876.

Ayr, Boys', December 14th, 1876.

Stirling, Boys', February 29th, 1876.

The schools whose certificates have been resigned, are:

Vale Street, Birmingham.

Cripples' Home, Marylebone Road, N.W.

Remarks on Schools.

On the rebuilding of the Industrial Schools at York, the girls were transferred to Leeds, with the understanding that the new building should be used exclusively for boys, and that if the committee succeeded, within a reasonable time, in finding suitable premises for a school for girls, a certificate should be granted to them.

The committee have purchased a house in Monkgate, York, which will be ready in the early part of the summer.

The Roman Catholic School at Kirkedge, near Sheffield, as not yet come into active operation.

Changes in Mixed Schools.

The only mixed schools at present existing in England are, Chester, Birkenhead, Gateshead, Newcastle, Liverpool, and Grafton Street. The two last will soon cease to be carried on as schools for both sexes.

In Scotland we have, Aberdeen, Kilmarnock, Bute, Dumfries, Edinburgh "United," Leith, Arbroath, Dundee, Greenock, Paisley, and Falkirk.

In the Aberdeen and Dundee schools a separation will shortly be effected.

The girls' department has been given up at Bolton, and the girls transferred elsewhere.

The same course has been adopted at Bradford.

At Ayr and Stirling the boys have been removed to new premises.

Of the 115 Industrial Schools in actual operation on December 31, 1876, 86 were in England and 29 in Scotland.

They were distributed as follows :—

England.—Boys, Protestant 39, Roman Catholic 10.
Girls, Protestant 22, Roman Catholic 8.
Boys and Girls, Protestant 7.

Scotland.—Boys, Protestant 7, Roman Catholic 2.
Girls, Protestant 8, Roman Catholic 1.
Boys and Girls, Protestant 11.

The school at Arbroath continues, in my opinion, unfit for an Industrial School.

The position of Arbroath, so near large schools at Dundee, renders an Industrial School unnecessary, and the sooner it is given up the better.

The condition of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Industrial School at Manchester was brought directly under the notice of the Home Secretary by the School Board for Salford. A special invesigation was made, and although the state of the schools was scarcely as bad as had been reported enough was found to justify the complaints. In consequence of this inquiry the managers used every exertion to put the school on a proper footing, and since that time two inspections have been made, and the state of the school now is in every point of view much more satisfactory.

The Edinburgh United Industrial School receives children of both denominations; two thirds of the inmates are Roman Catholics, and are taught by a teacher of their own persuasion. Roman Catholics are also received in the School Ships, and two or three of the ordinary schools, under the necessary regulations as to religious instruction and attendance at religious worship.

The NUMBER of children under detention in the schools on December 31, 1876, was :—

England.—Boys, Protestant 6,C28, Roman Catholic 1,494.
Girls, Protestant 1,267, Roman Catholic 524.

Scotland.—Boys, Protestant 2,671, Roman Catholic 306.
Girls, Protestant 999, Roman Catholic 186.
Total 10,965 ; Total 2,510.

Of which there were :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On licence - - -	634	156	790
Absconded and not recovered	108	22	130

General Report.

Industrial Schools.

Total under detention, viz., 10,499 boys, 2,976 girls. Total 13,475.

These numbers show a small increase on the corresponding totals of 1875, which were :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Under detention -	9,774	2,908	12,682.

The number retained in the schools after the expiry of sentence was 23 boys, 21 girls ; total 44.

THE ADMISSIONS to Industrial Schools in 1876, deducting transfers, were : —

Boys 2,809, girls 654 ; total 3,463.

Distributed as follows :—

England.—Boys, Protestant 1,526, Roman Catholic 320.
Girls, Protestant 265, Roman Catholic 79.

Scotland.—Boys, Protestant 878, Roman Catholic 85.
Girls, Protestant 257, Roman Catholic 53.

These numbers show a slight increase on those of 1875. The number of admissions for that year being 2,390 boys 547 girls ; total 2,937.

AGES at admission were :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
From 6 to 8 - -	148	118	266
„ 8 „ 10 - -	553	167	720
„ 10 „ 12 - -	1,220	205	1,425
„ 12 „ 14 - -	888	164	1,052

FAMILY CIRCUMSTANCES were :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Illegitimate - - -	138	43	181
Both parents dead - -	172	57	229
One parent dead - -	1,060	238	1,298
Deserted by parents - -	121	41	162
One or both parents destitute or criminal - -	153	91	244
Both parents alive and able to take care of them -	1,165	184	1,349

THE DISCHARGES from Industrial Schools in 1876 were :—boys 2,084, girls 586 ; total 2,670 ; showing an increase of 116 boys and 50 girls.

They were distributed as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.
To employment or service -	811	418
Placed out through friends -	570	110
Emigrated - - - -	27	2
Sent to sea - - -	401	—

	Boys.	Girls.
Enlisted - - - -	54	—
Discharged as diseased -	43	4
Committed to Reformatories -	37	8
Died - - - -	84	40
Absconded, not recovered -	57	4

The deaths in 1876 were 124, in 1875 they were 147. The discharged on disease in 1876 were 47. The committed to Reformatories in 1876 were 45, against 60 in 1875. The absconded and not recovered in 1876 were 61, against 68 in 1875.

The TOTAL ADMISSIONS to Industrial Schools (excluding transfers), up to December 31, 1876, were, boys 24,770, girls 7,249 ; total 32,019.

The TOTAL DISCHARGES to same date (excluding transfers), were, boys 14,248, girls 4,252 ; total 18,500.

These had been thus disposed of:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Employment or service -	5,217	2,488
To friends - -	3,607	926
Emigrated - -	423	48
Sent to sea - -	2,162	—
Enlisted - -	316	—
Discharged as diseased -	260	57
Committed to Reformatories -	534	97
Died - - -	778	346
Absconded, not recovered -	710	139
Specially discharged - -	241	151

The RESULTS of Industrial Schools as tested by the proportions doing well, convicted, doubtful, and unknown. Of those discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, 1875, were as follows:—

The total discharged in these three years was 6,432, viz., boys 5,096, girls 1,336.

There were 108, viz., 94 boys and 14 girls committed to Reformatory Schools, and 178, viz., 141 boys and 37 girls have died.

The total to be reported on on December 31, 1876, was 4,955 boys, 1,299 girls.

Of the 4,955 boys—

4,044 or 82 per cent. were doing well.
183 „ 4 „ were doubtful.
257 „ 5 „ had been convicted.
471 „ 9 „ were unknown.

Of the 1,299 girls—

1,057 or 81 per cent. were doing well.
111 „ 10 „ were doubtful.
17 „ 1 „ had been convicted.
114 „ 8 „ were unknown.

Comparing these numbers with those of last year, we see that on the 31st December 1875, there were 5,751 to be reported on, viz., 4,550 boys, and 1,201 girls.

Of the boys—

3,602 or 79·16 per cent. were doing well.
232 „ 5·20 „ were doubtful.
240 „ 5·26 „ had been convicted.
476 „ 10·46 „ were unknown.

Of the 1,201 girls—

975 or 81·18 per cent. were doing well.
93 „ 7·74 „ were doubtful.
35 „ 2·92 „ had been convicted.
98 „ 8·16 „ were unknown.

1,468 children were sent to Industrial Schools in England last year at the instance of School Boards; 1,049 for vagrancy and destitution, and 419 as uncontrollable.

For Industrial Schools the financial returns show the following results:—

The average cost for maintenance, including rent and expenses of disposal, and allowing for the profits of the industrial employments, which are chiefly from one kind or another of indoor trades and occupations, such as tailoring and shoemaking, brushmaking, firewood-cutting, box-making, &c., was as follows:—

In Mixed Schools (for boys and girls in the same institution).

	£	s.	d.
England, on 14 schools - -	15	19	4
Scotland, on 13 schools - -	12	0	8
In schools for boys only—			
England, on 40 schools - -	18	4	10
Scotland, on 6 schools - -	15	8	4
In schools for girls only—			
England, on 26 schools - -	17	12	3
Scotland, on 6 schools - -	14	6	4

The RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for Industrial Schools were as follows:—

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Treasury allowance	138,310	12	7
Subscriptions, legacies, &c.	50,556	12	9
Payments from rates (County)	16,098	10	5
Ditto (Borough)	4,771	17	10
Payments from school boards	30,966	2	9
Payments from parochial authorities	210	7	8
Payments from voluntary inmates	8,076	18	10
Earnings from boys labour	4,709	10	7
Sundries	9,107	7	11
Profits from industrial departments	22,132	16	9
Total Income	£284,940	18	1

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries and officers' rations	54,930	10	8
Food of inmates	87,771	17	4
Clothing	35,742	15	11
Washing and fuel	16,394	6	4
Repairs, rates, &c.	14,947	5	2
Furniture	11,652	16	0
Printing	7,082	11	2
Travelling	1,694	0	10
Medical expenses	4,123	7	5
Sundries	6,128	1	0
Rent	6,349	15	11
Disposal on discharge	4,238	1	3
Building account	41,021	10	2
Loss on industrial departments	93	3	5
Total Expenditure	£292,170	2	7

This Report would be incomplete without some mention of that portion of the Education Act of 1876 which provides for the establishment of Day Industrial Schools, in which secular and industrial training, together with at least one good meal a day are to be provided for children who, from their absenting themselves from school or being found wandering, and without proper control, may be considered fit subjects for a modified restraint. These children

General Report.

Industrial Schools.

will be detained in the Industrial Schools during the day, and return to their homes at night; three hours will be spent in such secular training, as is pointed out by the Act, comprising reading, writing, and the elements of arithmetic. Three hours or more per diem will be allotted to industrial training, and a portion of time allowed for recreation. They can only be sent to such school under an attendance order in the first instance, or failing that, under an order from Court.

Disobedience to such order may be followed by a sentence to detention in an ordinary Industrial School.

Of the working of the system it is not possible at present to form a decided opinion.

It may reasonably be hoped that the establishment of such schools may tend to lessen the committals to Industrial Schools, and lighten the expense to the country, and with less interference with the liberty of the children themselves. It will in some degree meet the cases of truant children, which up to the present time have swelled the lists of our Industrial Boarding Schools.

The application of this principle will be chiefly confined to large and populous neighbourhoods, at any rate for the present.

It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the willing and active co-operation of the police authorities, both in town and country, in proceedings which form so important a part of the duties of my office.

The large sum of 20,539*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.* recovered from Parents and (in Scotland) Parochial Boards, showing an increase of 2,494*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* over last year's amount, bears testimony to their exertions in prosecuting my enquiries.

I cannot conclude this Report without expressing my acknowledgments to the gentlemen of my office for the valuable assistance I have received from them on all occasions since my appointment.

The details of the inspection of the several certified schools by myself or Mr. Rogers will be found in the Appendix No. II. (A.) and (B.)

The usual statistical tables and returns, showing the admissions, discharges, expenditure, &c. for the year, as prepared in the usual form, are also appended.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your very obedient servant,

WILLIAM INGLIS.

APPENDIX No. I. (A.)

List of Certified Reformatory Schools, showing their Locality, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.

ENGLAND.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
Bedford - -	*Bedfordshire Reformatory* for Boys, Carlton, Bedford. Certified April 9, 1857. Hon. Sec., Rev. W. S. Escott, Stagsden, Bedford.
Chester - -	*Bradwall Reformatory* for Boys, Sandbach. Certified December 27, 1855. C.M., G. W. Latham, Esq., Bradwall Hall.
Cumberland -	*Cumberland Reformatory* for Boys, Stanwix near Carlisle. Certified May 1, 1855. C.M., Miles McInnes, Esq., Rickerby House, Carlisle.
Devon - -	*Devon and Exeter Reformatory Farm School* for Boys, Brampford Wood, Exeter. Certified April 17, 1855. Hon. Sec., Dyer Knott, Esq., Alphington, near Exeter.
,, - -	*Devon and Exeter Reformatory and Refuge* for Girls, Exeter. Certified June 26, 1858. Hon. Sec., W. Townsend, Esq., 65, Magdalen Street, Exeter.
Dorset - -	*Dorset Reformatory* for Boys, Milborne near Blandford. Certified January 28, 1857. C.M., J. C. Mansel-Pleydell, Esq., Longthorns, Blandford.
Durham - -	*Sunderland Reformatory* for Girls, Tatham Street, Sunderland. Certified June 22, 1860. Hon. Sec., T. E. Pumphrey, Esq., 174, High Street, Sunderland.
Essex - -	*Essex Reformatory* for Boys, Harlow. Certified December 13, 1856. C.M., J. W. Perry Watlington, Esq., Moor Hall, Harlow.
,, - -	"*Cornwall*" *Thames Reformatory School Ship* for Boys off Purfleet. Certified May 2, 1859. Capt. Supt., Capt. Arthur Morrell, R.N., Purfleet.
,, - -	*St. Edward's Reformatory* for Roman Catholic Boys, Boleyn Castle, East Ham, Plaistow, E. Certified October 28, 1870. Treasurer, F. T. New, Esq., 31, Argyll Road, Kensington.
Glamorgan -	*Glamorganshire Reformatory* for Boys, Ty Segur, Neath. Certified March 4, 1858. New school certified March 12, 1875. Sec., Mr. David J. Rhys, Neath.
Gloucester -	*Hardwicke Reformatory* for Boys, Gloucester. Certified October 4, 1854. Manager, Granville Ll. Baker, Esq., Hardwick Court, Gloucester.
,, - -	*Kingswood Reformatory* for Boys, near Bristol. Certified October 4, 1854. Captain W. L. Martin, R.N. Governor.

List of Certified Reformatory Schools.	County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
ENGLAND.	GLOUCESTER -	*Arno's Court Reformatory* for Roman Catholic Girls, near Bristol. Certified April 22, 1856. Manager, Miss Ann Parrish, Superior of the Convent.
	,, - -	*Red Lodge Reformatory* for Girls, Bristol. Certified December 9, 1854. Manager, Red Lodge House, Bristol.
	HANTS - -	*Hampshire Reformatory* for Boys, Eling, Southampton. Certified November 29, 1855. Hon. Sec., Rev. John Compton, Minstead Parsonage, Lyndhurst, Hants.
	HERTS - -	*Herts Reformatory* for Boys, Bengeo, Hertford. Certified November 10, 1857. Hon. Sec., John B. Brandram, Esq., Ware.
	LANCASTER - -	"*Akbar*" *Reformatory School Ship* for Boys, Rock Ferry, Liverpool. Certified January 3, 1856. Hon. Sec., E. W. Cropper, Esq., Liverpool Juvenile Reformatory Association, 30, Castle Street, Liverpool.
	,, - -	*Liverpool Reformatory Farm School* for Boys, Newton near Warrington. Certified April 6, 1859. Hon. Sec., E. W. Cropper, Esq., Liverpool Juvenile Reformatory Association, 30, Castle Street, Liverpool.
	,, - -	*Liverpool Reformatory* for Girls, Mount Vernon Green, Liverpool. Certified June 12, 1857. Hon. Sec. E. W. Cropper, Esq., Liverpool Juvenile Reformatory Association, 30, Castle Street, Liverpool.
	,, - -	"*Clarence*" *Roman Catholic Reformatory School Ship* for Boys, off New Ferry, Liverpool. Certified Aug. 3, 1864. Treasurer, C. J. Corbally, Esq., 26, Chapel Street, Liverpool.
	,, - -	*North Lancashire Reformatory* for Boys, Bleasdale, Garstang. Certified September 2, 1857. Manager, William Garnett, Esq., Quernmore Park, Lancaster.
	,, - -	*Manchester and Salford Reformatory* for Boys, Blackley, Manchester. Certified October 16, 1857. Hon. Sec., Herbert Philips, Esq., Blackley, Manchester.
	,, - -	*Birkdale Farm School Reformatory* for Roman Catholic Boys, Ainsdale, near Southport. Certified November 10, 1871. Hon. Sec., Richard Yates, Esq., 20, The Temple, Dale Street, Liverpool.
	,, - -	*Toxteth Park Girls' Reformatory*, 3, Park Hill Road, Liverpool. Certified March 19, 1856. Treasurer, Mrs. Louisa J. Campbell, Dingle Mount, Toxteth Park, Liverpool.
	,, - -	*Lancashire Reformatory* for Roman Catholic Girls, May Place, Old Swan, Liverpool. Certified June 23, 1869. New school certified November 24, 1876. Hon. Sec., Richard Yates, Esq., 20, The Temple, Dale Street, Liverpool.
	LEICESTER - -	*Agricultural Colony of Mount St. Bernard's* for Roman Catholic Boys, Whitwick Leicester. Certified May 13 1856. Manager, Rev. Joseph Ryan.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
MIDDLESEX - -	*Home in the East Reformatory* for Boys, Old Ford, Bow. Certified November 29, 1855. Hon Sec., Thomas Scrutton, Esq., 9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
,, - -	*Hampstead Reformatory* for Girls, Heathfield, Lower East Road, Hampstead. Certified December 29, 1860. New School Certified April 17, 1876. Superintendent, Miss C. Nicoll.
MONMOUTH -	*Monmouthshire Reformatory* for Boys, Little Mill near Pontypool. Certified February 7, 1859. Hon. Sec., Rev. S. C. Baker, Usk.
NORFOLK - -	*Buxton Reformatory* for Boys, Norwich. Certified July 7, 1855. C.M., Philip E. Sewell, Esq., St. Clement's Hill, Norwich, Norfolk.
NORTHAMPTON -	*Northampton Society's Reformatory School* for Boys, Tiffield near Towcester. Certified January 21, 1856. C.M., Rev. W. Lucas Collins, Lowick Rectory, Thrapstone
,, - -	*Northampton Society's Reformatory* for Girls, 58, Abington Street, Northampton. Certified November 15, 1871. New premises certified February 5, 1877. C.M., Rev. Maze W. Gregory, Manor House, Great Doddington, Wellingboro'.
NORTHUMBERLAND -	*North-Eastern Reformatory* for Boys, Netherton near Morpeth. Certified June 3, 1857. Secretary, D. D. Main, Esq., Eldon Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
SUFFOLK - -	*Suffolk Reformatory School* for Boys, Thorndon, Eye. Certified March 22, 1856. C.M., Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart., Oakley Park, Scole.
,, - -	*Industrial Home* for Girls, Ipswich. Certified June 18, 1858. C.M., S. B. Chapman, Esq., Tower Lodge, Ipswich.
SURREY - -	*Philanthropic Society's Farm School* for Boys, Redhill, Reigate. Certified September 2, 1856. Treasurer, George Lyall, Esq. Resident Chaplain, Rev. Charles Walters.
,, - -	*The Boys' Home Reformatory* for Boys, Wandsworth Common, S.W. Certified March 26, 1868. Superintendent, Mr. John F. Newland.
,, - -	*Surrey Girls' Reformatory*, Netherton House, Clapham Old Town, S.W. Certified May 11, 1870. Hon. Sec., R. Onslow, Esq., Wandsworth Common, S.W.
WARWICK - -	*Saltley Reformatory* for Boys, Smallheath, near Birmingham. Certified August 26, 1854. Treasurer, Charles Ratcliff, Esq., Wyddrington, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
,, -	*Warwickshire Reformatory* for Boys, Weston, Leamington. Certified November 20, 1856. Secretary, G. C. Lake, Esq., Bank. Leamington.
,, - -	*Warwickshire Reformatory* for Girls, at Coventry. Certified Feb. 17, 1869. Secretary, G. C. Lake, Esq., Bank, Leamington.
,, - -	*Birmingham Girls' Reformatory*, Smethwick, Birmingham. Certified December 20, 1854. Treasurer, Alfred Hill, Esq., Davenport House, 270, Hagley Road, Birmingham.

List of Certified Reformatory Schools.	County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
ENGLAND.	WILTS - -	*Wilts Reformatory* for Boys, Warminster. Certified December 23, 1856. Rev. E. Eliot, The Vicarage, Norton Bavant, Warminster.
	,, - -	*Limpley Stoke Girls' Reformatory*, near Bath. Certified January 9, 1861. Hon. Sec, P. C. Sheppard, Esq., 16, Royal Crescent, Bath.
	WORCESTER - -	*Woodbury Hill Reformatory* for Boys, Shelsley, Worcester. Certified June 9, 1856. C.M., Rev. Theodore N. Flintoff, Shelsley, Worcester.
	,, -	*Stoke Farm Reformatory* for Boys, Bromsgrove. Certified December 9, 1854. C.M., Charles Sturge, Esq., Birmingham.
	YORK - -	*Calder Farm Reformatory* for Boys, Mirfield. Certified December 15, 1855. Hon. Secs., Messrs. Tennant and Rayner, Dewsbury.
	,, -	*Castle Howard Reformatory* for Boys, Welburn, York. Certified May 3, 1856. Superintendent, Rev. Richard G. Fish, Welburn, York.
	,, - -	*Leeds Reformatory* for Boys, Adel, Leeds. Certified December 2, 1857. Hon. Sec., R. L. Ford, Esq., 70, Albion Street, Leeds.
	,, - -	*Yorkshire Roman Catholic Reformatory* for Boys, near Market Weighton. Certified July 25, 1856. Director, Rev. P. Castellano.
	,, - -	*Yorkshire Roman Catholic Girls' Reformatory*, Howard Hill, Sheffield. Certified July 26, 1861. Manager, Sister Superior Elizabeth Crawford.
	,, - -	*Doncaster Girls' Reformatory*, Doncaster. Certified September 6, 1861. Hon. Sec., C. E. Palmer, Esq., Baxter Gate, Doncaster.

SCOTLAND.

List of Certified Reformatory Schools.	County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
SCOTLAND.	ABERDEEN - -	*Old Mill Reformatory* for Boys, Aberdeen. Certified March 9, 1857. Secretary, Charles F. Runcy, Esq., Court House Buildings, Aberdeen.
	,, - -	*Aberdeen Reformatory* for Girls, Mount Street, Aberdeen. Certified March 1862. Treasurer, William Milne, Esq., 46, King Street, Aberdeen.
	EDINBURGH -	*Dalry Reformatory* for Girls, Edinburgh. Certified April 23, 1858. Hon. Sec., Mrs. Swan, 7, Hope Crescent, Edinburgh.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
Edinburgh -	*Wellington Farm School* for Boys, Pennycuik, Edinburgh. Certified December 24, 1859. John Cowan, Esq., Valley Field, near Edinburgh, Treasurer.
Forfar - -	*Rossie Reformatory* for Boys, Montrose. Certified May 4, 1857. C.M., James Mudie, Esq., Montrose.
Inverness - -	*Inverness Reformatory School* for Boys, Inverness. Certified December 20, 1858. Sec., Hugh Simpson, Esq., 32, Church Street, Inverness.
Lanark - -	*House of Refuge* for Boys, Duke Street, Glasgow. Certified November 15, 1854. Treasurer, J. B. Kidston, Esq., 50, West Regent Street, Glasgow. Actuary, Michael Honeyman, Esq., 68, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
,, - -	*House of Refuge* for Girls, Lochburn, Maryhill, Glasgow. Certified May 19, 1868.
,, -	*Roman Catholic Reformatory* for Girls, Dalbeth, Glasgow. Certified June 23, 1858. Superintendent, Miss Anne Roskell.
,, - -	*Roman Catholic Reformatory* for Boys, Parkhead, Glasgow. Certified August 9, 1859. Director, Mr. Patrick Harvey.
Renfrew - -	*Kibble Reformatory* for Boys, Paisley. Certified July 2, 1859. Hon. Sec., J. M^{c}Innes, Esq., Paisley.
Wigton - -	*Stranraer Reformatory School* for Boys, Stranraer. Certified October 1, 1859. Hon. Sec., M. Jeffray, Esq., 34, Dalrymple Street, Stranraer.

List of Certified Reformatory Schools.

Scotland.

APPENDIX No. I. (B.)

List of Certified Industrial Schools, showing their Locality, Name of Corresponding Manager, &c.

ENGLAND.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
Bedford - -	*St. Francis' Home Industrial School* for Roman Catholic Boys, Shefford, near Bedford. Certified February 7, 1870. Director, Rev. William Collis.
Cheshire - -	*Chester Industrial School.* Certified July 3, 1863. Thomas Bowers, Esq., Hon. Sec., 101, Eastgate Street, Chester.
,, -	*Albert Industrial Schools*, Corporation Road, Birkenhead. Certified February 14, 1866. Hon. Sec., William Jackson, Esq., 12, Forest Road, Birkenhead.
,, - -	*Stockport Industrial School* for Boys, Townend House, Stockport. Certified March 7, 1866. Hon. Sec., John Andrew, Esq., Offerton Lane, Stockport.

List of Certified Industrial Schools.

England.

List of Certified Industrial Schools.

	County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
ENGLAND.	CHESHIRE	*Stockport Industrial School* for Girls, 58, Churchgate, Stockport. Certified February 6, 1877.
	"	*Macclesfield Industrial School*, Brook St., Macclesfield. Certified May 7, 1866. Hon. Sec., Benjamin Broome, Esq., Chester Road, Macclesfield.
	DEVON	*Devon and Exeter Boys' Industrial School*, Exminster. Certified August 7, 1869. Hon. Sec., John Trehane, Esq., 11, Bedford Circus, Exeter.
	DORSET	*Dorset Home Industrial School* for Girls, Poole, Dorset. Certified February 29, 1872. Treasurer, Rev. Carr J. Glyn, Stanbridge Rectory, Wimborne.
	DURHAM	*Sunderland Boys' Industrial School*, Silver Street. Certified June 6, 1865. Treasurer, William Tone, Esq., Sunderland.
	"	*Tyne Industrial School Ship "Wellesley,"* North Shields. Originally certified July 24, 1868. Present ship certified April 16, 1874. Treasurer, Joseph Fothergill, Esq., Coupen Colliery Office, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Secretary, Mr. Hugh Panton, 38, Side, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
	"	*Abbot Memorial Industrial School*, Gateshead-on-Tyne. Certified January 27, 1869. Hon. Sec., Edward Eccles, Esq., South Close Villa, Gateshead.
	"	*Sunderland Girls Industrial School*, 17, Tatham Street, Sunderland. Certified August 7, 1869. Treasurer, T. E Pumphrey, Esq., 174, High Street, Sunderland.
	ESSEX	*Essex Industrial School* for Boys, Baddow Road, Chelmsford. Certified March 4, 1873. C.M., T. Brittain Pash, Esq., Chelmsford.
	"	*School Board for London Industrial School* for Boys, Prospect House, Brentwood. Certified July 7, 1874. C.M., The Clerk to the School Board for London, Victoria Embankment, W.C.
	"	*St. Nicholas Industrial School* for Roman Catholic Boys, Manor House, Little Ilford, Essex. Certified March 26, 1868. C.M., H. B. Osmond, Esq., Manor House, Little Ilford, E.
	"	*St. John's Industrial School* for Roman Catholic Boys, Shern Hall Street, Walthamstow, Essex. Certified February 17, 1871, C.M., H. B. Osmond, Esq., Archbishop's House, Westminster.
	"	*Halstead Industrial School* for Girls, Halstead. Certified March 12, 1869. Hon. Sec., Miss Lucy Greenwood, Halstead, Essex.
	GLAMORGAN	*"Havannah" School Ship, Cardiff.* Certified December 18, 1861. Hon. Sec., Jonas Watson, Esq., Llandaff.
	GLOUCESTER	*Bristol Park Row Industrial School.* Certified June 30, 1859. Hon. Sec., W. L. Carpenter, Esq., Winifred House, Pembroke Road, Clifton.
	"	*Clifton Industrial School*, Clifton Wood, Bristol. Certified October 23, 1866. Hon. Sec., Lieut.-Col. A. C. Pears, Enfield Villa, Clifton.
	"	*Bristol Industrial School Ship "Formidable,"* Portishead, near Bristol. Certified November 18, 1869. Hon. Secs., Henry Fedden, Esq., and A. F. Woodward, Esq., 1, Broad Quay, Bristol.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
GLOUCESTER -	*Tender to "Formidable," "Polly."* Certified February 27, 1875.
,, -	*Bristol Industrial School* for Girls, Stanhope House, Cotham Road South, Bristol. Certified October 23, 1867. Hon. Sec., Mrs. Elisabeth P. Wills, Hawthornden, Clifton Down, Bristol.
,, - -	*School Board for Bristol Industrial School* for Girls, Carlton House, Southwell Street, Bristol. Certified July 7, 1874. C.M., The Clerk to the School Board for Bristol, Guildhall, Bristol.
HANTS - -	*Purbrook Industrial School* for Boys, Cosham, Hants. Certified November 21, 1868. Hon. Manager, John Deverell, Esq., Purbrook Park, Cosham.
,, - -	*St. Swithin's Home Industrial School* for Boys, Upper Brook Street, Winchester. Certified February 29, 1872. C.M., Rev. George Seymour.
,, - -	*Alresford Industrial School* for Girls, Old Alresford, Hants. Certified May 5, 1868. Hon. Sec., Miss S. A. Arabella Onslow, Upton, Alresford, Hants.
,, - -	*St. Andrew's Home Industrial School* for Boys and Girls, 8, Upper High Street, Winchester. Certified December 30, 1875. C.M., Sir Walter Crofton, K.C.B.
HERTS - -	*Church Farm Industrial School,* East Barnet. Certified June 4, 1863. Hon. Sec., Lieut.-Col. Gillum, Church Hill House, East Barnet.
KENT - -	*Kent County Industrial School* for Boys, Kingsnorth, near Ashford. Certified October 26, 1875.
,, - -	*Home for Little Boys Industrial School,* Horton Kirby, Farningham. Certified February 29, 1872. C.M. A. O. Charles, Esq., Ludgate Circus, E.C.
,, - -	*Milton Industrial School* for Boys, Parrock Hall, Milton, near Gravesend. Certified March 15, 1875. C.M., Rev. T. B. Stephenson, 5, Church Terrace, Victoria Park, S.E.
, - -	*St. Vincent's Industrial School* for Roman Catholic Boys, Brunswick House, Tanners Hill, New Cross, S.E. Certified February 9, 1872. Manager, Rev. Laurence T. Keogh.
, - -	*Kent County Industrial School* for Girls, 1, Park Row, Greenwich. Certified November 13, 1873.
, -	*St. Mary's Industrial School* for Roman Catholic Girls, Torrington Lodge, Eltham. Certified March 20, 1871. C.M., Sister Superior Catherine Dempsey.
LANCASTER - -	*Bolton Industrial School,* Lostock Junction, Bolton. Certified June 13, 1870. Hon. Sec., John Hodgkinson, Esq., Garside Street Mills, Bolton.
,, - -	*Manchester Industrial School* for Boys, Ardwick Green. Certified April 6, 1859. Treasurer, Edward Jackson, Esq., Manchester.
,, - -	*Manchester Branch Industrial School* for Girls, Sale, near Manchester. Certified April 21, 1877. Treasurer, Edward Jackson, Esq., Manchester.
,, - -	*Barnes Home Industrial School* for Boys, Heaton Mersey, near Manchester. Certified June 14, 1871. Treasurer, Edward Jackson, Esq., Manchester.
,, - -	*St. Joseph's Industrial School* for Roman Catholic Boys, Richmond Grove, Longsight, Manchester. Certified June 14, 1871. C.M., Rev. Thomas Quick.

List of Certified Industrial Schools.	County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
ENGLAND.	LANCASTER -	*St. Joseph's Industrial School* for Roman Catholic Girls, Grindlow House, Longsight, Manchester. Certified August 2, 1871. C.M., Rev. Thomas Quick.
	,, - -	*Liverpool Industrial Schools*, Everton Terrace. Certified December 3, 1864. Hon. Sec., Thomas Livesey, Esq., Exchange Court, Liverpool.
	,, - -	*St. Mary's Industrial School*, Kirkdale, Liverpool. Certified December 30, 1861.
	,, - -	*Home* for Boys, Walton Road, Kirkdale. Certified October 21, 1870.
	,, - -	*Home* for Girls, Stanley Road, Liverpool. Hon. Sec., Rev. T. Major Lester, 284, Netherfield Road, Everton, Liverpool.
	,, - -	*Holy Trinity Industrial School* for Boys and Girls, Grafton Street, Toxteth Park, Liverpool. Certified October 3, 1870. C.M., Rev. H. Postance.
	,, - -	*St. George's Industrial School* for Roman Catholic Boys, West Derby Road, Liverpool. Certified December 30, 1861. Hon. Sec., John Broadbent, Esq., 11, Rumford Place, Liverpool.
	,, - -	*Boys' Refuge Industrial School* for Roman Catholic Boys, 62, Saint Anne Street, Liverpool. Certified May 10, 1869. Hon. Sec., Rev. James Nugent.
	,, - -	*Orphanage Industrial School* for Roman Catholic Boys, Beacon Lane, Liverpool. Certified July 21st, 1868. Hon. Sec., Rev. John Henry Fisher, D.D., St. Edward's College, Liverpool.
	,, - -	*St. George's Industrial School* for Roman Catholic Girls, Freshfield, near Formby, Liverpool. Certified June 13, 1867. New premises certified January 8, 1877. Hon. Sec., Rev. John Wallwork, Great Crosby, Liverpool.
	,, - -	*Liverpool Industrial School* for Roman Catholic Girls (St. Anne's), Mason Street, Edge Hill, Liverpool. Certified June 13, 1867. C.M., Sister Superior Cecile Robinson.
	,, - -	*St. Elizabeth's Industrial School* for Roman Catholic Girls, 64, Breckfield Road, South. Certified December 30, 1861. Hon. Sec., Rev. Henry Finch.
	,, - -	*Liverpool Roman Catholic Female Orphanage*, 47a, Falkner Street, Liverpool. Certified October 16, 1868. Hon. Sec., Donald Kennedy, Esq., 3, India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool.
	MIDDLESEX - -	*Middlesex Industrial School*, Feltham, Hounslow. Certified February 13, 1867. Superintendent, Captain J. Rowland Brookes.
	,, - -	*The Boys' Home*, Regent's Park Road, Primrose Hill, N.W. Certified November 18, 1865. Hon. Sec., G. W. Bell, Esq., 11, St. Edmund's Terrace, North Gate, Regent's Park.
	,, - -	*East London Industrial School* for Boys, 43, Leman Street, Whitechapel. Certified 28 March, 1873. Treasurer, Rev. George Davenport.
	,, - -	*Boys' Refuge Industrial School*, Commercial Street, Whitechapel, E. Certified June 6, 1867. Hon. Sec., N. J. Powell, Esq., 101, High Street, Whitechapel, E.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
MIDDLESEX -	*Field Lane Industrial School* for Boys, Little Saffron Hill, E.C. Certified July 19, 1870. Secretary, Mr. P. Platt.
,, - -	*Field Lane Industrial School* for Girls, 9, Church Row, Hampstead, N.W. Certified June 6, 1876. Secretary, Mr. P. Platt.
,, - -	*St. Paul's Industrial School* for Boys, Burdett Road. Limehouse, E. Certified 28 February, 1873. C.M,, Thomas Scrutton, Esq., 9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
,, - -	*St. Stephen's Industrial School* for Roman Catholic Boys, Blyth House, Brook Green, W. Certified February 21, 1872. C.M., H. B. Osmond, Esq., Archbishop's House, Westminster.
,, - -	*Sloane Street Home* for Girls, 125, Sloane Street, Chelsea. Certified April 1859. Hon. Sec., Miss Barney, 18, Bessborough Street, S.W.
,, - -	*School of Discipline*, 2, Queen's Road West, Chelsea, S.W. Certified July 9, 1859. C.M., Miss Stirling, 77, Cadogan Place, S.W.
,, - -	*The Industrial Home* for Girls, 3, Franklin's Row, Chelsea, S.W. Certified December 22, 1864. Manager, Hon. Mrs. E. M. Farrer, 46, Eaton Place, S.W.
,, - -	*St. Margaret's Industrial School* for Roman Catholic Girls, Holcombe House, Mill Hill. Certified June 2, 1871. Manager, Sister Superior Mary E. Basil.
,, - -	*The Girls' Home*, 22 and 41, Charlotte Street, Portland Place, W. Certified May 4, 1867 and October 27, 1874. Hon. Sec., Miss Elizabeth J. Bell, 22, Charlotte Street, W.
,, - -	*King Edward Industrial School* for Girls, Albert Street, Mile End, New Town, E. Certified February 15, 1872, Treasurer, H. R. Williams, Esq., 3, Lime Street, E.C.
,, - -	*King Edward Branch Home*, St. Andrew's Road, Cambridge Heath, Hackney, E. Certified January 21, 1875.
NORFOLK - -	*Norfolk Industrial School* for Girls, Fakenham. Certified November 17, 1868. Hon. Sec., Mrs. R Hamond, Fakenham.
NORTHUMBERLAND -	*Newcastle-on-Tyne Industrial Schools.* Certified June 3, 1859. Secretary, R. S. Watson, Esq., 101, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
SOMERSET - -	*Somerset Industrial Home* for Boys, Devonshire House, Wells Road, Bath. Certified July 19, 1866. Hon. Sec., P. C. Sheppard, Esq., 16, Royal Crescent, Bath.
,, - -	*Industrial School* for Roman Catholic Boys, Cannington, near Bridgwater. Certified November 17, 1868. Hon. Sec., Rev. J. J. Canon Clark, Bishops House, Clifton, Bristol.
,, - -	*Industrial School* for Girls, 17, Walcot Parade, Bath. Certified September 22, 1870. New premises certified April 17, 1876. Hon. Sec., Rev. P. E. George, 11, Pulteney Street, Bath.
STAFFORD - -	*Stafford County Industrial School,* Werrington, near Hanley. Certified March 21, 1868. Matthew F. Blakiston, Esq., Clerk of Peace for County of Stafford, Stafford.

List of Certified Industrial Schools.	County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
ENGLAND.	SURREY	*Surrey Industrial School* for Boys, Byfleet, near Weybridge. Certified August 7, 1871. Manager, John Leyland, Esq.
		Princess Mary's Homes Industrial School for Girls, Addlestone, near Weybridge. Certified February 26, 1872. C.M., Miss M. A. Lloyd.
	SUSSEX	*Brighton School Board Industrial School* for Boys, Chailey, near Lewes. Certified June 9, 1875. C.M., John Carden, jun., Esq., Pavilion, Brighton.
	WARWICK	*Penn Street Industrial School*, Deritend, Birmingham. Certified January 30, 1863. Hon. Sec., W. A. Smith, Esq., 84, Moseley Street, Birmingham.
	,,	*Birmingham Town Council Industrial School* for Boys, Shustoke, Coleshill. Certified February 18, 1868. C.M., Edwin J. Hayes, Esq., Town Clerk, Birmingham.
	,,	*Birmingham Free Industrial School* for Boys, Gem Street, Birmingham. Certified March 26, 1868. Sec., Mr. Luke J. Sharp, 47, Ann Street, Birmingham.
	,,	*Birmingham School Board Industrial School*, for Girls, Sparkbrook near Birmingham. Certified April 16, 1873. George B. Davis, Esq., Clerk to the School Board, Birmingham.
	,,	*Girls' Industrial Home*, Coventry. Certified January 1863. Treasurer, Rev. F. M. Beaumont, Holy Trinity Vicarage, Coventry.
	WILTS	*St. Elizabeth's Industrial School* for Roman Catholic Girls, Exeter Street, Salisbury. Certified December 19, 1870. C.M., Sister Superior G. Chatelain.
	YORK	*Broomfields Industrial School*, Wakefield Road, Bradford. Certified 1858. Hon. Sec., Peile Thompson, Esq., Bradford.
	,,	*Hull Industrial School* for Boys. Certified March 24, 1862. Sec., T. Heaton Haller, Esq., Marlborough Terrace, Hull.
	,,	*Humber Industrial School Ship "Southampton,"* Hull. Certified July 31, 1868. Secretary, T. Heaton Haller, Esq.
	,,	*Leeds School Board Industrial School* for Boys, Edgar Street, York Road, Leeds. Originally certified March 25, 1862. New certificate May 22, 1877.
	,,	*Leeds Industrial School* for Girls, Windsor House, Windsor Street, Burmantofts. Certified September 22, 1870. Hon. Sec., John Town, Esq.
	,,	*School Board for Middlesborough Industrial School* for Boys, Linthorpe, Middlesborough. Certified November 19, 1874. C.M., The Clerk to the School Board, Corporation Hall, Middlesborough.
	,,	*Kirkedge Industrial School* for Roman Catholic Girls, Kirkedge, near Sheffield. Certified November 16, 1875.
	,,	*York Industrial School*, Marygate, York. Certified July 18, 1858. Hon. Sec., Thomas Lockley, Esq., M.D., 18 Bootham, York.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
ABERDEEN - -	*Aberdeen Industrial School,* Skene Square, Aberdeen. Certified May 15, 1855. Sec., C. F. Runey, Esq., Court House Buildings, Aberdeen.
, -	*Aberdeen Female School of Industry*, King Street, Aberdeen. Certified December 16, 1870. Sec., George Carmichael, Esq., 226, Union Street, Aberdeen.
AYR - - -	*Ayr Industrial School* for Boys, Commonhead, Ayr. Certified October 13, 1855. New premises certified December 14, 1876. Hon. Sec., D. Dunlop, Esq., 20, New Bridge Street, Ayr.
,, - -	*Ayr Industrial School* for Girls, Carrick Street, Ayr. Certified December 14, 1876.
,, - - -	*Kilmarnock Industrial School.* Certified June 2, 1855. Hon. Sec., Rev. James Aitken, Kilmarnock.
BUTE - -	*Rothesay Industrial School.* Certified June 24, 1864. Hon. Sec., Daniel Macbeth, Esq., County Buildings, Rothesay.
DUMBARTON -	*Glasgow Industrial School Ship "Cumberland,"* Off Row, Dumbarton. Certified June 25, 1869. Secretary, E. Simpson Macharg, Esq., 7 Royal Bank Place, Exchange Square, Glasgow.
DUMFRIES - -	*Dumfries and Maxwelltown Industrial School.* Certified April 22, 1856. Treasurer, D. McKettrick, Esq., Dumfries.
EDINBURGH -	*Original Industrial Schools* for Boys, Ramsay Lane, Edinburgh. Certified June 2, 1855. Secretary, Alexander Brown, Esq., 7, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
,, - -	*Original Industrial School* for Girls, Leith Walk. Certified November 25, 1875. Secretary, Alexander Brown, Esq.
,, - -	*United Industrial School,* Blackfriars Street, High Street, Edinburgh. Certified November 25, 1855. Treasurer, Peter Couper, Esq., 47, Hanover Street, Edinburgh.
,, - -	*Burghal Industrial School.* Certified April 22, 1856. Poor House, Forrest Row, Edinburgh.
,, - -	*Leith Industrial School*, Lochend Road, Leith. Certified September 15, 1869. Treasurer, P. W. Gavin, Esq., 2, Bath Street, Leith.
FORFAR - -	*Arbroath Industrial School,* Certified May 18, 1855. Hon. Sec., Rev William Duke, St. Vigeans Manse, Arbroath.
,, - -	*Dundee Industrial School.* Certified March 30, 1861, Treasurer, David Myles, Esq., 11, Reform Street, Dundee. Sec., J. A. Swanston, Esq., 31, Bank Street, Dundee.
,, -	*Industrial School Ship "Mars,"* Dundee. Certified September 30, 1869. Secretary, George Jack, Esq., Local Marine Board, Dundee.
,, -	*Tender to "Mars," "Lightning."* Certified March 12, 1875.

List of Certified Industrial Schools.

	County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
SCOTLAND.	LANARK - -	*Glasgow Industrial School* for Boys, Mossbank, Millerston, near Glasgow. Certified January 15, 1868. Treasurer, E. Simpson Macharg, Esq., 7 Royal Bank Place, Exchange Square, Glasgow.
	,, - -	*Glasgow Industrial School* for Girls, Rotten Row. Certified March 10, 1855. Treasurer, E. Simpson Macharg, Esq., 7, Royal Bank Place, Exchange Square, Glasgow.
	,, - -	*Roman Catholic Orphanage and Industrial School* for Boys, 72, Abercromby Street, Glasgow. Certified November 25, 1862. C.M., Rev. William Caven, 58, Charlotte Street, Glasgow.
	,, - -	*Roman Catholic Industrial School* for Girls, Abercromby Street, Glasgow. Certified November 25, 1862. Manager, Sister Superior Mary Laffan.
	,, - -	*Slatefields Industrial School* for Roman Catholic Boys, 707, Gallowgate Street, Glasgow. Certified December 14, 1867. C.M., Rev. William Caven, 58, Charlotte Street, Glasgow.
	,, -	*Govan Parochial School*, Glasgow. Certified December 23, 1854. Govan Poor House.
	PERTH - -	*Fechney Industrial School* for Boys, Wells Hill, Perth. Certified March 7, 1864. Hon. Sec., John Bower, Esq., M.D., Perth.
	,, - -	*Perth Ladies' House of Refuge* for Girls, Craigie near Perth. Certified February 19, 1857. Hon. Sec., J. W. Jameson, Esq., Central Bank of Scotland, Perth.
	,, - -	*Girls' School of Industry*, Wells Hill, Perth. Certified June 7, 1870. Treasurer, Henry H. Norie, Esq., 22, George Street, Perth.
	RENFREW - -	*Greenock Industrial School.* Certified April 5, 1855. Treasurer, John C. Hunter, Esq., West Quay Lane, Greenock.
	,, - -	*Paisley Industrial School*, Albion Street, Paisley. Certified June 22, 1870. C.M., David Young, Esq., Town Clerk's Office, Paisley.
	STIRLING - -	*Falkirk Industrial School* for Boys and Girls, Kerse Lane, Falkirk. Certified June 28, 1867. Hon. Sec., Rev. Lewis H. Irving, Arnot Hill, Falkirk.
	,, - -	*Stirling Industrial School* for Boys, Baker Street, Stirling. Certified February 29, 1876. Hon. Sec., James Mathie, Esq.
	,, - -	*Stirling Industrial School* for Girls, Stirling. Certified May 5, 1868. Hon. Sec., James Mathie, Esq., Stirling.
	WIGTON - -	*Industrial Home for Girls*, Newton Stewart. Certified January 17, 1862. Secretary, Rev. Wm. McLean, the Manse, Newton Stewart.

APPENDIX No. II. (A.)

Detailed Reports of Inspectors on CERTIFIED REFORMATORY SCHOOLS for the Year 1876.

ENGLAND.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Bedford Reformatory, Carlton, near Turvey.
Inspected August 29, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 53; and 11 on licence.

State of premises.—Convenient and suitable. Some additions made to the outbuildings. New piggeries, &c. Arrangements very satisfactory. Everything in perfect order.

Health and general condition.—The boys appeared to be in robust health. No death. No infirmary case since the last visit.

Conduct and discipline.—No absconding. The lads had conducted themselves remarkably well during the last 12 months. They seemed to me happy and cheerful, and well disposed towards the officers in charge.

Educational state.—Fair. First class of 16 passed creditably in the usual subjects. Writing neat and good. Dictation well done. Arithmetic moderate only. Second class of 16 passed fairly; but not very far advanced. Boys a little heavy and dull. Third class of 13 rather backward, not sufficiently advanced. Fourth class of 8, just in the elements. The boys are generally very ignorant on admission, and not very intelligent. Order excellent.

Industrial training.—There is a farm of 50 acres. The boys are very efficiently trained in farming operations, care of stock, &c. They work readily and profitably.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Jones; schoolmaster and assistant, Mr. Gardner; assistant matron; labour-master; (occasional) tailor.

Average number maintained, 53. Total cost for 1876, 1,238*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 23*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 18*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*

Industrial profits, 336*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 36 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 27, convicted of crime 7, unknown .

Cheshire.

Bradwall Reformatory for Boys, Sandbach.

Inspected August 30, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 59; and 10 on licence.

State of premises.—Farm and buildings in excellent order. Crops looking well. Some additions are being made to the farm buildings. The dairy seems very well managed.

Health and general condition.—Very good. The boys looked cheerful, healthy, and robust. There have been no deaths since last inspection, and no illness of a serious character.

Conduct and discipline.—Has been very good. Two cases of absconding. Neither of the boys was recovered; a conviction was obtained against the parents of one of the boys for aiding and concealing. There seems very little punishment, the management firm but kind. A system of small fines is carried out with apparent success.

Educational state.—The general intelligence of the boys seems good, and the examination was very satisfactory. First class read very well in Royal Reader No. VI. The writing unusually good. Arithmetic and dictation very correct. The same remarks apply in proportional degree to the other classes. In the first class of 20, only four made one mistake in dictation, remainder right. In second class only three made one mistake, one three mistakes, the remainder right.

Industrial training.—The boys are entirely employed in good practical work on the farm of 118 acres, of which about half is in grass. Cheesemaking forms part of the farm work. About 47 head of stock are kept.

Staff.—Mr. and Mrs. Howarth, superintendent and matron; schoolmaster, Mr. Claxton; and three assistants.

Average number maintained, 61. Total cost for 1876, 1,116*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*

Comparative cost per. head on ordinary maintenance and management, 18*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 18*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

Industrial profits, 12*s.* 2*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 54 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 38, dead 2, doubtful 3, convicted of crime 4, unknown 7.

Cumberland.

Cumberland Reformatory, Stanwix, Carlisle.

Inspected July 1, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 39.

State of premises.—In fair order. Accommodation rather rough in character.

Health and general condition.—Satisfactory. No infectious disorder. One case of serious illness only. Boys looked healthy and well cared for.

Conduct and discipline.—One case of absconding. The lads had behaved well during the year. Serious offences of rare occurrence.

Educational state.—Backward. First class of 17 read moderately well in Third Irish Book. Spelling fair with a few exceptions. Writing fair. Dictation only moderate. Arithmetic very indifferent. Second class of 15, backward; exercises indifferently performed. Third class of 6, doing very little. Not making much progress. Sufficient attention is not paid to the school instruction.

Industrial training.—Farm and garden work; tailoring and shoemaking. The school is a practical hard-working school.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Crowther; assistant, Mr. Whitmore; tailor and shoemaker.

Average number maintained, 43. Total cost for 1876, 836*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 19*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 20*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*

Industrial profits, 41*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 23 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 14, dead 1, doubtful 2, convicted of crime 3, unknown 3.

Devon.

Devon and Exeter Reformatory for Boys, Brampford Wood, Exeter.

Inspected August 3, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 30.

State of premises.—In fair order. Homely in character and arrangement. Bedrooms and bedding in clean and creditable condition, and premises generally in very good order. Farm and garden well looked after and fairly productive.

Health and general condition.—Good. No deaths, one case of slow fever. One boy lost two toes from frost bite. Boys generally looked hearty and robust.

Conduct and discipline.—On the whole the year had passed over with less difficulties than the previous one. Three cases of absconding. Two serious cases of theft. Two boys sent to prison for theft. In the latter part of the year one boy gave a great

Detailed Reports.

Reformatory hools.

deal of trouble by violent and insorbordinate conduct and was transferred to another Reformatory School.

Educational state.—Fair. First class of 10 reading Nelson's Fourth Reader, very good; spelling good; writing moderate; dictation very creditable; arithmetic not well done; Scripture subjects very well taught. Second class of 9, Royal Reader No. III. Fair proficiency. Third class of 8, all doing pretty well. Remainder in the elements. Order good.

Industrial training.—The boys work hard in the school farm and garden. They are also employed in suitable work by neighbouring farmers.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Harris; bailiff and labour-master.

Average number maintained, 29. Total cost for 1876, 752*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 25*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 27*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*

Industrial loss, 9*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 30 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 24, dead 2, doubtful 1, convicted of crime 2, unknown 1.

Devon and Exeter Reformatory for Girls, Exeter.

Inspected August 2, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 35, and four on licence.

State of premises.—I found the house and premises in their usual condition of perfect order and cleanliness.

Health and general condition.—Very good. Sick room unoccupied. Very little serious illness in the year. Girls looked very healthy.

Conduct and discipline.—Generally good. Only four serious cases, comprising insubordination, theft, and general bad conduct. I found the girls somewhat rough in character and habits, requiring firm discipline to keep them in order.

Educational state.—Creditable, but not very far advanced. First class of 7 read well in Third Irish Book; spelling moderate; writing and dictation good; arithmetic well done; good knowledge of Scripture. Second class of 8, all doing pretty well. Third and fourth passed in their subjects tolerably well, but rather backward. Order and attention good.

Industrial training.—There is a good laundry. The younger children keep the Home clean, and are instructed in needlework and knitting.

Staff. — Superintendent, Miss Prosser; schoolmistress, Miss Arnold; work-mistress and laundress.

Average number maintained, 36. Total cost for 1876, 85*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 23*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 22*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*

Industrial profits, 107*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 46 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 35, dead 1, doubtful 4, convicted of crime 2, unknown 4.

Dorset.

Dorset Reformatory, Milborne, Blandford.

Inspected July 29, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 42.

State of premises.—In excellent order. Farm and garden well attended to. The masts and yards for the practical training of the boys for sea service in good working order.

Health and general condition.—Satisfactory. No sickness. No deaths. One boy suffering from rheumatic fever.

Conduct and discipline.—With the exception of one or two cases of absconding, the boys had gone on very well since the last inspection. Very few serious faults. I was well satisfied with their manners and appearance.

Educational state.—First class of 13 boys passed very creditably. Very good reading and spelling; writing and dictation fair; arithmetic fair; good knowledge of Scripture. Second class of 17; fair reading and spelling; writing and dictation creditable; arithmetic indifferent. Third class of 9 boys, new comers, and very ignorant. Order and attention excellent.

Industrial training.—Gardening and farm work. The boys work also for the farmers in the neighbourhood.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Stent, and one general assistant. Mr. Stent attends to the school instruction also.

Average number maintained, 43. Total cost for 1876, 81*5l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 18*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 15*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*

Industrial profits, 190*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*

Detailed. Reports.

Reformatory Schools.

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 42 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 29, dead 1, doubtful 6, convicted of crime 2, unknown 4.

Durham.

Sunderland Reformatory for Girls, Sunderland.

Inspected October 19, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 50; three voluntary, one on licence.

State of premises.—In very good order, well arranged, clean, and comfortable.

Health and general condition.—Very good. The girls looked robust, healthy, and cheerful.

Conduct and discipline.—Reported to have been excellent.

Educational state.—The girls passed a very fair examination. The reading in the first class was more than usually satisfactory; the writing all through satisfactory; dictation in all classes fairly done. Ciphering in first class good; second class indifferent and backward. Third class read well, as did the fourth. They seem well and carefully taught.

Industrial training.—The elder girls are principally employed in the laundry, which is a source of considerable profit. A few of them go out as daily servants in the neighbourhood, a practice which seems to work well. The younger girls are employed in needlework, knitting, and the usual housework.

Staff. — Superintendent, Miss Kaye; schoolmistress, Miss Welch; assistant, Miss Kilner; and a laundress.

Average number maintained, 52. Total cost for 1876, 879*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 16*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 12*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*

Industrial profits, 270*l.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 36 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 30, dead 1, convicted of crime 4, unknown 1.

Essex.

Essex Reformatory for Boys, Harlow.

Inspected December 4, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 28.

State of premises.—I found the premises in their usual state of good order. Dormitories clean and wholesome.

Health and general condition.—Boys in robust health. No deaths in the year. No sick in house. Only a few trifling ailments in the year.

Conduct and discipline.—Two cases of absconding. Conduct on the whole satisfactory. Nothing very serious to report. The boys, as usual, a little wanting in manner.

Educational state.—First class of 10 boys read to me from S.P.C.K. No. IV.; spelling fair; writing much improved; dictation good; arithmetic indifferent. Second class of 14, Third Reading Book; spelling defective; writing improved; dictation good; arithmetic inferior. The remainder making way.

Industrial training.—The lads are constantly employed in farm and garden work. They work hard and with much cheerfulness.

Staff.—Superintendent and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Chaplin; assisted by Mr. Joseph Chaplin.

Average number maintained, 29. Total cost for 1876, 584*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 20*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 20*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*

Industrial profits, 61*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 25 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 19, dead 1, doubtful 1, convicted of crime 1, unknown 3.

Reformatory School Ship "Cornwall," Purfleet, Essex.

Inspected November 16, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 221.

State of premises.—I found the ship in a most creditable condition of order and cleanliness on the day of my visit. Owing to the alarming outbreak of typhoid fever in 1875–76, the ship had been thoroughly examined and purified. There was nothing in her condition to account for the outbreak. The fever happily abated in February and March, but the ship did not return to her old moorings at Purfleet till 19th June 1876.

Health and general condition.—Since the outbreak the health of the inmates has been completely restored, and on the day of inspection the sick bay was unoccupied. I found the lads looking healthy as usual. One or two cases of small-pox afterwards occurred and seriously alarmed the managers; but happily it passed off, and did not spread among the rest. The outbreak fully proves the necessity of establishing a hospital or infirmary on shore, for the immediate removal and isolation of boys suffering from infectious disorders.

Conduct and discipline.—The boys behaved remarkably well during the prevalence of the fever; but as might be expected discipline grew rather lax while sickness prevailed. Matters were, however, soon put right again when the ship's company were re-assembled. I found all going on well on the day of my visit. Order and discipline excellent.

Educational state.—I examined the starboard watch in the usual subjects. The first class of 22 passed very satisfactorily; reading in Fifth Standard; very good writing and dictation; arithmetic very well done; a very intelligent and well taught class. Second class of 18, Fourth Standard; fair reading; spelling a little defective; writing and dictation very fair. Third class of 26, Fourth of 23, making fair progress, but a little backward, owing to the interruptions to regular instruction in the early part of the year.

Industrial training.—The boys are well trained in the usual nautical exercises. There is also a tailoring class, and a class for sailmaking and repairing. Some of the younger boys learn netting. The lads make excellent material for sailors, and the results are fairly satisfactory.

Staff.—Captain-superintendent, Captain Arthur Morrell, R.N.; chief officer, Mr. Brown; schoolmaster, and two assistants; carpenter and assistants; six seamen instructors; cook; bandmaster; and shipping agent.

Average number maintained, 221. Total cost for 1876, 6,440*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 29*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 28*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*

Industrial profits, 238*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 253 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 162, dead 10, doubtful 4, convicted of crime 16, unknown 61.

St. Edward's Reformatory for Roman Catholic Boys, Boleyn Castle, Plaistow, E.

Inspected November 14, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 180.

State of premises.—In satisfactory order. The managers have incurred a considerable expense in new roofing the old portion of the premises. Kitchen and scullery much improved. A good laundry needed; also a bath-room. The managers are at all times anxious to carry out improvements when means permit.

Health and general condition.—Satisfactory on the whole. The boys looked well and well cared for.

Conduct and discipline.—I received a fair average report as to the conduct of the boys since the last inspection. Serious offences had been rare, although one or two boys of extremely bad character had given much trouble. The general tone of the house was an improved one. The manner and behaviour of the lads was quite satisfactory.

Educational state.—The instruction of the boys is thoroughly well attended to in both the senior and junior divisions. They passed my examination very creditably. All the classes were making fair progress alike. The dictation, writing, and arithmetic were exceptionally well done. The junior division as usual gave me satisfaction.

Industrial training. — The industrial occupation comprises farming work, and gardening, tailoring, shoemaking, and a bakery for public supply. A good band is kept up.

Staff.—Eight Brothers of the Order of Mercy. Superintendent, Brother Kempeneer; chaplain, tailor, shoemaker, gardener.

Average number maintained, 190. Total cost for 1876, 3,547*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 18*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 21*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*

Industrial profits, 497*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 141 discharged in 1873-75, there are doing well 118, convicted of crime 21, unknown 2.

Glamorgan.

Glamorganshire Reformatory, Ty Segur, near Neath.

Inspected August 17, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 52, and four on licence.

State of premises.—The new house recently occupied provides very suitable accommodation. Much has been done during the year in putting the place into order, and in the improvement of the garden and premises. I found all going on well and in fair order.

Health and general condition.—The lads were in very good health, hearty and robust. No deaths. No serious illness. The school occupies a lofty and exposed situation. In the winter it is very cold, but the lads are hardy and thrive well.

Conduct and discipline.—The year had been distinguished by uniformity of good conduct. No absconding, and very little cause for serious complaint. I was satisfied with the good spirit pre-

Detailed Reports.

Reformatory Schools.

vailing in the house, and with the good feeling between the master and his boys.

Educational state.—Only fair. The first class of 14 boys read well from Third Progressive Reader; spelling fair; dictation and writing not uniform, nearly one half failed to satisfy me; arithmetic only moderate. Second class of 12, did not quite satisfy my requirements. Third class of 16, rather backward generally. The juniors not making sufficient progress. With the exception of the first class, the general proficiency was below the average. Better teaching power wanted. The school instruction needs a larger share of attention.

Industrial training.—There is a considerable farm attached to the school. The boys work on this and in the garden. The boys also make their own clothing.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Farrah; labour-master, Mr. Ewens; tailor and assistant, Mr. Howell; cook.

Average number maintained, 55. Total cost for 1876, 1,039*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 18*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 17*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

Industrial profits, 169*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 38 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 30, convicted of crime 7, unknown 1.

Gloucester.

Hardwicke Reformatory for Boys, Gloucester.

Inspected August 19, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 36.

State of premises.—In very good order. Homely, but suitable and convenient. Farm and garden in good cultivation and productive.

Health and general condition.—The boys were in excellent health. No deaths. No serious illness. Their appearance was quite satisfactory.

Conduct and discipline.—Four cases of absconding. One serious case of theft. The boys are somewhat rough in character and antecedents, and require firm discipline to keep them in good order. The year had not been an unfavourable one generally.

Educational state.—Fair generally. The first class read well in Fourth Standard; spelling passable; writing good; dictation very fair; arithmetic well done. Second class of 10 passed creditably

in all subjects but dictation, in this six out of ten failed to satisfy me. Third class of 12 getting on moderately well. There had been no regular schoolmaster for some time but Mrs. Gee had undertaken the task of teaching the boys, and under her instruction the boys were making steady progress.

Industrial training.—The boys work on the home farm and are readily employed by the neighbouring farmers.

General remarks.—Owing to the diminishing number of commitments to the school the managers have been in some doubt as to the expediency of retaining the certificate. Latterly, however, the number sent to the school has been on the increase again, and the school may look forward to a continuance of its well recognised usefulness.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Gee; labour-master; cook.

Average number maintained, 38. Total cost for 1876, 947*l.* 10*s.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 24*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 27*l.* 1*s.*

Industrial profits, 19*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 57 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 42, dead 2, doubtful 1, convicted of crime 12.

Kingswood Reformatory for Boys, Bristol.

Inspected August 8, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 137.

State of premises.—In clean and orderly condition. Extensive repairs to the roofing going on at my visit. No alterations.

Health and general condition.—Satisfactory. There were two cases of small-pox in the year, but happily the attack passed away without spreading further. Boys looked robust and in good spirits.

Conduct and discipline.—Very fair generally. There was the usual record of offence and punishment, but the year had passed quietly without any disturbance of good order and submission to rule.

Educational state.—Satisfactory. The first class of 32 boys passed in Fifth Standard, a very intelligent and well instructed class; writing and dictation excellent; arithmetic very good. Second class of 20. Third class of 22. These two classes were doing well generally, but the third class failed in arithmetic. The junior classes were making progress but seemed to me to want a larger share of time and attention.

Industrial training.—This department is vigorously carried on. The farm and garden provides a useful variety of occupation,

but the chief feature is the brickmaking, which is carried on on a large scale after the best methods, and with considerable success. There are classes also for tailoring and shoemaking. The boys appeared to me to work with very great spirit and cheerfulness, and to stand comparison with the inmates of other Reformatory Schools in this and other respects.

Staff.—Superintendent, Captain W. L. Martin, R.N.; general assistant and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Williams; schoolmaster, assistant schoolmaster; tailor; shoemaker; bailiff; carpenter; two brickmakers, and laundry woman.

Average number maintained, 134. Total cost for 1876, 3,181*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 23*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 17*l.* 15*s.*

Industrial profits, 967*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 122 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 67, dead 2, doubtful 2, convicted of crime 17, unknown 34.

Arno's Court Reformatory for Roman Catholic Girls, Bristol.

Inspected August 10, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 75.

State of premises.—No additions or alterations. Very lofty and commodious premises, well arranged and suitable for the purpose.

Health and general condition.—The girls looked healthy and well attended to. Three deaths in the year from consumption. With these exceptions no serious ailments.

Conduct and discipline.—A few cases of violence and insubordination and occasional outbreaks of temper. Generally the girls had been going on well during the last twelve months. I was gratified with their sensible and proper behaviour during my presence among them.

Educational state.—The classes passed my examination very creditably First class of 16 read in Fifth Standard correctly and fluently; spelling good; writing and dictation very good; arithmetic well done. Second class of 15 read well in Fourth Book but failed in writing and dictation. Third class of 13 passed fairly. The junior classes acquitted themselves fairly well. I found them all making good progress.

Industrial training.—The elder girls are occupied in laundry work. The remainder are fully employed in housework, needlework, and knitting; in the kitchen in the preparation of food, &c.

Staff.—Fifteen Sisters of the Order of the Good Shepherd. Superior, Miss Parrish.

Average number maintained, 78. Total cost for 1876, 1,575*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 20*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 20*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*

Industrial profits, 211*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 70 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 62, dead 1, doubtful 1, convicted of crime 4, unknown 2.

Red Lodge Reformatory for Girls, Park Row, Bristol.

Inspected August 11, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 58; of whom eight were resident in the Cottage Home for more special training and instruction.

State of premises.—Rooms, dormitories, and premises in exceptionally good order; very clean and well arranged. No alterations.

Health and general condition.—The girls were in very good health. No serious illness. I was perfectly satisfied with their personal appearance.

Conduct and discipline.—The year had passed over without much trouble. No absconding. No serious misconduct.

Educational state.—A considerable improvement on last year's examination. First class of 15 read well in Fifth Standard; writing and dictation very good; arithmetic the weakest subject. Second class of 18 passed very creditably; reading very good. Third class of 15, satisfactory results. The remainder going on well. Order and behaviour very good.

Industrial training.—Well attended to. The girls are employed in washing, needlework of all kinds, and household duties. In the Cottage a certain number of the elder girls are treated with less restraint as probationers.

Staff. — Superintendent, Miss Squire; schoolmistress, Miss Hunter; assistant schoolmistress, work matron, laundress, and matron and assistant for the Cottage Home.

Average number maintained, 61. Total cost for 1876, 1,351*l.* 13*s.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 22*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 19*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*

Industrial profits, 247*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 54 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 32, dead 1, doubtful 7, convicted of crime 5, unknown 9.

Hants.

Hants Reformatory School for Boys, Eling, Southampton.

Inspected July 27, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 78.

State of premises.—I found the house and workshops in good order. Arrangements generally of a satisfactory character. The farm was burnt up by the prevailing drought.

Health and general condition.—The boys looked healthy and cheerful and appeared to work very diligently and readily.

Conduct and discipline.—Generally fair. One case of absconding of a boy recently admitted. Serious offences rare, and amount of severe punishment light. The lads appeared to be in good order, and to appreciate the value of sound discipline.

Educational state.—In the schoolroom I had good results, especially from the first class of 27 boys, who were reading in Sixth Standard books; writing, dictation, and arithmetic very good. Second and third classes making satisfactory progress.

Industrial training.—The farm is well attended to, but was suffering at my visit from the extreme heat. There is a class for tailoring and another for shoemaking. The boys take care of the farm stock, and are practically prepared for future usefulness.

General remarks.—The institution takes a high place among other schools of the kind if judged by results, as will be seen in reference to the tabular statements appended.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Harold; schoolmaster, Mr. Oakford; assistant, Mr. W. Harold; shoemaker, labour-master, and farming man.

Average number maintained, 75. Total cost for 1876, 1,742*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 23*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 23*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*

Industrial profits, 95*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years, 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 59 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 55, convicted of crime 4.

Herts.

Herts Reformatory, Bengeo, near Ware.

Inspected September 6, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 48.

State of premises.—I found the house as usual perfectly clean and in orderly condition. There had been a small addition to the premises, adding materially to general convenience and efficiency.

Health and general condition.—The lads looked hearty and well cared for. There had been no serious sickness.

Conduct and discipline.—With the exception of a case or two of absconding there had been little serious misconduct. The boys were cheerful and orderly. Their appearance fully satisfied me.

Educational state.—Satisfactory. The boys passed a creditable examination. The first class of 15 boys acquitted themselves very well in all the usual subjects. Second class of 15 did fairly well; and the remainder were receiving proper attention. Great pains are taken with the boys to interest them in their school work.

Industrial training.—The boys work well. The home farm is well cultivated, but it consists of inferior land, and is not very productive. The neighbouring farmers give extra employment occasionally. A little matmaking and faggot bundling is carried on to provide work in the winter for the younger boys.

Staff.—Superintendent, Mr. James Fish; matron, schoolmaster, assistant teacher, and labour-master.

Average number maintained, 47. Total cost for 1876, 892*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 18*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 16*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*

Industrial profits, 228*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 40 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 33, dead 1, convicted of crime 4, unknown 2.

Lancashire.

"Akbar" Reformatory School Ship, Rockferry, Liverpool.

Inspected May 24, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 189.

State of premises.—The ship was thoroughly clean and in excellent order. Her condition generally was most creditable to the staff of officers. During a violent gale in January 1877, the ship parted from her moorings and was driven on shore, but happily was got off without very serious damage and towed into Birkenhead Dock.

Health and general condition.—Satisfactory. The boys appeared to be in excellent health. No epidemic during the year. Four deaths, one of them accidental from a rifle shot from a boat on the river.

Conduct and discipline.—The report as to the conduct of the boys during the past year was highly encouraging. Little or no insubordination, and comparatively few punishments. The man-

ner and behaviour of the lads was entirely satisfactory. They were cheerful, orderly, and under good discipline.

Educational state.—A change in the schoolmaster during the year. I examined the classes of the starboard watch. The first class of 24 passed very creditably, a very intelligent set of boys, writing very neat; dictation well done. The second class of 25 boys were reading in Third Book and passed in the usual subjects satisfactorily. The junior classes were all making fair progress.

Industrial training.—The lads manufacture their own clothing. The larger part of their time is spent in acquiring practical seamanship. In this they exhibited considerable proficiency and readiness. They are well trained for sea service. Of the 180 boys in the school at the end of the year 130 could swim.

General remarks.—This training ship continues to carry on its operations with remarkable efficiency. Good reports have been received of 230 old boys during the year. Many of these were occupying posts of trust and responsibility, and all doing fairly well.

Staff.—Captain-superintendent, Captain Edwin Symons, R.N.; chaplain, Rev. F. L. Farmer; chief officer, Mr. Devlin; schoolmaster, Mr. Digweed; assistant teacher, five seamen instructors, cook, and carpenter.

Average number maintained, 183. Total cost for 1876, 3,674*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 20*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 19*l.* 8*s.*

Industrial profits, 271*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 168 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 133, dead, 7, convicted of crime 10, unknown 18.

Liverpool Farm School, Newton Bridge, Warrington.

Inspected May 25, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 137, and 56 on licence.

State of premises.—The farm, workshops, dormitories, &c. were all in excellent order. The lavatory and bath-room too contracted for so large a number of boys. With some improvement in this direction and an additional washing house the premises will be very complete.

Health and general condition.—Generally the boys looked hearty and healthy. Three deaths of delicate boys transferred from the "Akbar" and "Clarence," as unfit for sea life. One boy struck dead by a flash of lightning. No epidemic. Boys appearance satisfactory.

Conduct and discipline.—Satisfactory on the whole. A few restless spirits had given much trouble by absconding in the early part of the year; but not nearly so many cases as in 1875. The system of licencing boys out as early as expedient is carried out in this school. They are carefully watched and made to understand that they are under complete control. The system works well; but it requires much care and attention. The boys were very orderly and well behaved.

Educational state.—Satisfactory. The first class of 15 boys passed very creditably; very good writing, dictation, and arithmetic. Second class of 20, equally good results; reading somewhat indistinct. Third class of 22, passed favourably. All the rest of the classes making good progress. A sensible advance throughout the school. Order good.

Industrial training.—In the industrial departments I found the work carried on very vigorously, and the practical training of the lads for future usefulness the first consideration. There is a good farm and garden. Tailor's, shoemaker's, and carpenter's shops. The younger boys are occupied with wood-chopping. A flour mill gives special occupation for two or three lads.

General remarks.—The school is carried on with much energy and practical good sense. The results are satisfactory. There are no pretensions about the system at work, but it grapples in a straightforward way with the difficulties of the situation, and manages by the exercise of perseverance, patience, tact, and experience to carry out its objects very thoroughly and successfully.

Staff.—Superintendent, Mr. R. H. Atty; matron, Mrs. Atty; schoolmaster, Mr. Needham; assistant, Mr. Aldridge; tailor, shoemaker, miller, ploughman, carter, baker, farm bailiff, and one domestic.

Average number maintained, 134. Total cost for 1876, 2,515*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 18*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 17*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*

Industrial profits, 527*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 117 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 85, dead 1, doubtful 1, convicted of crime 25, unknown 5.

Liverpool Girls Reformatory, 6, Mount Vernon Green, Liverpool.

Inspected May 22, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 73.

State of premises.—I found all in good working condition. Two or three great improvements introduced. Playground asphalted. Excellent out of door play shed erected. These will

make the premises much more suitable than formerly, and will increase the general healthiness. The dormitories were all in good order. The arrangements generally satisfactory and complete.

Health and general condition.—One death. Three cases of scarlet fever and rather more than the usual quantity of ordinary sickness, owing to the bad constitutions of the girls recently admitted. Girls generally looked very well. I saw nothing to complain of in their appearance.

Conduct and discipline.—Although a good many of the girls are drawn from a low grade, there had been very little insubordination or disorder. The school is managed with much tact and practical ability. Two cases of absconding. A few cases of petty theft, insubordination, refusing to work, impertinence, bad temper, and bad language. These are the difficulties to be mastered in such institutions. Only those who are practically engaged in the work know what there is to encounter, and how arduous the duties of the officers in charge really are.

Educational state.—I found the classes, with the exception of the first class, rather backward; but most of the girls are well advanced in point of age, and when admitted, as a rule, know literally nothing. It is very difficult to move such cases out of their intellectual lethargy. First class of 15 all passed very fairly. Read out of Fifth Reader. Second class of 23 read passably. In the other subjects rather indifferent. Third class of 19, only moderate attainments. Fourth class of 12, very backward, requiring more attention. The standard of school instruction is rather below the average. A little more time should be given to the schoolroom, especially in the junior classes.

Industrial training.—There is a large laundry for the elder girls. The younger are trained in household work, cooking, knitting, and needlework. The school is a good practical school and dealing as it does with some very rough characters its continuous success is remarkable.

Staff.—Superintendent, Miss Molleson; assistant, Mrs. Dearle; schoolmistress, Miss Compton; laundry matron, Miss Prinn; and one assistant ditto.

Average number maintained, 71. Total cost for 1876 1,623*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 22*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 19*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

Industrial profits, 371*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 65 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 47, doubtful 3, convicted of crime 1, unknown 14.

Reformatory School Ship "Clarence" for Roman Catholic Boys, off New Ferry, Birkenhead.

Inspected May 24, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 218.

State of premises.—The ship was under repair on the day of inspection. Every part of the ship was inspected. Her condition was most creditable to the officers in charge. I found all thoroughly clean and well arranged.

Health and general condition. — The boys were in excellent health. Their manner and bearing manly and satisfactory. The report of the medical officer attested the fact that there had been very little serious illness during the year. No infectious disease of any kind, and only one death from phthisis.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct of the lads during the year had been very praiseworthy. There had been very few serious offences and a moderate average of punishment. The boys appeared to be cheerful, contented, and well affected towards their officers. Order and discipline well established.

Educational state.—The well advanced standard of the last few years has been maintained. The lads are carefully and intelligently taught. The general progress since the last inspection was quite satisfactory. The writing and dictation were especially well done. Order and attention most creditable.

Industrial training.—The lads are specially trained for sea life. They are instructed in every duty of a sailor. The "Clarence" maintains its thorough efficiency as a training ship. The staff of officers under the experienced command of Captain Algar understand their work and the material with which they have to deal. The lads are readily supplied with ships on discharge, and on the whole turn out very well.

Staff.—Captain-superintendent, Captain Edward Algar, R.N.; chief officer, schoolmaster, Mr. Gilhooley, and one assistant, Mr. Gallagher; carpenter, cook, six seamen instructors, and shipping agent. The ship is under the general management of the Liverpool Catholic Reformatory Association.

Average number maintained, 214. Total cost for 1876, 4,017*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 18*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 19*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*

Industrial profits, 24*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 176 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 116, dead 13, doubtful 4, convicted of crime 20, unknown 23.

North Lancashire Reformatory for Boys, Bleasdale, Garstang.

Inspected October 4, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 118; 14 on licence.

State of premises.—I found the house and premises in very good order. Since the last inspection the farm has been again reduced in size, and consists now of about 50 acres. The distance from any market renders it almost impossible to grow either farm or garden produce with profit.

Health and general condition.—Very good; with the exception of an outbreak of mumps during the summer, there has been no illness.

Conduct and discipline.—On the whole good. There have been a few cases of absconding. All the boys were brought back. The discipline of the school seems very good. The general appearance of the boys was satisfactory.

Educational state.—The first class read well in Fourth Royal Reader, and the dictation and arithmetic both in the first and second classes were satisfactory. The second class also read well. The third class read well; dictation not quite so good. All classes were apparently progressing well, and showed signs of being carefully taught. The writing was good in every class.

Industrial training.—The principal occupation is farm work and care of stock, but a limited number of boys are employed in the tailors' and shoemakers' shops.

Staff.—Superintendent, Mr. Grant King; matron, Mrs. King; schoolmaster, Mr. Armitt, assisted by the industrial teachers; a tailor, a shoemaker, and three farm men.

Average number maintained, 114. Total cost for 1876, 1,409*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 12*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 11*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*

Industrial profits, 123*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 89 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 66, convicted of crime 18, unknown 5.

Manchester and Salford Reformatory for Boys, Blackley, near Manchester.

Inspected August 10, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 72; on licence, 38.

State of premises.—The school stands on high ground, four miles from Manchester. The premises are in very good order and well arranged.

Health and general condition.—Very good. There has been one death from consumption since the last inspection. The general appearance of the boys is healthy and strong.

Conduct and discipline.—Very good. There have been a few cases of absconding. The manners of the boys were good, attentive, and quiet.

Educational state.—The first class of 15 boys read very well, dictation good, arithmetic fair. Second class of 8, read fairly; dictation good; arithmetic good. Third class read well; arithmetic, simple rules, worked correctly. Writing seems well taught.

Industrial training.—The boys are principally employed on the farm. A good many were working out among the farmers at the date of my visit. Match-box making, laundry work, baking. I quite agree with Mr. Rogers' remarks that match-box making, although remunerative, is an indifferent employment for boys in a Reformatory School.

Staff. — Superintendent, Mr. Arnold; matron, Mrs. Arnold; schoolmaster, Mr. Ashton, assisted in the school by one of the industrial teachers; tailor, and four men on the farm.

Average number maintained, 72. Total cost for 1876, 1,874*l.* 19*s.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 26*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 19*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*

Industrial profits, 533*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 55 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 39, doubtful 2, convicted of crime 7, unknown 7.

Birkdale Farm Reformatory for Roman Catholic Boys, Ainsdale, near Southport.

Inspected May 31, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 167.

State of premises.—All in good order on day of inspection. The school has constantly been increasing its practical efficiency since it was opened. The workshops need superior accommodation. There is a want of storage room.

Health and general condition.—The boys are very healthy. The situation of the school seems to agree with them. There had been little or no sickness. Their general appearance was favourable.

Conduct and discipline.—The general good order and discipline remained undisturbed until the close of the year, when the superintendent, Captain Smith, resigned his post. When the change took place, a good deal of disorder was exhibited, and the rebellious spirit of the inmates made an effort to get the upper hand.

This required to be dealt with very sharply. The new superintendent, Mr. Shee, had considerable difficulty at first, but has managed gradually to re-establish good order.

Educational state.—The instruction of the boys had been carefully attended to. The classes generally were making good progress. They were under the charge of competent teachers, and the results were quite satisfactory.

Industrial training.—The lads are instructed in farm and garden work. There are classes for tailors, shoemakers, brushmakers, and carpenters. There is a considerable bakery. The juniors are employed in the chip-wood manufacture. A good many peas and other vegetables are raised, though the soil is almost all sand. The work is carried on with activity and energy.

General remarks.—The school is under the direction of the Liverpool Catholic Reformatory Association.

Staff.—Superintendent, Captain Joseph Smith ; succeeded by Mr. Daniel U. Shee ; schoolmaster, Mr. Gorman, and one assistant ; tailor, shoemaker, carpenter, brushmaker, joiner, baker, farm bailiff, cook, and discipline officer, and one female assistant.

Average number maintained, 167. Total cost for 1876, 2,573*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 15*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 15*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

Industrial profits, 171*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 13 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 6, convicted of crime 3, unknown 4.

Toxteth Park Reformatory for Girls, 9, Park Hill Road, Liverpool.

Inspected May 22, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 60 under detention, one voluntary case, and 11 on licence.

State of premises.—In excellent order. Dormitories and premises thoroughly clean, and well arranged. Buildings very suitable for the objects of the school.

Health and general condition.—The girls have enjoyed very good health. No fever, no infectious disorder. One death from consumption. I was quite satisfied with the manner and appearance of the girls. Considerable improvement effected in the physical health during the last few years.

Conduct and discipline.—One or two very troublesome cases among the elder girls. General conduct satisfactory. A good many girls admitted in the year of the lowest character, and fearfully ignorant. I found all going on well. The school maintains its character for good order and discipline.

Educational state.—I was glad to notice a marked improvement in the schoolroom. The girls had profited by the persevering efforts of the teacher in charge during the last 12 months. The first class of 13 read in Fifth Standard Book. Writing neat and good; dictation and arithmetic very well done. Second class of 16 passed very creditably. The remainder going on well. The Sunday school is carried on by ladies of the neighbourhood, who take an interest in the school. The girls sing correctly and well.

Industrial training.—The girls are thoroughly trained in laundry work, needlework, knitting, and housework. Owing to the extreme ignorance of those newly admitted, the difficulties of practical training have been much increased of late.

Staff.—Matron, Miss Wilson; schoolmistress, Miss Mennie; work-mistress, Miss Finney; laundress.

Average number maintained, 56. Total cost for 1876, 1,008*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 18*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 15*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*

Industrial profits, 178*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 46 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 33, dead 1, doubtful 3, convicted of crime 4, unknown 5.

Liverpool Reformatory for Roman Catholic Girls, Blackbrook House, St. Helens.

Owing to the determination of the managers to carry on the operations of the school for the future in more suitable premises in or near Liverpool, the school at St. Helens was broken up, and the girls under detention transferred to other Reformatory Schools.

A very suitable and commodious house has been selected at May Place, Old Swan, near Liverpool, and after undergoing thorough repair has been properly furnished and equipped for the purposes in view.

It is very conveniently situated, and supplies all that is wanted except a laundry, which the managers undertake to provide.

The house was certified November 24, 1876, and after a good deal of difficulty and delay in bringing the arrangements to a conclusion, was placed under the charge of three Sisters of Charity, the religious order so well known in connexion with the management of Reformatory and Industrial Schools.

The institution is under the direct control of the Liverpool Catholic Reformatory Association. Up to the end of the year 1876 no girls had been received.

Detailed Reports.

Reformatory Schools.

Leicestershire.

Mount St. Bernard's Reformatory for Roman Catholic Boys, Whitwick, near Leicester.

Inspected August 31, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 199.

State of premises.—No alterations. But the new management had brought about a marked change for the better in the condition of the dormitories, in the cleanliness and orderly arrangement of the house and premises. I noticed a great improvement in this respect, and it is a matter of the highest importance. The premises generally are defective for the purposes of a Reformatory School.

Health and general condition.—Two deaths in the year. No fever, no infectious disease. One severe accident. The boys looked healthy and in a good sanitary condition. The medical officer's report was very favourable.

Conduct and discipline.—Though the record of punishment was numerous and formidable, I am gratified in being enabled to notice a very decided improvement in the condition of the school since the last unfavourable report for the year 1875. I was glad to observe a much better spirit among the boys, less roughness and discontent, and a readier disposition to submit themselves to their officers and comparatively little of that rebellious and defiant tone which gave me so much cause for anxiety on the last occasion. There had been little or no absconding, and though severe punishment had been necessary to establish discipline and good order, it had been gradually becoming less frequent and lighter in character.

Educational state.—The senior classes passed a very satisfactory examination. The first class contained 42 boys. They read in Fifth Standard, a very intelligent and well instructed class; very good reading, spelling, writing, and dictation; arithmetic very well done, and well advanced. Second class of 36 boys. All the work very creditably done, especially the dictation and arithmetic. Third class of 36 boys. Respectable proficiency, and going on well. These three classes comprised the upper school. In the lower school I did not find quite enough being done. The classes seemed to require more attention generally. During the examination I had very fair behaviour from all the boys, and could not but notice what an improvement had been realized in attention, order, and good conduct.

Industrial training.—The majority of the boys are employed in farming work. There are classes for tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry, and smith's work. There is a corn mill worked by steam, and a large bakehouse. The boys make all their own clothing, and a large business is carried on in the manufacture of shoes for the

open market. I found the shops in good order, and the labours of the school regularly attended to.

Staff.—Director, Rev. Joseph Ryan ; two Brothers, chaplain, secretary, and assistant, Mr. Swinnerton ; schoolmaster, Mr. M'Carthy ; and a staff of 20 officers.

Average number maintained, 197. Total cost for 1876, 3,895*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 19*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 16*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

Industrial profits, 941*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 211 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 105, dead 2, doubtful 5, convicted of crime 39, unknown 60.

Middlesex.

Home-in-the-East Reformatory School for Boys, Old Ford.

Inspected November 28, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 36 ; and two on licence.

State of premises.—The additional buildings have been completed. They are a great improvement on the old premises. The schoolroom is much more airy and commodious. The dormitories larger and under better supervision. A good bath-room has been provided. There is now ample accommodation for 60 boys. I found the house in very good order.

Health and general condition.—Satisfactory. The boys were in good condition mind and body.

Conduct and discipline.—Not much to complain of. A good many new boys had been received. These are restless and troublesome at first ; serious offences rare. No absconding. No cell cases.

Educational state.—Owing to the large introduction of new cases, the school instruction was not up to the average proficiency, as most of the old scholars had left, their places had been rapidly filled up by new boys. I found all the classes making satisfactory progress, and giving promise of a higher standard in due time.

Industrial training.—The boys are principally employed in tailoring and shoemaking. Good accommodation for these classes, and the trades are efficiently taught.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Spooner ; tailor and shoemaker.

Average number maintained, 29. Total cost for 1876, 682*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 23*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 27*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*

Industrial loss, 46*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 33 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 25, doubtful 2, convicted of crime 5, unknown 1.

Hampstead Reformatory for Girls, Heathfield, Lower East Road, Hampstead, N.W.

Visited March 25, 1876. Inspected December 14, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 122.

State of premises.—The large and commodious house in which the school will be carried on for the future was certified 17 April 1876. I found all in good working order at the date of inspection, and the new premises very well adapted for the purposes of the institution. An excellent laundry has been constructed, and the arrangements generally appear to have been well considered, and to conduce to convenience and usefulness. I found everything in perfect order.

Health and general condition.—Quite satisfactory. The girls looked bright and healthful. Their appearance is much in their favour. The school is managed with great ability, and the results are highly encouraging.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct of the girls during the last 12 months had been uniformly correct and regular, with very few exceptions. During the exciting period of the change from one house to the other nothing very untoward took place. I was much gratified witd their respectful manner and demeanour. The discipline of the house, while thoroughly kind and encouraging, is perfectly firm and well established. No girl ventures to trifle with it.

Educational state.—Quite satisfactory. The girls passed a most creditable examination. The first class comprised 30 girls, including laundry workers; good progress and proficiency; dictation and arithmetic very well done. Second class of 31 passed fairly well, and displayed good intelligence. The junior classes making fair progress.

Industrial training.—The laundry is carried on vigorously by the elder girls. The younger are occupied with cooking, housework, needlework, and knitting, and receive a very useful and practical training.

Staff.—Superintendent, Miss Nicoll; schoolmistress, Miss Bennett; assistant ditto, Miss McLean; work-mistress, Miss Affleck, and two laundry matrons.

Average number maintained, 117. Total cost for 1876, 2,372*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 20*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 16*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*

Industrial profits, 650*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 80 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 61, dead 1, doubtful 7, convicted of crime 3, unknown 8.

Monmouth.

Monmouthshire Reformatory for Boys, Little Mill, near Pontypool.

Inspected August 18, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 16.

State of premises.—No alterations. An improvement in the lavatory arrangements. Premises very homely, but suitable and sufficient. Everything in good order. Garden and farm well attended to and very productive.

Health and general condition.—Satisfactory. The boys were in robust health. I was well satisfied with their appearance.

Conduct and discipline.—Only minor offences. No absconding. Nothing serious. The superintendent was absent on account of his health; but the boys were conducting themselves with perfect propriety, and all was going on as if he were present.

Educational state.—Boys instruction properly attended to. Eight in first class fairly advanced; a good intelligent set of boys. Eight in second class, reading very good. The school satisfied my requirements.

Industrial training.—This department is thoroughly well attended to. The labour of the boys is turned to good account, and the quality and quantity of the vegetables raised for the open market surprising. The year had not been a very profitable one, owing to the diminished demand for vegetable products in the neighbourhood.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. S. Arnold; schoolmaster and assistant, Mr. Merrick; and labour-master.

Average number maintained, 17. Total cost for 1876, 444*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 26*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 8*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*

Industrial profits, 312*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 23 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 21, dead 1, unknown 1.

Norfolk.

Buxton Reformatory School for Boys, near Norwich.

Inspected September 27, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 45.

State of premises.—House and premises in very good order. Homely and fairly convenient. Farm in good cultivation.

Health and general condition. — Satisfactory. Boys looked healthy and robust.

Conduct and discipline. — School had been going on well. Nothing serious to complain of.

Educational state.—Satisfactory. First class of 15 boys in Fourth Royal Reader. Very fair spelling; writing neat and good; dictation very well done; arithmetic not quite on a par with the other subjects. Second class of 13 passed very well in all their subjects. Third class of 12 making progress. The remainder in the elements. Boys intelligently taught and well instructed in religious subjects.

Industrial training.—The boys are employed chiefly in agricultural work. A little shoemaking and tailoring are carried on. They work readily and cheerfully.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Babbington; housekeeper, Miss Day; shoemaker and labour-master.

Average number maintained, 47. Total cost for 1876, 895*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 19*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 14*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*

Industrial profits, 256*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875. — Of 32 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 26, doubtful 2, convicted of crime 2, unknown 2.

Northampton.

Northamptonshire Reformatory for Boys, Tiffield, near Towcester.

Inspected August 30, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 44.

State of premises.—Plans are in preparation for the alteration and improvement of the existing premises. These can be carried out at inconsiderable cost, and will be proceeded with without further delay. I found all going on well and in very good order.

Health and general condition.—Satisfactory. One death. Boys looked clean and well attended to. Very good health generally. The dietary scale had been improved. The boys looked all the better for it.

Conduct and discipline.—Two cases of absconding. A few cases of petty theft, disobedience, and impertinence. With these exceptions, nothing of serious importance. Boys in good order, and presenting a very favourable appearance.

Educational state.—Satisfactory. First class of 14 boys making good progress ; intelligent and well taught; reading and spelling very good; writing and dictation very good; arithmetic well done. Second class of 13, respectable proficiency; quick and intelligent, and advancing. Third class of 13 boys, doing very well. Remainder learning to read, just admitted. Order very good.

Industrial training.—The boys are regularly employed on the school farm, and are in request by the neighbouring farmers. They are well trained in farm work and care of stock.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Goode; schoolmaster, Mr. Cater ; work-master, Mr. Perkins.

Average number maintained, 47. Total cost for 1876, 1,000*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 21*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 17*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*

Industrial profits, 222*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 27 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 24, convicted of crime 2, unknown 1.

Northamptonshire Reformatory for Girls, 57, St. Giles Street, Northampton.

Inspected August 29, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 14.

State of premises.—In very good order, clean and well arranged, so far as circumstances permit. The managers propose to take larger premises when the opportunity offers.

Health and general condition.—No serious illness. Girls in good health. They appeared to be managed with good sense and good judgment.

Conduct and discipline. — Two girls plotting to abscond. Nothing else very serious. A very good report generally as to the behaviour of the girls. All in good order.

Educational state.—Two classes; 12 in first, two in second. Elder girls sufficiently far advanced in ordinary subjects. Reading very good ; intelligence good ; writing neat and good. Very well taught. Good knowledge of Scripture.

Industrial training.—The girls are practically trained for domestic service. The small school has very much the character of a home. Such schools as these, and the influence they exercise on the mind and conduct of young persons of indifferent character, confirm the opinion often enough expressed and arrived at, that small schools are to be preferred to large ones, especially for girls.

Staff.—Matron, Miss Spivey; assistant, Mrs. Goodman. One of the old inmates assists materially in the general management.

Average number maintained, 14. Total cost for 1876, 336*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 24*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 23*l.* 7*s.*

Industrial profits, 54*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 2 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 1, doubtful 1.

Northumberland.

North-Eastern Reformatory for Boys, Netherton, near Morpeth.

Inspected October 17, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 168; 12 on licence and two in prison. Twenty-five of the inmates are Roman Catholics and are lodged in a distinct section of the building, and attend their own service at Morpeth. In schoolroom and playground, and, of course, at work, there is no distinction.

State of premises.—In very good order, but overcrowded. Additions are in contemplation. A separate hospital is much wanted.

Health and general condition.—Very good. There has been no death in the school, nor any infectious disease. The general appearance of the boys was robust and cheerful.

Conduct and discipline.—Fairly good. A few cases of absconding.

Educational state.—The boys passed the examination very fairly. The first and second classes read well, wrote very well, and did their ciphering correctly. The third class appeared backward.

Industrial training.—The farm consists of 480 acres, and gives occupation to most of the boys, but the workshops are well attended to. In addition to the usual tailors' and shoemakers' shops, there are a carpenter's, wheelwright's, and blacksmith's shops, where agricultural implements of a superior class are turned out; larger workshops are planned, and a powerful steam engine has been erected. The work is thoroughly practical, and of a most useful description.

Staff.—Superintendent, Mr. C. W. Anderson; matron, Mrs. Anderson; schoolmasters, Mr. Middlemas, Mr. Young, Mr. Gosling; a tailor, a shoemaker, a joiner, a wheelwright, a blacksmith, a mason, a farm bailiff, and four assistants, one of whom takes a class in school.

Average number maintained, 170. Total cost for 1876, 3,120*l.* 8*l.* 7*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 18*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 17*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*

Industrial profits, 325*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 116 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 80, dead 3, doubtful 5, convicted of crime 22, unknown 6.

Suffolk.

Suffolk Reformatory School for Boys, Thorndon, Eye.

Inspected September 20, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 74.

State of premises.—In good order, homely and comfortable. Lavatory accommodation somewhat defective.

Health and general condition.—Very good. Boys healthy and vigorous. Sickness rare.

Conduct and discipline.—Satisfactory. Two cases of absconding. A small average of punishment. Boys in good order and well-behaved.

Educational state.—Satisfactory. First class of 18 boys read well and intelligently in Fifth Standard Book; writing neat and plain; dictation very good; arithmetic very creditable. Second class of 15 boys passed creditably in all the usual subjects. Third class of 20 boys doing well. Fourth class of 11 boys requiring more attention. Fifth class of 10, in the elementary stage.

Industrial training.—The boys work diligently on the home farm, and are occasionally employed by the neighbouring farmers. They are practically trained to habits of usefulness and industry.

General remarks.—The school well maintains its reputation as a farm school for Reformatory purposes. The boys have done remarkably well on discharge.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gill; schoolmaster, Mr. Frederick W. Gill; labour-master and farm workmen.

Average number maintained, 72. Total cost for 1876, 1,051*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 14*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 14*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*

Industrial profits, 109*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 70 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 54, dead 2, doubtful 1, convicted of crime 8, unknown 5.

St. Matthew's Industrial Home for Girls, Ipswich.

Inspected December 8, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 32.

State of premises.—In excellent order, thoroughly clean and comfortable. The arrangements are of a homely character, but sufficient for their purpose. Good wash-house and laundry.

Health and general condition.—There had been little or no serious illness among the girls. They appeared to be in good health. Two deaths in the year. Most of the inmates are of advanced age for a Reformatory School.

Conduct and discipline.—Satisfactory. The girls are managed with much tact and discretion. Cases of insubordination or disorder are infrequent. I was gratified with the manner and behaviour of the inmates generally. Two girls left the premises on one occasion but returned of their own accord.

Educational state.—Improved. I had fair results from the first and second classes, and although the girls came to the school late in life and are very ignorant and difficult to teach, pains have been taken with them and the result was of an encouraging character. Reading very fair generally; writing and dictation good, and good progress throughout the school.

Industrial training.—There is a good laundry. The girls work hard, and with good returns; all are taught plain needlework and housework, and learn to cook and to bake.

Staff.—Superintendent, Miss Strangways, schoolmistress and one assistant.

Average number maintained, 32. Total cost for 1876, 668*l.* 11*s.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 20*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 16*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*

Industrial profits, 189*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 23 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 17, dead 1, doubtful 1, convicted of crime 3, unknown 1.

Surrey.

Philanthropic Society's Farm School, Red Hill, Surrey.

Inspected November 15, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 299. These are divided into five houses or families, about 60 boys in each family. The houses are placed at some distance from each other and are distinct and individual communities, under their own chiefs.

State of premises.—The institution is remarkably well ordered and arranged. Everything is provided that can possibly conduce to convenience and efficiency. The health and proper comfort of the boys is studiously considered. The houses are under the charge of careful and experienced officers of long standing. A general supervision is exercised day by day, and the system works very steadily and successfully.

Health and general condition.—The general health of the inmates had been well maintained. No serious sickness at all. One death in the early part of the year. Boys looked remarkably healthy and strong.

Conduct and discipline.—The year had passed very quietly. There had been no disturbance of the usual routine of any serious importance. Five deserters only. The number of punishments considerably less than in the previous year, and the general tone healthy and encouraging. The manner and appearance of the boys were eminently satisfactory. The sound influence of the school could be read on almost every countenance, and although there are many boys in such an institution of notoriously bad character and vicious inclinations they are kept in check by the firmness of the discipline, and induced to amend through the channels of industry, persuasion, and moral example.

Educational state.—The educational results were on the whole, quite satisfactory. The houses were examined separately; the results were remarkably even. There was a little advance on the last examination in point of accuracy. The dictation and arithmetic were generally done remarkably well; the writing was also neat and good. The instruction of the lads is well attended to and the results are sound and substantial as far as they go.

Industrial training.—The large farm attached to the school supplies abundance of useful labour. It is well cultivated and profitable. The boys are practically instructed in the care of stock. Tailoring and shoemaking are carried on. The boys make their own bread, and manufacture their own gas. There are carpenter's and smith's shops also.

General remarks.—This large institution carries on its operations with continuous success. A very large proportion of the young offenders confided to its care turn out well and never re-appear in the criminal lists.

Staff.—Resident chaplain and superintendent, Rev. Charles Walters; secretary, Mr. John Trevarthen; masters of houses, Messrs. Howe, Butcher, Cowen, Hearne, and Benfield; bailiff, Mr. Jas. Bilcliffe; tailor, shoemaker, smith, carpenter, and labour-master; matron, Mrs. Walker; general assistant and bandmaster, Serjeant Holman.

Average number maintained, 298. Total cost for 1876, 7,120*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary mantenance and management, 23*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 21*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*

Industrial profits, 1,039*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 238 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 193, dead 1, doubtful 11, convicted of crime 28, unknown 5.

Wandsworth Reformatory for Boys, Wandsworth Common, S.W.

Inspected September 5, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 171.

State of premises.—The dormitories and premises generally are maintained in the highest order and efficiency. My inspection afforded me great satisfaction.

Health and general condition.—The boys were in good health and spirits. No infectious disorder. One boy lying ill with spinal disease. The general appearance of the boys was encouraging and satisfactory.

Conduct and discipline.—A few cases of absconding among boys recently admitted. Some instances of insolence and impertinence, but on the whole the school had gone on well since the last inspection, and the lads had given very little serious trouble. A spirit of good order seemed to prevail throughout the establishment.

Educational state.—First class of 32 boys, reading Fifth Standard, good fluent and intelligent reading; spelling excellent; writing and dictation very good; arithmetic well advanced. Second class of 32 boys, in Fourth Standard, all the work creditably done. In all the junior classes I was well satisfied with the progress being made. The quiet and orderly manner of the lads afforded me much pleasure. Every boy seemed to understand how to conduct himself properly.

Industrial training.—This is carried on as usual, with energy and enterprise. Steam is employed and the boys are habituated to the use of machinery and improved processes. There is a class for tailoring and shoemaking. The manufacture of firewood is largely carried on. Broom handling and wood work employ a good many of the junior lads. The boys work very cheerfully and willingly.

Staff.—Superintendent and wife, Mr. and Mrs. John Newland; schoolmaster and assistant, Mr. Gibson and Mr. Hyde; tailor, shoemaker, carpenter, broom-handler, labour-master, gardener, assistant matron, and two indoor servants.

Average number maintained, 176. Total cost for 1876, 3,640*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 20*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 18*l.* 4*s.*

Industrial profits, 574*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 140 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 112, dead 2, convicted of crime 23, unknown 3.

Surrey Reformatory for Girls, Netherton House, Clapham Old Town.

Inspected October 16, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 37.

State of premises.—The house was as usual in excellent order. The general arrangements are quite satisfactory.

Health and general condition.—The girls appeared to be in fair health. Up to the date of my visit there had been little to complain of.

Conduct and discipline.—The girls had gone on well with the exception of a few instances of insolence and insubordination. I found them well-behaved and well-disposed.

Educational state.—Not quite satisfactory. A falling off since the last examination especially in dictation and arithmetic. The girls of the first class read and spelt well in Fifth Royal Reader; writing neat and good; dictation very indifferent; arithmetic defective. The second class, fair reading and spelling, but only tolerable in other subjects. The juniors not coming on very fast. The school work appeared to have been somewhat neglected during the year. There was a falling off generally in the performances.

Industrial training.—The laundry is carried on vigorously. The elder girls work hard in this department, while the younger are engaged in housework, needlework, &c.

General remarks.—A change in the administration took place during the year. Miss Polley, who had carried on the institution very successfully since Miss Stockley's retirement, resigned her post. I could discover no solid reason for the change effected, it appeared to me unnecessary and detrimental to the interests of the school.

Staff.—Superintendent, Miss Polley; schoolmistress, Miss Covey; laundry matron, Miss Butler.

Average number maintained, 36. Total cost for 1876, 1,100*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 30*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 24*l.* 11*s.*

Industrial profits, 334*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 37 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 30, dead 1, doubtful 2, unknown 4.

Warwickshire.

Saltley Reformatory for Boys, Small Heath, near Birmingham.

Inspected October 26, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 75.

State of premises.—I found all in good working order. The additions to the premises, in progress at the last inspection, were quite completed. They contribute in every way to the general efficiency of the establishment. Very good order throughout the house.

Health and general condition.—The boys were in excellent health. I was satisfied with their manner and general appearance. Not much sickness in the year.

Conduct and discipline.—Nothing extraordinary had taken place since the last inspection. The lads appeared to be under sound discipline, and to be cheerful and natural in their behaviour. A small average of misconduct.

Educational state.—Satisfactory. First class of 19 boys passed very well in reading, spelling, writing, and dictation; arithmetic very well performed. Second class of 20, in Fourth Reader, well taught and going on satisfactorily. The remainder making good progress according to their standing in the school.

Industrial training.—The boys are chiefly engaged in farming work. A few cows and a few head of stock should be kept to give the inmates useful variety of occupation. There are classes for tailoring and shoemaking.

Staff.—Superintendent and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys; schoolmaster, Mr. Taylor; assistant matron, Mrs. Taylor; tailor, shoemaker, farm workmen, and two female assistants.

Average number maintained, 77. Total cost for 1876, 1,425*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 18*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 15*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*

Industrial profits, 245*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 63 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 38, doubtful 4, convicted of crime 12, unknown 9.

Warwickshire Reformatory, Weston, near Leamington.

Inspected October 24, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 70.

State of premises.—I was quite satisfied with the condition of the house, dormitories, and premises generally. I found all in good order. The arrangements are excellent.

Health and general condition.—Very good. The boys looked well, and appeared to be happy and contented.

Conduct and discipline.—With the exception of one very bad case of theft, the school had gone on fairly well. The general report was favourable. Serious offences and punishments rare.

Educational state.—The first class of 18, passed very well in Fifth Reader; spelling good; writing and dictation very good; arithmetic a failure. Second class of 16 boys, passed creditably in all the subjects but arithmetic. Third class of 16, making satisfactory progress, and the juniors all doing fairly well. Many new boys received, and an entire change of classes since the last examination.

Industrial training.—There is a large farm attached to the school, which provides abundance of employment. There is a carpenter's shop in which several of the boys are employed, and there are classes for tailoring and shoemaking.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Shaddock; assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Shaddock; schoolmaster, tailor, shoemaker, carpenter, four labour-masters, two domestics.

Average number maintained, 71. Total cost for 1876, 1,529*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 21*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 18*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*

Industrial profits, 283*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 63 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 50, dead 1, doubtful 3, convicted of crime 6, unknown 3.

Warwickshire Reformatory for Girls, Little Park Street, Coventry.

Inspected September 1, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 40.

State of premises.—I found the premises in their usual condition of neatness and order.

Health and general condition.—Fair. One death from consumption. One absent at Convalescent Home. Not much serious illness, but a good many petty ailments since last visit.

Conduct and discipline.—Satisfactory on the whole. Some cases of insolence and insubordination. No absconding. Girls generally well behaved and tractable. I was satisfied with their manner and appearance.

Educational state.—First class of 16 girls, including five laundry girls, well advanced; reading, Fifth Standard, good; writing and spelling very good; dictation well done; arithmetic very accurate. Second class of 14 girls, a little backward, but gaining ground. Third class of nine girls, progressing fairly. School work properly attended to.

Industrial training.—There is a good laundry. The work is well done. The girls seem to be carefully and practically trained. Needlework and housework properly attended to.

Staff.—Matron, Miss Phillipps ; schoolmistress, Miss Whimby ; cook, and laundress.

Average number maintained, 40. Total cost for 1876, 812*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 20*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 17*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*

Industrial profits, 146*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 32 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 28, dead 1, doubtful 1, unknown 2.

Birmingham Reformatory for Girls, Smethwick, near Birmingham.

Inspected October 26, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 37 ; three on licence.

State of premises.—The house was originally a dwelling-house, and the arrangements, particularly of the dormitories, are in consequence not so good as could be wished, but the premises are thoroughly clean, well kept, and comfortable. The schoolroom is too small. The water supply is defective. There is a good garden.

Health and general condition. — Very good. The girls look strong, healthy, and bright.

Conduct and discipline.—The punishment book shows the conduct since last inspection to have been fairly good. The girls' manners were quiet and attentive. They appeared well disciplined and cheerful.

Educational state.—I found no reason to complain of the work in the schoolroom. The first class of 13, read very well; their spelling was very correct. They gave me very good dictation and ciphering. The second class of 20, were rather backward, as was the third class, which was composed of girls recently admitted.

Industrial training.—Good work is done in the laundry, and needlework is a source of profit. The girls are instructed in the usual routine of housework, cooking, &c.

General remarks.—There is not sufficient communication kept up with girls who leave the institution. Half of those discharged in the last three years are "unknown."

Staff.—Matron, Miss Neale ; schoolmistress, Miss Read ; assistant matron, Miss Hammond ; a laundress.

Average number maintained, 41. Total cost for 1876, 878*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 21*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 18*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*

Industrial profits, 221*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 26 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 9, dead 1, doubtful 2, convicted of crime 1, unknown 13.

Wilts.

Wilts Reformatory School for Boys, Warminster.

Inspected August 14, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 60.

State of premises.—Much improved by the recent alterations and additions. All in excellent order. A very suitable and convenient house.

Health and general condition.—Very good. No death. No infectious disorder. The lads appeared to be in sound health and good condition generally.

Conduct and discipline.—Two cases of absconding. One case of theft. With these exceptions nothing had occurred of very serious import. I found all going on well. The boys were in very good order and the tone of the house quite satisfactory.

Educational state.—The lads quite satisfied my expectations, and passed a very creditable examination. First class of 12, Fifth Standard, very accurate work. Second class of 13, good results; arithmetic well and neatly done. Third class of 15, equally satisfactory. Fourth class of 12, work carefully performed. Fifth class of 8, going on well. Good Scripture knowledge.

Industrial training.—The home farm provides a large amount of labour. It is well cultivated. The work of the boys is sought after by the neighbouring farmers. There is a class for shoemaking. The boys make their own clothing.

Staff. — Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. George Hendley; schoolmaster, Mr. Bamford; shoemaker, two labour-masters, two servants.

Average number maintained, 62. Total cost for 1876, 1,310*l.* 8*s.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 21*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 19*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*

Industrial profits, 197*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 52 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 45, convicted of crime 5, unknown 2.

Limpley Stoke Reformatory for Girls, near Bath.

Inspected August 14 and 15, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 53.

State of premises.—I found all in very good order, thoroughly clean and admirably arranged. Excellent laundry accommodation. Every possible provision is made for the proper training and treatment of the girls.

Health and general condition.—With the exception of one death from consumption, there had been very little illness. I found the girls in remarkably good health, and very carefully attended to.

Conduct and discipline. — The record of offences revealed nothing but ordinary cases of misconduct, such as insolence, violent outbreaks of temper and quarrels with one another. These occur in every such school. On the whole the girls appeared to be very amenable to discipline and regulation. There had been no serious breach of discipline during the year. I found all going on very fairly at my visit.

Educational state.—Rather backward. The school is divided into the senior section and the junior. The senior division comprises all the elder girls who are employed in the laundry. The junior comprises three classes. The first class of six girls passed creditably in all the subjects but arithmetic. Second class of 15, reading and spelling fair; writing and dictation indifferent; arithmetic defective. Third class of 10, not sufficiently advanced and not making much progress. The laundry girls read fairly well. I did not think their educational condition so far advanced as it should be.

Industrial training.—The elder girls are thoroughly trained in the laundry. The younger girls before being passed into this section are instructed in household work, needlework, and knitting. They are all carefully trained for domestic service.

Staff.—Mrs. Sheppard, the lady superintendent, exercises a general control; assistant matron, Miss Rodman; work matron Miss Hall; schoolmistress, Mrs. Peele; laundry matron, Miss Locke, and one assistant ditto.

Average number maintained, 55. Total cost for 1876, 1,242*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 22*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 18*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*

Industrial profits, 362*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 59 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 34, dead 3, doubtful 7, convicted of crime 4, unknown 11.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Woodbury Hill Reformatory for Boys, Shelsley, near Worcester.

Inspected August 22, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 43.

State of premises.—In fair order, so far as circumstances will permit. The school requires better accommodation in many points of view. I found no improvement on former years. The school works at a great disadvantage. The accommodation for the superintendent, a clergyman of the Church of England, is totally inadequate. There is no provision for the sick. No attempt is made to place the school on an efficient footing.

Health and general condition.—Very little sickness. Boys looked healthy and hearty.

Conduct and discipline.—A few cases of absconding. A diminished amount of serious offences compared with the former year. I was satisfied with the look and general manner of the boys. They appeared to be quiet and orderly, though rather rough in exterior.

Educational state.—Very fair. The first class of 13 boys passed a very creditable examination. They had been intelligently taught and were doing well, reading Fourth Royal Reader very good; writing neat and plain; dictation very good; arithmetic very fair. Second class of 10, in Third Royal Reader, fair in all subjects but arithmetic. Third class of 12, good reading and spelling; dictation and arithmetic wanting in accuracy. Fourth class of 8, just learning to read. Order good.

Industrial training.—There is a small farm attached to the school, and additional land has been provided for the employment of the boys. The farmers in the neighbourhood occasionally employ them. The boys work hard and very cheerfully and readily. There is a class for basket-making.

Staff.—Superintendent, Rev. Theodore N. Flintoff; schoolmaster, Mr. Edwards; labour-master and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Bilcliffe; basket-maker, general assistant, Mr. Welch.

Average number maintained, 41. Total cost for 1876, 820*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 20*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 21*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*

Industrial loss, 37*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 37 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 23, doubtful 6, convicted of crime 4, unknown 4.

Stoke Farm Reformatory for Boys, near Bromsgrove.

Inspected August 23, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 75.

State of premises.—Several improvements and alterations carried out since the last inspection, materially adding to the general convenience and efficiency. I found the house and premises in very good order. Farm and garden well cultivated. House and dormitories clean and comfortable. Workshops much improved, and a general air of progress and improvement.

Health and general condition.—Satisfactory. I received a very good report as to the boys health during the last year. There had been little or no sickness among them. They appeared to be hearty and in good condition, and well looked after.

Conduct and discipline.—Two cases of absconding. A few cases of petty theft. Some little insurbordination. Generally the boys had gone on well. I was well satisfied with the improvement in their manner and appearance which has been so marked for the last year or two. I found all going on satisfactory.

Educational state.—I was a little disappointed with the progress made since last visit. The boys did not come up to my expectations. Work done carelessly. First class of 15 read well in Fourth Irish Book. Spelling good; writing neat and fair; dictation not uniform; arithmetic inaccurate and careless. Second class of 20, Fourth Royal Reader. Fair reading and spelling; writing good; dictation well done; arithmetic very poor. Third class of 18 only moderate. Remainder not doing their work well, too much carelessness and inaccuracy. Order good.

Industrial training.—The farm and fruit gardens are well kept, and supply a large amount of useful labour. A considerable amount of stock is kept, enabling the boys to receive a very practical training. The tailors and shoemakers workshops have been reorganised, and were in good working order on the day of my visit. I was well satisfied with the industrial efficiency of the establishment.

Staff. — Superintendent and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Gilchrist; schoolmaster, Mr. Burns; bailiff, tailor, shoemaker, gardener, assistant ditto, waggoner, and two female servants.

Average number maintained, 74. Total cost for 1876, 1,411*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 19*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 17*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*

Industrial profits, 254*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 53 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 32, doubtful 6, convicted of crime 12, unknown 3.

Calder Farm Reformatory for Boys, Mirfield, near Normanton.

Inspected August 28, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 94 ; 32 on licence.

State of premises.—No alteration in the premises since last year. In very good order. A good garden well cultivated. The farm of about 60 acres well worked and in good condition. The houses are clean and comfortable.

Health and general condition.—Very good. The boys looked robust and cheerful.

Conduct and discipline.—There have been several absconding cases, three from situations, and seven from the school, one boy is still absent, the remainder have been brought back.

Educational state.—During the harvest and hay time the school work has to a certain extent had to give way to farm work. In the first class the book which was being read, No. IV. Royal Reader, appeared somewhat too difficult, the writing was fair, and the dictation on the whole good. The boys seem carefully taught.

Industrial training.—The farm and garden are the principal employments, but tailoring, shoemaking, and joinering are also taught.

General remarks.—Hammocks are used in the dormitories, they look neat and serviceable, but I should think beds preferable on the score of comfort.

Staff. — Superintendent, Mr. Hepple ; matron, Mrs. Hepple ; schoolmaster, Mr. Plummer, assisted by one of the industrial teachers ; a tailor, a shoemaker, a joiner, farm bailiff and assistant, and a gardener.

Average number maintained, 94. Total cost for 1876, 1,868*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 19*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 18*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*

Industrial profits, 362*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 59 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 48, dead 2, doubtful 2, convicted of crime 5, unknown 2.

Castle Howard Reformatory for Boys, Welburn, near York.

Inspected December 7, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 64; 20 on licence.

State of premises.—The premises are well arranged and in good order; farm buildings compact and sufficient for the farm, which contains 60 acres.

Health and general condition.—Very good. General appearance of the boys was robust and satisfactory.

Conduct and discipline.—Generally satisfactory. There had been seven cases of absconding. The boys manners very good. There seems very little punishment.

Educational state.—General intelligence above the average. The boys seem well and carefully taught. Reading, writing, and ciphering good throughout.

Industrial training.—The greater number of the boys are employed on the farm. A few are taught tailoring, shoemaking, and basket-making. The demand for boys from the neighbouring farmers is greater than the supply.

Staff.—Superintendent, Rev. R. G. Fish; matron, Mrs. Fish; schoolmaster, Mr. Brown, and one assistant; shoemaker, tailor, basket-maker, gardener, and farm bailiff.

Average number maintained, 66. Total cost for 1876, 1,310*l.* 8*s.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 23*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 21*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Industrial profits, 176*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 61 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 51, dead 4, convicted of crime 6.

Leeds Reformatory for Boys, Adel, near Leeds.

Inspected July 27, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 97 under detention; 23 on licence.

State of premises.—Large additions are in progress. A new wing is nearly completed, which will give a new schoolroom, new hospital, superintendent's rooms, and other accommodation; when the works are finished the premises will be as well arranged as could be wished.

Health and general condition.—The health has been remarkably good. No death has occurred in the institution for years. The general appearance of the boys is robust and in every way satisfactory.

Conduct and discipline.—Generally very good. There were three cases of absconding in January. The boys were brought back at once.

Educational state.—The reading of the first two classes was very good, of the third rather backward, the writing was very

good, the arithmetic unusually neatly and correctly done, showing good and careful teaching.

Industrial training.—The boys are employed in farm work, gardening, tailoring, firewood-cutting, and shoemaking. Some of the boys work out among the farmers.

Staff.—Superintendent, Mr. Twigg; schoolmaster, Mr. Heath; matron, Mrs. Oger; a joiner, bailiff, gardener, shoemaker, tailor, A bandmaster comes out once a week.

Average number maintained, 96. Total cost for 1876, 1,806*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 18*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 20*l.* 5*s.*

Industrial profits, 51*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 79 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 51, dead 3, convicted of crime 16, unknown 9.

Market Weighton Reformatory for Roman Catholic Boys.

Inspected December 6, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 224; 25 on licence.

State of premises.—In excellent order. A large playground has been asphalted. The dormitories are large and airy. The farm is in good order, considering the quality of the land, which is poor. The establishment generally shows good organisation and management.

Health and general condition.—The health has been excellent since the last inspection; the boys looked bright, healthy, and cheerful.

Conduct and discipline.—Very good.

Educational state.—I never saw boys more anxious to pass a good examination, or take more evident interest in their work. The education was far above the average, the boys lively and intelligent. First class (30) read very well in No. VI. Twenty-seven of the dictation were without fault; two had one; one, two mistakes. Ninety sums were all correct. The writing very good. The second class (30) came off equally well. Twenty-six dictations without fault. Eighty-seven sums right out of 90. The lower classes coming on equally well. The result was alike creditable to Mr. Barrett and to the boys.

Industrial training.—There is a large farm worked by the boys, 30 are employed as tailors, 30 as shoemakers, some of the boys are employed in the carpenters' shops, some few of them showing great cleverness in carving and fret work. The smaller boys make match boxes.

Staff.—Superintendent, Rev. P. Castellano, and nine brothers; chaplain, Rev. T. Buckley; schoolmaster, Mr. Barrett; assistant, Mr. Baines, and nine industrial teachers.

Average number maintained, 221. Total cost for 1876, 4,148*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 18*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 16*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*

Industrial profits, 903*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 150 discharged in 1873-75, there are doing well 83, dead 4, doubtful 2, convicted of crime 59, unknown 2.

St. Joseph's Reformatory for Roman Catholic Girls, Howard Hill, Sheffield.

Inspected July 19, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, under detention, girls, 98; voluntary, 1; on licence, 11.

State of premises.—The house is thoroughly well arranged, very clean, and in every way well adapted to the comfort and well being of the inmates.

Health and general condition.—The health has not been quite so good as usual, four deaths have occurred since the last inspection; one typhoid fever; one effusion on the brain; two chest diseases. At the date of inspection the girls looked particularly bright, strong, and healthy.

Conduct and discipline.—Has been generally very good. No cases of absconding; the management seems admirable.

Educational state.—It was a holiday when I visited the school and I did not examine all the classes. The first class passed a very fair examination. A small infant school, quite disconnected from the part of the building occupied by the elder girls is carried on by the sisters.

Industrial training.—There is a good laundry. All take a part in the kitchen and housework. Sewing and various kinds of needlework are taught. I was shown some very valuable and beautiful specimens of lace and embroidery made by the girls, which find a ready sale.

General remarks.—The girls sing with great taste and feeling. A large stained glass window in the chapel was pointed out to me as having been given by girls who have left the institution.

Staff.—Miss Crawford and six Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul.

Average number maintained, 101. Total cost for 1876, 2,183*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 21*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 18*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*

Industrial profits, 610*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 58 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 40, dead 3, doubtful 3, convicted of crime 8, unknown 4.

Doncaster Reformatory for Girls, Doncaster.

Inspected July 20, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 63 under detention; 20 on licence.

State of premises.—House very well arranged, clean and comfortable. No alterations have been made since the last inspection.

Health and general condition.—The general health has been very satisfactory. There were a few slight cases of scarlatina in the spring, the girls looked strong and thoroughly well.

Conduct and discipline.—Miss Winter reports that she has had a great deal of trouble with the girls, that they have been and still are unruly and noisy. It has been considered advisable to change some of the officers, and Miss Winter hopes for a better state of things; not much change for the better as yet. The manners of the elder girls in the laundry when I first entered was noisy and disrespectful. There seemed a mutinous tone about them. While being examined in the school their manner was better.

Educational state.—I examined the whole school. The reading of the first class was scarcely as good as I could have wished; dictation good; writing only middling; arithmetic fair. Second class backward. Third and junior classes the same. The schoolmistress has not been in the school long enough to make her responsible for the educational state of the girls.

Industrial training.—There was good work done in the laundry; the girls are taught sewing and knitting and housework.

General remarks.—In consequence of an outbreak among the girls I visited the school on the 4th August. I found that the spirit of insubordination which I had noticed on the 20th July had ended in a general outbreak, nearly the whole of the girls turning out into the grounds, and conducting themselves in a most riotous manner, breaking some of the windows, and doing other damage; the police had been called in and several of the ring leaders having been taken before the magistrates, five of them were committed for terms varying from four weeks to ten.

Staff. — Superintendent, Miss Winter; schoolmistress, Miss Langmead; assistant matron, Miss Smith; housekeeper, Miss Scott; a laundry matron with an assistant.

Average number maintained, 61. Total cost for 1876, 1,385*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 22*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 22*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*

Industrial profits, 76*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 47 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 40, doubtful 3, convicted of crime 2, unknown 2.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen.

Old Mill Reformatory for Boys, Aberdeen.

Inspected June 22, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 134 under detention; nine on licence.

State of premises.—House and premises in excellent order; large light clean dormitories well ventilated. The lavatories very good. A large swimming pond in garden, water supplied to the house by hydraulic ram from a burn. A large loom room is in course of erection.

Health and general condition.—One death from consumption. Health had been very good, with the exception of one or two slight cases of scarlatina. The general appearance of the boys very strong, healthy, and cheerful.

Conduct and discipline.—Two absconding cases, both recovered. General conduct very good. Manners very respectful and quiet.

Educational state.—The boys passed a very creditable examination. First class, 20 boys, very good legible writing; very good dictation and spelling; arithmetic very fair. Second class, 24 boys, dictation very good; arithmetic the same; reading fair. Third class 32, reading indifferent; spelling better than the reading; arithmetic good; dictation rather a failure. Fourth and fifth classes rather backward.

Industrial training.—Thoroughly practical, 165 acres partly freehold, partly leasehold, managed by boys under superintendence of the farm bailiff. The farmstead admirably managed and stocked with 30 valuable cows, and some first class horses. There is a steam engine attended to by a boy. Tailors and shoemakers make both for their own use and for sale, the annual profit is large.

Staff.—Superintendent, Mr. Simpson; matron, Mrs. Campbell, assisted by a cook and laundry maid; schoolmaster, Mr. Stephen Longmore; gardener, two shoemakers, weaver, tailor, farm bailiff.

Average number maintained, 135. Total cost for 1876, 2,304*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 17*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 5*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

Industrial profits, 1,549*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 88 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 79, dead 1, convicted of crime 8.

Aberdeen Girls' Reformatory, Mount Street, Aberdeen.

Inspected June 22, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, detention 35; voluntary, 1; licence, 1.

State of premises.—In very good order, well arranged and convenient. Dormitories roomy and well ventilated.

Health and general condition.—One death from consumption since last inspection. General appearance very strong and healthy.

Conduct and discipline.—Two absconding cases not recovered. The conduct seems to have been on the whole good.

Educational state.—The girls passed a very fair examination; dictation in the first and second classes good; writing very fair; the arithmetic not very advanced but well and carefully done. The lower classes seem getting on well; the reading was good.

Industrial training.—The laundry work is well done. The girls are employed in the house, learn needlework and knitting.

Staff.—Superintendent, Miss Milne; schoolmistress, Miss Niddrie; industrial teacher, Miss Patterson.

Average number maintained, 36. Total cost for 1876, 71*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 19*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 16*l.* 3*s.*

Industrial profits, 23*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 36 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 29, dead 2, convicted of crime 4, unknown 1.

EDINBURGH.

Dalry Reformatory for Girls, Edinburgh.

Inspected June 26, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 63; of whom 13 were on licence.

State of premises.—All in good order. Premises very complete. Arrangements convenient and suitable. A good outside covered shed needed.

Health and general condition.—Quite satisfactory. No illness. The girls looked thoroughly well, and properly cared for in all respects.

Conduct and discipline.—Very satisfactory. No absconding and no necessity for serious punishment. The school has gone on well since the last inspection. The manner and respectful behaviour of the girls generally was very satisfactory.

Educational state.—Very fair. First class of 18 girls, very good reading and spelling; writing and dictation very good; arithmetic well advanced and well done. Second class of 17 girls; all the work performed creditably, except the arithmetic, which was indifferently done. Third class of 12, an improving class. The remainder very young, making fair progress. Girls sing well.

Industrial training.—The laundry provides the elder girls with abundance of work. The remainder are trained in household duties, and in knitting and needlework.

Staff.—Superintendent, Miss Whiteford; schoolmistress, Miss Banks; assistant, Miss Monro; and laundry matron.

Average number maintained, 62. Total cost for 1876, 1,032*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management 16*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 13*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*

Industrial profits, 205*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 43 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 35, doubtful 3, convicted of crime 5.

Wellington Farm Reformatory for Boys, Penycuik, Edinburgh.

Inspected June 27, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 98.

State of premises.—In good order. All the arrangements are of a substantial character. The institution is well supplied with all that is really necessary.

Health and general condition.—The health of the boys during the past year has been completely restored. There had been no further outbreak of small-pox, which prevailed in the early part of the year 1875. I found the lads looking well and in very good health. There had been a little ophthalmia among them.

Conduct and discipline.—Satisfactory. Very few serious offences. Punishments infrequent. I found the boys going on well. Order good. A very good spirit seemed to animate the school.

Educational state.—Very fair. First class of 18 boys, in Fifth Reader; reading and spelling very good; writing plain and neat

dictation well done; arithmetic moderate. Second class of 18, in Fourth Reader, fair results in all subjects. Third class of 17, some rather dull boys in this class; fair reading; dictation and arithmetic only indifferent. The remainder not getting on very fast; rather ignorant and apathetic.

Industrial training.—There is a large farm and plenty of stock. Some of the boys are engaged in rag-cutting, and in the manufacture of peat fuel from the moss. The trade of shoemaking is carried on with great spirit. There are also classes for tailoring and shoemaking. Practical training is aimed at, and the boys are fully alive to the advantages held out to them.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Craster; schoolmasters, Mr. Ross and Mr. Murphy; three shoemakers; one tailor; one rag-cutter; one peat-man; and three farm workmen.

Average number maintained, 102. Total cost for 1876, 2,178*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 21*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 19*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

Industrial profits, 479*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.— Of 98 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 88, dead 1, convicted of crime 8, unknown 1.

Forfar.

Rossie Reformatory for Boys, Montrose.

Inspected June 24, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 52.

State of premises.—in excellent order. No additions since last year.

Health and general condition.—Reported to have been good since last inspection. The general appearance of the boys was as good as possible. They looked strong and cheerful.

Conduct and discipline.—One absconded during the year, but was brought back. The manager reported that he had had some trouble with some of the boys in the spring, but that the general conduct had been good.

Educational state.—I found the writing good; the dictation in the first class very good. The arithmetic in the first and third classes good. The reading generally not up to the mark.

Industrial training.—A good tailor's and shoemaker's shop; 18 were doing good work in each. The whole of the land in cultivation has been cleared by the boys, and is in excellent condition.

General remarks.—Attached to the institution are 101 acres, principally woods; 42 have been reclaimed. There is an excel-

lent playground. Once a week in summer the boys bathe in the sea, about two miles distant.

Staff.—Superintendent, Mr. David Keay; matron, Miss Keay; schoolmaster, Mr. Rankine; a tailor and shoemaker, and farm bailiff.

Average number maintained, 54. Total cost for 1876, 928*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 17*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 16*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*

Industrial profits, 88*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 48 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 36, dead 1, doubtful 5, convicted of crime 3, unknown 3.

Inverness.

Inverness Reformatory for Boys.

Inspected June 20, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 80.

State of premises.—In good order and clean. Several alterations are being made. A new dining-room and dormitory are being erected. The present kitchen, which was too small for the number of inmates, is to be turned into a store-room; one of the present dormitories into a kitchen. The lavatories are rather too small. The dormitories are close under the roof, and are probably hot in summer and cold in winter. There is a good garden. Four cows are kept for the use of the institution.

Health and general condition.—Very good. No serious illness since last inspection.

Conduct and discipline.—The superintendent reports that the conduct has never been better than during the past year, and that it seems to improve every year, which speaks well for the management.

Educational state.—I examined the boys in reading, dictation, arithmetic, and spelling, and they passed an average examination. Some of the boys on entry speak nothing but Gaelic.

Industrial training.—Twenty-four of the boys are doing good practical work in the joiner's shops, under the superintendence of Mr. Grant. Twenty-three are employed in the tailor's shops, and 20 are learning shoemaking. There is a laundry where all their own work is done. I was much pleased with the shops, and the work turned out from them.

Staff.—Superintendent, Mr. Grant; matron, Mrs. Grant; tailor and a shoemaker.

Averge number maintained, 79. Total cost for 1876 1,671*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 21*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*

Net cost her head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 18*l.* 18*s.*

Industrial profits, 216*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 44 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 28, dead 3, doubtful 5, convicted of crime 6, unknown 2.

House of Refuge Reformatory for Boys, Duke Street, Glasgow.

Inspected June 9, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 127, and two voluntary cases.

State of premises.—No alterations or additions. Premises are far too large for the number of boys under detention, making it very difficult to keep them in good order. Interior accommodation good. Dormitories clean and wholesome, and well ventilated.

Health and general condition.—Satisfactory. No serious illness. Boys seemed to be in their usual health. One boy suffering from incurable scrofula. Boys' personal appearance anything but satisfactory. More attention should be paid to this important item of discipline. It belongs to the first principles of Reformatory treatment, but it is essential.

Conduct and discipline.—I found a record of about 35 cases of misconduct. Two absconding. Cases of repeated theft; plotting mischief, insubordination, lying, and deception. On the whole the boys appeared to be going on favourably. They were in a very orderly state on the day of inspection.

Educational state.—First class of 24, in Fifth Royal Reader, a very intelligent class, well taught. Results very good except in arithmetic, which was very defective in accuracy. Second class of 26, an improving and promising class; work creditably done. Third class of 36, great improvement on last year's results; dictation done very well. Remainder in an elementary stage, not making much progress.

Industrial training.—This department is very effective and practical. There are good tailor's and carpenter's shops. Shoemaking is largely carried on on the sprigging system. In the cooperage good practical instruction is given in the trade. There is an extensive bakery. The younger boys are engaged in the firewood trade.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Allan; schoolmaster, Mr. Hogg, and one assistant; engineer, gardener, tailors, shoemakers, joiner, baker, cooper, wood-chopper, matron, nurse, and general servant.

Average number maintained, 129. Total cost for 1876, 3,406*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 26*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 22*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*

Industrial profits, 662*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 152 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 113, dead 5, doubtful 3, convicted of crime 26, unknown 5.

House of Refuge Reformatory for Girls, Maryhill, near Glasgow.

Inspected June 10, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 130 ; of these 47 were Reformatory cases under detention, the remainder sent under the Local Refuge Act.

State of premises.—The premises are very suitable and convenient, and are remarkable for their orderly arrangement and general efficiency. A new outdoor shed had been constructed. The bathing arrangements capable of improvement. The house is divided into sections, each section under a separate matron. This enables the managers to classify the children to a great extent, but it would be far better to keep the Reformatory School cases apart in a house by themselves.

Health and general condition.—Health generally good. One death from consumption. A few cases of skin diseases of the scalp. Girls looked healthy.

Conduct and discipline.—Among the Reformatory class three cases of absconding, and the usual cases of untruth, bad language, and dishonesty. The Refuge girls had given little or no trouble. I found the school going on very well. The manner and appearance of the children was very favourable.

Educational state.—In this department are wanted a few steps in advance. The education is not quite what it ought to be, nor what it might be. The children generally read well, but are wanting in intelligence. First class of 20, Fourth Royal Reader, good reading and spelling ; neat writing and good dictation ; arithmetic very indifferent. Second class of 31, fair reading in Third Royal Reader ; fair spelling and dictation ; indifferent arithmetic. Third class of 28, rather backward. The remainder generally very young ; all reading pretty fairly.

Industrial training.—The elder girls are engaged in laundry work. The younger in household work, knitting, and needlework.

Staff. — Superintendent, Miss Mary Sliman ; schoolmistress, Miss Christina McDonald ; four matrons of sections, gardener, and one assistant in laundry.

Average number maintained, 129. Total cost for 1876, 1,810*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 14*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 10*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*

Industrial profits, 426*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 56 discharged in 1873-75, there are doing well 36, doubtful 3, convicted of crime 10, unknown 7.

Dalbeth Reformatory for Roman Catholic Girls, Glasgow.

Inspected June 20, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 85; of these 79 were under order of detention, six voluntary cases.

State of premises.—House large, airy, and commodious. Arrangements very convenient and superior. I found all in good order as usual.

Health and general condition.—Very good. One death. No serious illness. General appearance favourable. Manner satisfactory, natural, and well conducted.

Conduct and discipline.—No absconding and no complaints as to serious misbehaviour. A few cases of insubordinate conduct, fits of wilfulness and bad temper, such as are generally met with in all schools dealing with neglected children.

Educational state.—Satisfactory. I was well satisfied with the progress made during the last 12 months. The elder girls performed their exercises very carefully and accurately. They appeared to be well and intelligently taught. All the classes were going on well. The girls sing well. Order and attention very good.

Industrial training.—The girls are carefully employed. There is a good laundry well supplied with work. All are trained in needlework and household duties.

Staff.—The school is managed by a Mother Superior and 11 sisters of the Order of the Good Shepherd.

Average number maintained, 86. Total cost for 1876, 1,383*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 16*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 14*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*

Industrial profits, 273*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 72 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 59, dead 1, doubtful 2, convicted of crime 8, unknown 2.

Parkhead Reformatory for Roman Catholic Boys, near Glasgow.

Inspected June 19, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 154.

State of premises.—In fair order. Dormitories and bedding in fair condition.

Health and general condition.—Very little sickness. Boys a little rough but strong and healthy generally. No infectious disease in the year.

Conduct and discipline.—Generally the boys are younger, and certainly more tractable than in former years. A few cases of absconding. Not a large average of offence and punishment. School going on very evenly. No serious breach of discipline since the last inspection.

Educational state.—Fair. The first class of 24 boys, read well in Collins' Fourth Reader; spelling good; writing and dictation very good; arithmetic wanting in correctness. Second class of 30, all subjects creditably done but arithmetic. Third class of 40, a very promising class, had been well taught and were making satisfactory progress. The junior classes were all receiving proper attention equally with the senior ones. Order good.

Industrial training—Tailoring. Shoemaking chiefly. I found that the brickmaking had been resumed, but it is rough and dirty work, and I think that without very particular attention it tends to lower the condition of the boys employed in it. But hard work must be found for the lads. A change of administration has taken place since the inspection. The Rev. Anselm Robertson, whose name has so long and so honourably been associated with this institution has been called to other duties, and considerable changes will be made in the general management of the institution. Larger workshops will be constructed and a greater variety of trade occupation provided.

Staff.—Superintendent, Rev. Anselm Robertson, succeeded by Mr. Patrick Harvey; schoolmasters, Messrs. Morrin and McWilliams, matron, cook, tailor, two shoemakers, brickmaker, carpenter, &c.

Average number maintained, 152. Total cost for 1876, 3,316*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 21*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 20*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*

Industrial profits, 216*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 225 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 166, dead 2, doubtful 8, convicted of crime 48, unknown 1.

RENFREW.

Kibble Reformatory for Boys, Paisley.

Inspected June 21, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 71.

State of premises.—I found the house and premises in admirable order. The school still needs a good plunge bath for the boys, and an outdoor shed for shelter and exercise in bad weather.

Health and general condition.—No serious illness or sickness. Boys looked very healthy and in good condition.

Conduct and discipline.—Two cases of absconding, four boys attempted to escape. With these exceptions the past year was not marked by any extraordinary difficulties. I found all going on well. I was well satisfied with the clean and orderly appearance of the boys and with their open straightforward manner.

Educational state.—The boys passed a creditable examination. The exercises were well performed, although the standard is not a very high one. There had been a good many admissions since the last inspection. Great accuracy. Order and attention excellent.

Industrial training.—The boys are engaged on the farm, and in gardening. There are classes for tailoring and shoemaking. As the moss land rented by the managers is now cleared, some extension of the industrial occupation is rendered desirable.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Rae ; schoolmaster, Mr. T. Paterson ; general assistant, tailor, assistant ditto, shoemaker, farm bailiff, and cook.

Average number maintained, 70. Total cost for 1876, 1,401*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 20*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 20*l.* 11*s.*

Industrial profits, 27*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 53 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 47, doubtful 2, convicted of crime 3, unknown 1.

WIGTON.

Stranraer Reformatory for Boys.

Inspected October 5, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 92, three voluntary cases, two on licence on day of inspection.

State of premises.—Some improvements have been made, a new schoolroom which was much wanted has been built. More are in contemplation. The dormitories are not large enough

for the number of boys, nor is the dining-room sufficiently large; a good bath would be an improvement; bathing, however, during the summer months in the sea is the rule. The workshops are very good, about four acres of garden are attached to the school. An adjacent meadow has been taken in for a playground.

Health and general condition.—Very good. The boys appear cheerful and robust.

Conduct and discipline.—Very good; great liberty is and has always been given to the boys, with very good results. The management appears kind, sensible, and pre-eminently practical.

Educational state.—During the three summer months it is the practice to send the boys out among the farmers to work at turnip hoeing in gangs of 30, under the charge of a master, this appears to work well, both for the institution and for the boys, but causes an interruption in their school work; notwithstanding this, they passed a very fair examination. A very good style of writing is taught; the reading was good; the standard of arithmetic not high, but sums were correctly done; dictation in first class, good. In second class indifferent. The boys appear intelligent.

Industrial training.—This is a strong feature here. In addition to the large amount of employment given by the farmers during the summer months, sound and thoroughly practical education is given in tailoring, shoemaking, net-making, rope and twine spinning. Bookbinding is carried on and a little printing, turning and joiners work. The smaller children are employed in paper-bag making. A large trade is done in wooden garden labels, with nursery gardeners in all parts of the kingdom. Books are carefully kept for each branch of business.

Staff.—Superintendent, Mr. Ross; matron, Mrs. Ross; schoolmaster, Mr. Ward; assistant master, Mr. Ross, junior; shoemaker, tailor, rope-spinner, bookbinder, and gardener.

Average number maintained, 94. Total cost for 1876, 1,988*l.* 11*s.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 21*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 14*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*

Industrial profits, 674*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 44 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 34, dead 2, doubtful 1, convicted of crime 5, unknown 2.

APPENDIX No. II. (B.)

Detailed Reports of Inspectors on CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS for the Year 1876.

ENGLAND.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

St. Francis' Home Industrial School for Roman Catholic Boys, Shefford, near Bedford.

Inspected August 28, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 62; of these 45 were under detention, 17 on voluntary list.

State of premises.—In very good order. The premises have a homely and comfortable appearance. Good lavatory and day-room. New play shed. Several minor improvements.

Health and general condition.—Good. The appearance of the boys was quite favourable. Health had been well maintained.

Conduct and discipline.—I received a satisfactory report from the manager. The boys are judiciously managed, and the amount of offences and punishment is comparatively trifling.

Educational state.—Satisfactory. Reading of first class of 18 boys fluent and intelligent; spelling very good; writing and dictation excellent; arithmetic very correctly done. Second class of 15, according to their position in the school this class did the exercises as well as the first. Third class of 10, in Third Royal Reader, work creditably performed. The juniors all making way. Boys generally very well taught.

Industrial training.—The boys are occupied with tailoring, shoemaking, and carpenter's work. There is a small garden.

Staff.—Superintendent, Mr. McDonald; schoolmaster, Mr. Mc Shane; assistant, Mr. Smith; matron, Mrs. Spicer. Rev. Canon Collis resides on the premises and still exercises a general superintendence over the whole institution.

Average number maintained, 58. Total cost for 1876, 1,213*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 20*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 22*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*

Industrial loss, 9*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 14 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 13, unknown 1.

Detailed Reports.

Industrial Schools.

Cheshire.

Chester Industrial School for Boys and Girls, Boughton, Chester.

Inspected June 7, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 80; girls, 27 under detention, and a few day scholars.

State of premises.—In very good order, clean, comfortable, and tolerably convenient. No alteration. Schoolroom too small. Superintendent's accommodation very limited. Dormitories thoroughly clean and wholesome.

Health and general condition.—Quite satisfactory. The medical officer gave me a favourable report. No death. No infectious disease. Children generally appeared to be carefully and properly attended to.

Conduct and discipline.—Satisfactory. Two or three cases of absconding. Nothing of much importance. I found good order and good feeling generally prevailing.

Educational state.—Satisfactory. A considerable improvement on last year. A mixed school. First class of 18 passed very creditably. Reading and spelling good; writing and dictation very good; arithmetic well done. Second class of 25, equally good results. Third class of 39, very good average of accuracy and attainment. The junior classes are placed under a female teacher. They were making good progress according to their age and standing. Order and attention good.

Industrial training.—This department is very carefully attended to. There is a large garden well cultivated. Tailors and shoemakers classes. Wood-chopping and carpenter's work for the boys. The girls are occupied with washing and needlework, and are trained for domestic service.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Thomas; schoolmaster, Mr. Fawcett; and assistant, Mr. Greenwood; female teacher, Miss Gawthorpe; tailor, shoemaker, gardener, wood-chopper, and carpenter.

Average number maintained, 125. Total cost for 1876, 1,759*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 14*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 13*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*

Industrial profits, 76*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 63 boys and 19 girls discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 53 boys and 17 girls, dead 1 boy and 1 girl, convicted or recommitted 3 boys and 1 girl, unknown 4 boys.

Albert Memorial Industrial Schools, Corporation Road, Birkenhead.

Inspected May 29, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 113; girls 23. Of these three boys and three girls were voluntary cases, the remainder under order of detention.

State of premises.—Extensive alterations were being carried out on the day of my visit, providing a new kitchen, bath-room, bake-house, bread store, flour-room, boiler and engine-house, and possibly workshops. When completed, the general convenience will be much improved. I found the house and premises in very good order and all going on steadily.

Health and general condition.—Satisfactory. There had been very little sickness. The boys especially looked bright and healthy and well fed. The girls did not look so well. They appeared heavy and dull, and wanting in life and animation.

Conduct and discipline.—Very good. No absconding. Very few faults and not much punishment. The children are carefully attended to. The discipline of the house is sharp and brisk, but kindly. I saw nothing but perfect order and cheerful obedience, without unnecessary harshness or severity.

Educational state.—First class of 39 boys read well in Irish Fourth Book; good writing and very good dictation; arithmetic unusually well done. Second class of 30, good reading and spelling; in dictation the first piece was done indifferently, a second piece was done much better, as the boys took more pains; arithmetic very well done. Third class of 28 boys, in Second Book, very fair results. Fourth of 17, all doing well. Order and attention good. The girls did not satisfy my requirements. With a few exceptions they were dull and heavy, and did not do themselves justice. A want of bright intelligence among them. Better teaching power needed and much more encouragement. I saw little to commend in the girls' school, but had no fault to find with the girls themselves.

Industrial training.—The boys are employed in tailoring and shoemaking. There is also a large business carried on in wood-chopping. The girls do the washing of the house, make and mend clothing, and do the household work. I was inclined to conclude that the girls had rather more laid on their shoulders in the way of work than they could fairly bear, and hence their dullness and backwardness in the schoolroom.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Beilby; schoolmaster, Mr. Morton; assistant, Mr. Espiner; tailor, shoemaker, not resident. Schoolmistress, Miss Fraser.

Average number maintained, 141. Total cost for 1876, 2,149*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 15*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 10*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*

Industrial profits, 635*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 21 boys and 11 girls discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 19 boys and 10 girls, doubtful 1 girl, convicted or recommitted 2 boys.

Stockport Industrial School, Townend House, Stockport.

Inspected May 23, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 131 ; girls, 32; and seven boys and six girls on licence.

State of premises.—No material alterations during past year. Good drying closet erected. I found the house and premises in a very clean and orderly condition. The managers propose to take a separate house for the accommodation of the girls.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory. The children had not suffered during the year from any attack of disease. They looked particularly healthy and seemed well cared for. One death from tubercular disease of the brain.

Conduct and discipline. — Generally good. Three cases of absconding. One boy sent to a Reformatory School for general bad conduct. A few cases of petty theft from employers on the part of boys going out to work. The year had been one of general progress, and faults had been confined to a small minority of the children.

Educational state.—A mixed school. Boys and girls taught together. A sensible improvement in the general proficiency. Reading from the Fourth Standard downwards very fair ; dictation much improved in the senior classes and very well done ; arithmetic generally accurately done. For the juniors a female teacher is engaged, and I found the classes making good progress. Order and attention good.

Industrial training. — An increasing portion of the boys is engaged in printing. There are classes for tailoring and shoemaking, and bag and cap making. There is a plot of ground for garden cultivation. The girls are occupied, the elder with cooking and washing, and housework, the younger with needlework, knitting, &c., and such domestic work as they are suited for. A good many of the children are very young.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. A. Williams ; schoolmaster, Mr. McKenzie ; assistant, Miss Burton ; tailor, shoemaker, two printers, one gardener, and general assistant, cook, sewing mistress, and laundress.

Average number maintained, 166. Total cost for 1876, 2,315*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 13*l.* 19*s.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss or industrial departments, 10*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*

Industrial profits, 624*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 30 boys and 16 girls discharged in 1873-75, there are doing well 23 boys and 15 girls, doubtful 1 boy and 1 girl, convicted or recommitted 2 boys, unknown 4 boys.

Macclesfield Industrial School for Boys.

Inspected August 31, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 76.

State of premises.—Very good.

Health and general condition.—Has been very good since the last inspection. There has been no sickness. There has not been a death since the opening of the school. General appearance very strong and healthy.

Conduct and discipline.—One case of absconding recovered. With this exception the conduct of the boys appears to have been excellent.

Educational state.—The examination was very satisfactory. The reading generally was good; the dictation and spelling unusually correct; the arithmetic the same. The first class in practice and proportion, the second in weights and measures, the third in compound money rules. The education generally well advanced, and evidently carefully taught.

Industrial training.—This is carried out very effectively. The aim of the superintendent is to teach thoroughly what is undertaken, and the good results of this may be seen in the basket and brushmaking shops, and in the fact that the boys on leaving take up the trades they have learnt in the school, with scarcely any exception. Tailoring and shoemaking are also taught.

Staff.—Superintendent, Mr. Heap; matron, Mrs. Heap; schoolmaster, Mr. Nicholls; tailor, shoemaker, brushmaker, and basketmaker.

Average number maintained, 82. Total cost for 1876, 1,501*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 13*l.* 19*s.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 16*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

Industrial profits, 190*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 40 boys and 2 girls discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 35 boys and 2 girls, dead 1 boy, convicted or recommitted 2 boys.

Devon.

Devon and Exeter Industrial School for Boys, Exminster, near Exeter.

Inspected August 3, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 51, and three on licence.

State of premises.—In good working order. Dormitories and bedding in good condition, and properly looked after. Garden and premises in a creditable state.

Health and general condition.—Very good. The boys looked cheerful and bright. Not quite so tidy in personal appearance as I should have liked to see.

Conduct and discipline.—Two cases of absconding, and two or three attempts to run away. The usual ordinary cases of disorder and petty offences. Nothing very serious. I found all going on very well.

Educational state.—Very fair, but rather inclined to do their work carelessly instead of thoroughly. In all such schools accuracy and exactness should be the constant objects to be attained. First class of 15, in Fourth Standard, very good reading and spelling; good writing and dictation; arithmetic indifferent. Too much attempted; results indifferent. Second class of 15, not quite careful enough in their work. The same fault in class three of 14 boys. The fourth class of seven, getting on well. Boys sing well.

Industrial training.—There is a large garden and some land for the employment of the boys. This is well attended to. There is a class for tailoring and shoemaking. The boys are also engaged in wire work and in the manufacture of firewood.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Bosomworth; schoolmaster, Mr. Stedman; industrial master, Mr. Crook; tailor and shoemaker, occasional workman.

Average number maintained, 51. Total cost for 1876, 990*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 19*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 17*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*

Industrial profits, 161*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 42 boys discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 33, dead 1, convicted or recommitted 8.

Dorset.

Industrial Home for Girls, West Street, Poole.

Inspected July 28, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 34; only 14 of these were under detention, the remainder on voluntary list.

State of premises.—In good order. Rather defective water supply. A better wash-house and laundry wanted, and a separate room for an infirmary.

Health and general condition.—Satisfactory. Girls appeared to be in good health and going on well.

Conduct and discipline.—Only a few ordinary cases of disorder. Nothing of any consequence to complain of. The manner and appearance of the girls was very much in their favour.

Educational state.—First class of 11, Fourth Royal Reader, good reading and spelling; writing very neat and good; dictation very good; arithmetic a failure in compound rules, but much better in simple rules. Second class of 11, good reading and spelling; writing neat and plain; dictation not well done; arithmetic, simple rules, fair, but rather backward. Third class of 12, getting on fairly well.

Industrial training. — The girls are occupied with washing, needlework, and housework.

Staff.—Matron, Mrs. Ward; schoolmistress, Mrs. England.

Average number maintained, 39. Total cost for 1876, 648*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 16*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 16*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*

Industrial profits, nil.

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 1 discharged in 1873–75, there was doubtful 1.

Durham.

Sunderland Industrial School for Boys, Sunderland.

Inspected October 19, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 97 under detention, two voluntary cases, two on licence.

State of premises.—In very fair order. An improved lavatory is much wanted.

Health and general condition.—Remarkably good. One death since last inspection; a boy killed by walking out of a window in his sleep. General appearance of the boys satisfactory.

Conduct and discipline. — Very good. The superintendent reports it to have been better during the last year than he has ever known it. One boy absconded, stealing some money from

Detailed Reports.

Industrial Schools.

the institution; was apprehended and sent to prison for three months.

Educational state.—The boys passed a fair examination, and seemed generally quick and intelligent. The reading was very good in the three upper classes; ciphering fair. Dictation good in first class, very indifferent in second. Spelling in the first and third class very good.

Industrial training.—Tailoring, shoemaking, wood-cutting, and a little carpentering and sackmaking.

Staff.—Superintendent, Mr. Davidson; matron, Mrs. Briggs; schoolmaster, Mr. Davis; tailor, shoemaker, and general assistant.

Average number maintained, 99. Total cost for 1876, 1,657*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 16*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 14*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*

Industrial profits, 287*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 49 discharged in 1873-75, there are doing well 44, dead 1, doubtful 1, convicted or recommitted 3.

Industrial School Ship "Wellesley," South Shields.

Inspected October 18, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 299 under detention, seven voluntary cases.

State of premises.—I found the arrangements of the ship very good. Ventilation and warming well attended to. The position of the ship is open to objection.

Health and general condition.—The appearance of the boys was satisfactory on the whole, but an inspection of the doctor's book, which is most carefully kept, leads me to think that while the sanitary condition of the ship itself appears excellent, a more healthy and suitable locality would be attended with good results.

Conduct and discipline.—Very good. Five cases of absconding; with the exception of these no cases of serious misconduct. The entries in the punishment book are light, a system of rewards works well.

Educational state.—I found the first class working well, reading very good; dictation correct; writing fair; ciphering advanced. The second class were not so successful. The younger classes seem getting on well. The teaching seems well attended to.

Industrial training.—Shoemaking, tailoring, and matmaking are taught. The boys are thoroughly instructed in seamanship, and all naval exercises. They were recently examined by the examiner of the Board of Trade, and his report which I saw was most flattering and satisfactory, speaking equally well for the intelligence of the boys, and for the careful training they receive.

Staff.—Captain-superintendent, Captain Pocock, R.N.; schoolmasters, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Tattersall, Mr. Embley; chief officer, and four seamanship instructors, a tailor, a shoemaker, a carpenter, and a bandmaster.

Average number maintained, 286. Total cost for 1876, 6,140*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 21*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 19*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*

Industrial profits, 770*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 157 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 118, dead 9, doubtful 9, convicted or recommitted, 6, unknown 15.

Abbot Memorial Industrial School for Boys and Girls, Gateshead-on-Tyne.

Inspected October 16, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 95; girls, 50.

State of premises.—In very good order. Since last year a separate sick room and kitchen have been built, to be used in cases of infectious disease. The girls lavatory is too small and not well placed.

Health and general condition.—Very good. There have been two deaths from consumption. The children looked healthy. They appeared to have every attention.

Conduct and discipline.—There have been two cases of absconding, with this exception the conduct has been good, there is a system of marks, which have a great influence over the boys, and render punishment very rarely necessary.

Educational state.—The children passed a fair examination, the reading in the first class good; the arithmetic in the different classes good; the dictation in the first class very good. About 20 learn freehand drawing under Mr. Carrick, and are doing well. The boys and girls are taught together.

Industrial training.—Tailoring, shoemaking, carpentering, woodturning and matmaking are taught. The younger boys are employed at wood-chopping. There is a good garden worked by the boys under the directions of one of the industrial teachers. The workshops are well managed, a five horse engine works lathe and circular saw.

Staff.—Superintendent, Mr. Higginbotham; matron, Mrs. Higginbotham; schoolmaster, Mr. Carrick; a shoemaker, tailoress, joiner, and general assistant.

Average number maintained, 139. Total cost for 1876, 2,146*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 15*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 14*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*

Industrial profits, 253*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 31 boys and 18 girls discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 27 boys and 15 girls, dead 1 boy, doubtful 1 boy and 2 girls, convicted or recommitted 1 boy and 1 girl, unknown 1 boy.

Sunderland Industrial School for Girls, Tatham Street, Sunderland.

Inspected October 19, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 44 under detention; 10 voluntary cases, one on licence.

State of premises.—Very clean and comfortable.

Health and general condition.—Very good. There had been one case of measles in July. The girls looked healthy and cheerful.

Conduct and discipline.—There had been one case of absconding. The conduct had been generally good.

Educational state.—The first class read well; dictation for the most part neatly written, and fairly done; ciphering not very much advanced, but correctly done. I found the second class rather backward. The lower classes coming on well.

Industrial training.—The girls are employed in the usual housework, in washing, sewing, and knitting.

Staff.—Superintendent, Miss Robertson; schoolmistress, Miss Smith.

Average number maintained, 42. Total cost for 1876, 84*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 20*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 16*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*

Industrial profits, 160*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 35 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 26, doubtful 9.

Essex.

Essex Industrial School for Boys, Chelmsford.

Inspected December 6, 1876.

Number of inmates on inspection, boys, 66; of these 54 were under detention; and 12 voluntary cases.

State of premises.—The school suffers in every point of view from the want of proper accommodation. To remedy this defect I am glad to report that a great effort has been made to give the institution a suitable home. An eligible site has been selected, the ground purchased, and the funds forthcoming for the new buildings. I found all in very good order at the home, so far as circumstances would permit.

Health and general condition.—Very fair. Not many serious ailments. One case of rheumatic fever. No infectious disease. But the boys would be all the better for more space, air, and ventilation. They looked hearty and very well cared for.

Conduct and discipline.—Satisfactory. Two cases of absconding. A few cases of petty pilfering and insubordination. With these exceptions the conduct of the boys had been excellent. Their manner and appearance was very favourable. The general tone of the school most encouraging.

Educational state.—Quite satisfactory. Boys very intelligently taught and making good progress. They displayed a most creditable proficiency in all their subjects. Dictation and arithmetic remarkably well done. Scripture knowledge very creditable. Order and behaviour very good.

Industrial training.—There are classes for tailoring and shoemaking. A little gardening is carried on. But the industrial training cannot have the full attention it deserves in the present premises. A band is being organised. The boys are drilled daily. There is a good playshed, and a good separate schoolroom.

Staff.—Mr. J. Brittain Pash exercises a general superintendence over the whole establishment. Matron, Mrs. Barrett; schoolmaster, Mr. Collins; assistant matron, shoemaker, tailoress, and general assistant.

Average number maintained, 63. Total cost for 1876, 1,302*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 20*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 21*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*

Industrial profits, 35*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*

No cases were discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.

School Board for London Industrial School for Boys, Brentwood, Essex.

Inspected December 6, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 99.

State of premises.—The interior arrangements of the home are very suitable and convenient. But the outdoor premises, playground, &c. need improvement. The accommodation for industrial

occupation is still defective. A good range of workshops should be provided. I found the home thoroughly clean and comfortable, and the general progress satisfactory.

Health and general condition.—Favourable. I received a good report as to the health of the boys. One death. No fever. Nothing very serious. Boys looked well and well cared for.

Conduct and discipline.—Not a very serious record of punishment. A little pilfering and petty dishonesty. Two or three cases of attempting to abscond. Discipline not quite firm enough. Boys were bright and cheerful, but a little unquiet and restless.

Educational state.—Very fair. Good progress in the year. Results spoilt by restlessness and want of order. First class of 14, in Fourth Standard, reading and spelling very good; writing neat and good; dictation well done; arithmetic good. A very good class. Second class of 29 boys, trifling and noisy; reading fair; spelling inferior; writing and dictation good; arithmetic fair. Third class of 33, in Second Reading Book, a quick, bright set of boys; doing very well and making good progress. Fourth class of 24, very young, needing more time and attention. Order in schoolroom generally very defective.

Industrial training.—The boys are employed in tailoring, shoemaking, gardening, and wood-chopping. Boys make their own clothing, wash, bake, and cook. They apply themselves to their work with spirit and cheerfulness.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. H. Saunders; schoolmaster, Mr. Ansett; tailor, shoemaker, work-master, and cook.

Average number maintained, 100. Total cost for 1876, 1,526*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 15*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 17*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*

Industrial loss, 16*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*

No cases were discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.

St. Nicholas' Industrial School for Roman Catholic Boys, Manor House, Little Ilford, Essex.

Inspected November 17, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 194.

State of premises.—A change in the administration took place in August. Rev. Monsignor Searle who has carried on the school since its establishment retired, and the management of the house has been placed in the hands of the Brothers of Mercy, with the requisite staff. I found the dormitories and premises generally

in good order, and the whole establishment in a promising and hopeful condition. The new buildings were not yet completed owing to the want of the necessary funds.

Heath and general condition.—I am glad to report that the excessive mortality remarked upon in the report for the year 1875 has been reduced. There were only six deaths in the year, but even this is more than it ought to be. I thought the boys looked stouter and heartier than in former years. There was an improvement in their physical condition.

Conduct and discipline.—The school was in very good order on the day of inspection. I received a good report as to conduct during the last 12 months. No more than the average misbehaviour and correction. The boys appeared to be bright and cheerful, and well disposed towards their superiors.

Educational state.—I found an improving condition of affairs so far as the instruction of the children is concerned. The school was in the hands of an earnest, painstaking, and methodical teacher, and although the results were not more than fairly creditable, I was well satisfied with the signs of progress and improvement. All the classes were making way. Order and method excellent.

Industrial training.—The boys are provided with employment and occupation in shops for carpentering, tailoring, shoemaking, and matmaking. Some kind of employment should be provided for the younger portion of the community, who were in a large majority. A drill-master exercises the children regularly.

Staff.—Superintendent, Brother Massart, and six brothers of the Order of Mercy; chaplain; discipline master, Mr. Eade; tailor, shoemaker, gardener, matmaker, carpenter, bricklayer, and assistants.

Average number maintained, 197. Total cost for 1876, 3,764*l.* 4*s.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 19*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 18*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*

Industrial profits, 272*l.* 18*s.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 177 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 114, dead 3, doubtful 6, convicted or recommitted 24, unknown 30.

St. John's Industrial School for Roman Catholic Boys, Wood Street, Walthamstow.

Inspected November 10, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 135.

State of premises.—No additions to the premises. I found the existing accommodation in good order, and carefully looked

after. The lavatory very suitable. The accommodation for the superintendent is quite insufficient. A new play-shed for the boys much wanted. The kitchen and scullery are quite inadequate. Bath-room much required.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory. I found the boys looking healthy, bright, and cheerful. Three deaths in the year. No sick in the house on the day of inspection. Reports of the medical officer very favourable.

Conduct and discipline.—Four cases of absconding. No more than the average amount of misconduct. Not many serious offences. The improvement remarked on the last visit well maintained. I was well satisfied with the manner and bearing of the boys, and with the general progress in the school.

Educational state.—The first class of 21 boys passed creditably in Fourth Standard ; writing, dictation, and arithmetic very good, The second class of 28 boys rather defective in all their subjects. The third class of 25, only fair. The fourth class of 23, going on fairly well. The remainder very young, recently admitted, and only just in the elements. A large number of fresh admissions since last inspection.

Industrial training.—There are classes for tailoring and shoemaking. A band is maintained. More industrial work should be taken in hand.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Webb ; schoolmaster, Mr. O'Grady ; discipline master, Serjeant-major Vance ; tailor, shoemaker, cook.

Average number maintained, 130. Total cost for 1876, 2,021*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 15*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 14*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*

Industrial profits, 246*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 44 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 24, doubtful 8, convicted or recommitted 2, unknown 10.

Halstead Industrial School for Girls, Essex.

Inspected December 7, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 50 ; of these 44 are under detention ; six voluntary cases.

State of premises.—I found the home in its usual condition of order and cleanliness. The premises are suitable and convenient Some of the elder girls lodge at the "Chase," where they are more specially prepared for domestic service.

Health and general condition.—The girls had enjoyed good health, with the exception of a few ordinary ailments.

Conduct and discipline.—I received a favourable report as to the general good conduct of the girls. Their manner and behaviour were very encouraging. The children are very carefully watched and tended. I was well satisfied with all that came under my observation.

Educational state.—This might be improved with advantage. The manager has had great difficulty in meeting with a suitable teacher. The school has fallen off in an educational point of view the last few years. The first class of 20 girls passed creditably in reading, spelling, writing, and dictation. The arithmetic was very poor. The junior classes did not satisfy the usual requirements. I found, however, that they possessed a good knowledge of Scripture.

Industrial training. — The girls are practically trained for domestic service. Needlework of every kind receives a large share of attention. The girls are actively employed in many varieties of useful work.

Staff.—Miss Greenwood continues to exercise a general superintendence ; she is assisted by a matron, schoolmistress, workmistress, and a general assistant. There is a matron and assistant for "The Chase" as well.

Average number maintained, 52. Total cost for 1876, 817*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 15*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 17*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*

Industrial profits, 55*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 11 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 9, doubtful 2.

Industrial School "Havannah," Cardiff.

Inspected August 16, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 77; with an irregular attendance of day scholars.

State of premises.—With energy and constant attention the hulk is kept in a very creditable state of good order and cleanliness. I found the hammocks and bedding of the boys in very good condition, scrupulously clean and wholesome. The schoolroom on the upper deck is very airy and commodious. The institution seems to me to deserve a better home.

Health and general condition.—Very fair. Two cases of scarlet fever, both got better, and the disease did not spread further. The situation of the hulk is not a very desirable one, but by care and watchfulness the boys do well.

Conduct and discipline.—Improved. One case only of absconding. Not nearly so many petty offences as formerly. Boys appeared to be going on well.

Educational state.—Moderate. First class of 18 boys read well in Fifth Standard; good spelling; dictation not uniformly well done; arithmetic not sufficiently accurate. Second class of 14, reading good; dictation inferior; arithmetic good. Third class of 29, not very far advanced, and not making much progress. Fourth class of 15, rather backward and not making sufficient progress. Boys a little restless and noisy.

Industrial training.—The boys were dressed as sailors and efforts are made to provide for the boys as much as possible as sailors. They are instructed in nautical exercises to a certain extent. Some are employed as porters and errand boys.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Coleman; assistant schoolmaster, Mr. Hardy; boatswain, Mr. Davis; cook.

Average number maintained, 88. Total cost for 1876, 1,372*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 15*l.* 12*s.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 13*l.* 8*s.*

Industrial profits, 193*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 59 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 48, dead 3, doubtful 1, convicted or recommitted 5, unknown 2.

Park Row Industrial School for Boys, Bristol.

Inspected August 11, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 71.

State of premises.—No alteration. In fair order.

Health and general condition.—Satisfactory. Nothing to complain of. The boys looked bright and cheerful as usual.

Conduct and discipline.—Satisfactory. I received a favourable report as to the general good conduct of the boys. There had been very few serious offences.

Educational state.—Much improved. Boys well taught by a capable and painstaking teacher. First class of 15, read well in Fourth Standard; very good writing and dictation; arithmetic very good. Second class of 18, Third Book, read and spelt very well; dictation only fair; arithmetic defective. Third class of 15, making steady progress. Fourth class of 17, all doing well. Order improved. Boys sing well.

Industrial training.—The boys are employed in tailoring, wood chopping, gardening, and shoemaking. They make their own clothes, and manufacture their own bread. Several of the boys in the last year or two have emigrated to New Brunswick; there they have found the practical training of the home of great service to them.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Langabeer; schoolmaster, Mr. Knight; tailor, shoemaker, and one female assistant.

Average number maintained, 71. Total cost for 1876, 1,217*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 17*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 17*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*

Industrial profits, 143*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 49 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 45, doubtful 1, convicted or recommitted 1, unknown 2.

Clifton Industrial School for Boys, Clifton Wood, Bristol.

Inspected August 7, 1876. Visited December 30, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 170.

State of premises.—In good order and made the most of. The lavatory has been greatly improved. Dormitories clean, wholesome, and well ventilated. A thoroughly practical and efficient school. I found all in good working condition.

Health and general condition.—Two deaths. Health of the boys very fair. The situation of the school although in the midst of dense population is airy and not unhealthy. The boys looked fairly well, in good spirits, and with plenty of life and energy. A little ophthalmia prevailed.

Conduct and discipline.—Satisfactory. The report as to general good conduct was favourable.

Educational state.—The school instruction is well attended to. The boys are carefully and intelligently taught, and they do not fail to receive the foundation of a good education. The results of the examination throughout the school from the Fifth Standard downwards were satisfactory to me. In the first class, however, of 30 boys I did not meet with the usual accuracy in the arithmetic. A little more care necessary.

Industrial training.—The occupation of the boys industrially is one of the most prominent features of the school. The boys are engaged in tailoring, shoemaking, and brushmaking. In the latter trade a considerable number are employed; the boys' labour is engaged by a manufacturer in the city at market and remunerative prices on descriptions of work suitable for boys.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Hibbins; schoolmaster, Mr. Holt; assistant ditto, Mr. Kirk; tailor, shoemaker, two brushmakers, drill master, and assistant.

Average number maintained, 174 Total cost for 1876, 2,979*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 17*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 16*l.* 2*s.*

Industrial profits, 465*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 79 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 72, dead 3, doubtful 2, convicted or recommitted 2.

Industrial School Ship "Formidable," Portishead, Bristol.

Inspected August 9, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 375; of whom 32 were on board the tender "Polly" for practical training in seamanship.

State of premises.—The ship was somewhat out of trim, owing to the extensive repairs being carried on. I found all below in excellent order, thoroughly clean and well ventilated. The arrangements for the health and comfortable accommodation of the inmates are thoroughly good.

Health and general condition.—Satisfactory. Only one death in the year. The medical officer's report is very favourable. I was well satisfied with the clean and wholesome appearance of the boys. They appeared to be properly attended to in every respect.

Conduct and discipline.—I received a favourable report as to the conduct of the boys during the year. Many of them are very young, and there are a good many trivial faults and punishments, but nothing very serious had occurred, and good order and cheerful obedience had been maintained without any difficulty.

Educational state.—I examined the port watch in the usual subjects. I found a very creditable proficiency in all the classes according to their standing. The work was well and carefully performed, and the general progress steady and uniform. The first class of 26, read in the Sixth Standard very fluently and intelligently; writing and dictation excellent; arithmetic accurately done. Second class of 26, equally satisfactory results. Third class of 26, going on well. The junior classes also quite satisfied my requirements. Order and attention very good.

Industrial training.—The lads are practically instructed as far as possible in all the leading branches of nautical knowledge. In the tender the regular instruction in seamanship is still more thoroughly carried out, and with the advantage of acquaintance with actual sea life and sea service. There are classes for tailoring and shoemaking I think too much time is spent on these latter employments. The boys also are taken too young, no boy should be received on these vessels under 12 years of age.

Staff.—Superintendent, Captain Edward Poulden, R.N.; chief officer, Mr. Bosanquet; schoolmaster, Mr. Rice, and two assistant ditto; shipping agent, bandmaster, carpenter, six seamen instructors, cook, tailor, and shoemaker.

Average number maintained, 370. Total cost for 1876, 7,135*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 19*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 19*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*

Industrial profits, 292*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 206 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 174, dead 11, doubtful 14, convicted or recommitted 1, unknown 6.

Bristol Industrial School for Girls, Stanhope House, Cotham Road South, Bristol.

Inspected August 5, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 46.

State of premises.—Thoroughly clean and comfortably arranged. Some important additions in the premises completed, providing dining, washing, mangling, and ironing rooms.

Health and general condition.—Satisfactory. The girls looked well generally. In a few cases a little paleness, indicating some defect as to ventilation or nutrition. No serious illness.

Conduct and discipline.—I received a favourable report as to character and conduct of the girls. A few cases of petty thefts and some outbreaks of temper as usual. I was well satisfied with their general appearance.

Educational state.—Quite satisfactory. The children appeared to be intelligently and carefully taught and to be making steady progress. First class of 13 girls reading in Second Irish Book; very fluent reading; spelling good; writing and dictation very good; arithmetic remarkably well done for girls; good knowledge of Scripture. Second class of 13, all the work well done. Third class of 11, girls making good advance and doing well. Fourth class very young, getting on well. Order and behaviour excellent.

Industrial training.—The girls are well trained in washing, ironing, needlework, and housework. They sing very well. The practical instruction of the children is well attended to.

Staff.—Superintendent, Miss Roberts; schoolmistress, Miss Wood. There is a laundress and an assistant matron.

Average number maintained, 44. Total cost for 1876, 744*l.* 2*s.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 16*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 19*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*

Industrial profits, 74*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 26 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 16, dead 3, doubtful 6, unknown 1.

Bristol School Board Industrial School for Girls, Carlton House, Southwell Street, Bristol.

Inspected August 5, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 29.

State of premises.—I found the house well arranged and in an orderly condition. The house as adapted for use seems to suit its purpose very well. The school has made fair progress since its establishment.

Health and general condition.—One death. Health has been generally good. The appearance of the children was favourable.

Conduct and discipline.—Owing to the recent establishment of the school, there had been a good many cases of petty insurbordination. One girl in particular had been very troublesome. But there were signs of a steady advance, and after the lapse of a little time the discipline will be carried on with less difficulty. In a new school every child is a difficulty; in one well established the elder girls are helpful and trustworthy.

Educational state. — The children were divided into three classes; they appeared to be improving and gaining ground. All of them were under regular instruction. They appeard to be properly attended to.

Industrial training.—The girls, who are generally very young, are occupied in carrying on the work of the house, and in plain needlework. Some of the elder girls wash their own clothing, &c.

Staff.—Superintendent, Miss Combe; schoolmistress, Miss Rowe; and laundress, Miss Lane.

Average number maintained, 28. Total cost for 1876, 660*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 23*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 23*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*

Industrial profits, nil.

No cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.

Hants.

Purbrook Industrial School for Boys, Cosham, Hants.

Inspected July 24, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 54; of these 53 were under legal detention, one a voluntary case.

State of premises.—I found the house and premises in very good order. Better supervision of some of the dormitories necessary.

Health and general condition. — The healthy appearance of the boys was very satisfactory. One death in the year. One case of scarlet fever. Little or no illness besides.

Conduct and discipline.—One serious case of dishonesty. Boy sent to a Reformatory School for theft in a shop. Generally the boys had behaved well, and had given little trouble. I found the school in a very encouraging condition of good order and discipline. There had been a change of superintendence in January. The boys had behaved well during the change of officers.

Educational state.—Satisfactory. First class of 14, a very intelligent class. Reading and spelling good; writing and dictation very good; arithmetic well done. Second class of 18 passed creditably. Third class of 22 boys going on well, and gaining ground, many of them newly admitted.

Industrial training.—The boys are occupied with farm and gardening operations. There is a class for shoemaking. The boys work well.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Horth; general assistant, Mr. Filder; labour-master and shoemaker.

Average number maintained, 56. Total cost for 1876, 1,048*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 18*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 16*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*

Industrial profits, 159*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 40 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 29, doubtful 7, convicted or recommitted 1, unknown 3.

St. Swithin's Industrial School for Boys, Upper Brook Street, Winchester.

Inspected July 25, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 62; of these 53 were under detention, nine voluntary cases.

State of premises.—The alterations and additions to the premises carried out since the last inspection have improved the general accommodation and convenience. I found the school in much better order generally and going on fairly well.

Health and general condition.—Very little illness. An improvement in the dietary had been effected, and the boys looked more robust than in former years.

Conduct and discipline.—One case of absconding; one case of theft, and a few trifling offences. Twenty-eight reports only for past year. One or two serious cases of ill-treatment on the part of some of the elder boys towards their fellows.

Educational state.—Only moderate. First class of 13 passed fairly well, except in arithmetic. Second class of 20 rather backward, not so far advanced as they ought to be. The junior

classes not very far advanced. The school instruction did not come up to my anticipations. More time must be given to the school teaching.

Industrial training.—There are classes for tailoring, shoemaking, and carpentering. But there seems to me a want of practical experience in carrying on these occupations. Still I have always found the school in an improving condition year by year.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Saint; assisted by Mr. George Saint; general assistants, Mr. and Mrs. Packe; shoemaker, tailor, and carpenter.

Average number maintained, 65. Total cost for 1876, 1,062*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 16*l.* 7*s.*

Net cost per head, includin profit or loss on industrial departments, 17*l.* 3*s.* 8*a.*

Industrial profits, 9*l.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 1 discharged in 1873–5, there was doing well 1.

Alresford Industrial School for Girls, Old Alresford.

Inspected July 26, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 51; of these 24 were under legal detention, the remainder on the voluntary list.

State of premises.—The house and premises were in their usual condition of perfect order and cleanliness. I found all going on well.

Health and general condition.—Quite satisfactory. The manner and appearance of the girls assured me that they were under good training and properly cared for.

Conduct and discipline.—Very little misconduct. One or two of the elder girls had as usual caused the managers much anxiety. I received a very encouraging report generally.

Educational state.—The girls are very carefully and intelligently instructed. The exercises were well performed. In the arithmetic, however, there was some defect as to accuracy. In all the other subjects the girls displayed considerable proficiency.

Industrial training.—The girls are very systematically prepared for future usefulness. In the laundry, the household, and the workroom regular instruction is provided, and the girls work cheerfully and industriously.

Staff.—Matron, Miss Stewart; schoolmistress, Miss Wallace; needle matron, laundry matron, and assistant matron.

Average number maintained, 51. Total cost for 1876, 942*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 18*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 20*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

Industrial loss, *5l. 7s. 6d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 4 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 2, doubtful 1, unknown 1.

St. Andrew's Home Industrial School, 8, Upper High Street, Winchester.

Inspected July 26, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 8 ; girls, 10 ; of these only two were under detention, the remainder on the voluntary list.

State of premises.—In very good order, and suitable for the objects in view.

This small school was certified at the end of the year 1875, and is intended chiefly for the reception of children of convict women under the provisions of the Prevention of Crimes Act.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining possession of such children there have been very few cases admitted during the year. The inmates are all very young. The voluntary children attend an ordinary school in the neighbourhood.

The children appeared to be in good health and properly attended to. They seemed to be happy and comfortable. I found all going on well.

Staff.—Superintendent, Miss Knight, and one nurse ; Miss Pumphrey of the Refuge exercises a general superintendence.

Average number maintained, 18. The cost cannot be given, the school being only recently established.

Herts.

Church Farm Industrial School for Boys, East Barnet, Herts.

Inspected December 21, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 79 ; of whom more than half are voluntary cases.

State of premises.—In very good order. A good schoolroom, and new lavatories and bath-room had been put up since the last inspection.

Health and general condition.—Very good. The first death in eight years had taken place during the year, from rheumatic fever. Boys looked well and bright.

Conduct and discipline.—On the whole good. There have been no serious faults. The boys seem a good deal trusted and to deserve it.

Educational state.—The examination was very creditable both to the schoolmaster and to the boys ; reading and writing good ; dictation and ciphering correctly done. The boys sing well, and are carefully taught.

Industrial training.—The boys work on the farm, which contains 48 acres, and attend to the cows. The principal profit of the farm is from the dairy. The boys are taught tailoring and shoemaking. Some wood-chopping is done in spare time.

Staff.—Superintendent, Mr. Bowden; matron, Mrs. Bowden; assistant matron, Miss Williamson; schoolmaster, Mr. Chaffey; tailor, shoemaker, farm bailiff, two labourers.

Average number maintained, 78. Total cost for 1876, 1,509*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 19*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 19*l.* 11*d.* 8*d.*

Industrial profits, 23*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 16 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 11, convicted or recommitted 1, unknown 4.

Kent.

Kent County Industrial School for Boys, Kingsnorth, near Ashford, Kent.

Inspected December 20, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 28. This school was certified October 26, 1875, but no cases were received until February 1876.

State of premises.—The first block of buildings for the accommodation of 40 boys provides all that is required for the purposes of an industrial school. The house is plain, but thoroughly well built, and is very convenient and suitable. The outdoor offices are completed. Another block will probably be added at no long interval of time. I found the house in good working order, and the school well established under the management of an able and experienced man.

Health and general condition.—Boys were in excellent health, looked cheerful and contented, and appeared to be going on very well.

Conduct and discipline.—Only trifling offences, nothing very grave. Boys orderly and respectful.

Educational state.—Boys arranged in four classes. School commencing its operations in a systematic manner, a good foundation being laid by an experienced teacher. Boys working satisfactorily.

Industrial training.—The boys had been engaged up to date of inspection in bringing the house, grounds, and garden into some

thing like order. Workshops will be established as the number of inmates increase.

Staff—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. James Duke; assistant, Mr. Holdstick; and one servant.

Average number maintained, 12. Total cost for 1876, 632*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*

The cost per head cannot be accurately given, the school being only recently established.

Home for Little Boys, Horton Kirby, Farningham, Kent.

Inspected November 30, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 311; of whom 42 are committed cases.

State of premises.—The home comprises 10 separate cottages with apartments for a master and his wife. The boys under detention are lodged in two of these houses. A good infirmary is well separated from the houses. Everything most neatly and comfortably arranged.

Health and general condition.—The health has been very good. One death has occurred since the last inspection from consumption. General appearance of the boys cheerful, healthy, and well cared for.

Conduct and discipline.—Quite satisfactory. One case of absconding only, the boy was recovered in a few hours.

Educational state.—The boys under detention are taught with the other boys; I saw and examined them separately; I was fairly satisfied with the way in which they are taught, and with the results on the whole. The first class was rather backward.

Industrial training.—There are shops for tailoring, shoemaking, carpentering, printing, and bookbinding. Some of the boys are employed in farm and garden operations. There is a good band. The teaching in the industrial department seems practical and thorough.

Staff.—Superintendent, Mr. Jackson; schoolmaster, Mr. Day, and assistant; printer, gardner, &c.; ten masters and matrons of houses. The masters are employed as trade superintendents during working hours.

Average number maintained, 310. Total cost for 1876, 8,015*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 25*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 25*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*

Industrial profits, 293*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*

No cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.

Milton Industrial School for Boys, Parrock Hall, Milton, Gravesend.

Inspected December 13, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 107.

State of premises.—The additions and alterations in progress on the last inspection were now completed. They make the premises much more convenient and suitable. Accommodation is provided for 120 boys. New lavatory completed; wash-house and laundry still imperfect, and a good schoolroom required. I found the home in very good order and well looked after. Play ground not in very good condition.

Health and general condition.—Very good. Boys looked very healthy and bright. General appearance quite satisfactory.

Conduct and discipline.—No absconding, and no very serious offences, but a great many trivial cases of disorder and consequent punishment. Fifty new cases received since 25th March 1876.

Educational state.—The progress made since the last inspection did not quite satisfy me. Making due allowance for the large number of new boys, scarcely knowing anything at all when admitted, I expected to find a greater advance than I did. The senior class of six boys, and the second class of 15 boys, passed fairly, but the third and fourth classes, comprising more than 80 boys, were not doing much, and required a much greater share of attention and extra assistance in the schoolroom.

Industrial training.—Classes for shoemaking and carpentering had been established. Some of the boys work in the garden and on the small farm attached to the school. The younger boys need to be supplied with some suitable occupation.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Tyson; schoolmaster, Mr. Barwick; shoemaker, carpenter, gardener, cook nurse, and laundress.

Average number maintained, 91. Total cost for 1876 2,193*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 24*l.* 2*s.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 25*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

Industrial profits, 5*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*

No cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.

St. Vincent's Industrial School for Roman Catholic Boys, Tanner's Hill, New Cross, S.E.

Inspected December 11, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 80.

State of premises.—I found the home in fair order. Beds and bedding clean and properly attended to. The playground was

a bad state. Outside accommodation not in first rate condition. The managers are anxious to provide a more suitable house, and plans for the erection of a new building at a greater distance from London are in course of preparation.

Health and general condition.—Satisfactory. One death in the year. Not much illness. Boys looked in very fair health.

Conduct and discipline.—Several cases of absconding, and the usual amount of petty disorder and misconduct. I found all going on well on the day of my visit. There had been a change of superintendence during the year. The Rev. S. A. Donnelly resigned his post as director, and the school is now carried on by Brothers of the Order of the Presentation from Cork.

Educational state.—Satisfactory. School instruction well attended to. The first class of 23 boys, reading the Fifth Standard book, gave me very good exercises in the usual subjects and showed much intelligence. Second class of 13, work very creditably done. Third class of 20, fair reading in Standard Three; rather defective in spelling; arithmetic very well done. Fourth class very young, in the elements, but getting on well. I found the school under the careful and persevering teaching of an intelligent and well qualified instructor, and was well satisfied with the results of his work.

Industrial training.—This comprises tailoring and shoemaking. The occupation of the boys is not sufficiently varied. Some suitable manual labour for the younger boys much needed.

Staff.—Manager, Brother L. I. Keogh; schoolmaster, Brother Ryan; discipline-master, cook and housekeeper, chaplain, tailor, and shoemaker.

Average number maintained, 80. Total cost for 1876, 1,576*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 19*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 19*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

Industrial loss, 42*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 10 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 6, dead 3, unknown 1.

Kent County Industrial School for Girls, 1, Park Row, Greenwich.

Inspected November 27, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 30.

State of premises.—In fair working order. Arrangements suitable and convenient.

Health and general condition.—Satisfactory; with the exception of two or three cases of mild ophthalmia. No serious sickness. Infirmary not used at all.

Conduct and discipline.—Far from satisfactory. Much restlessness and bad feeling among the girls. I found at the same time disagreement and ill-will existing between the superintendent and the schoolmistress. The girls had taken advantage of this, and the whole discipline of the house was upset. Three girls attempted to set fire to the house and were punished accordingly. The state of the school has caused much anxiety to the managing committee; measures have been taken to re-establish good order and good conduct.

Educational state.—Very fair. No complaint to find with the educational status of the girls. Considerable improvement since the last inspection, but I was not pleased with the manner or appearance of the children. The school was thoroughly disorganized and going on badly.

Industrial training.—The girls pass through the usual training in housework, needlework, and washing. As far as I could judge a little more hard work was the thing most wanted.

General remarks.—The history of the school for the last twelve months is the tale of a house divided against itself. The officers in charge had been engaged in undermining each others authority and influence, regardless of their plain duty and responsibility, and apparently unconscious as to the mischievous effects of their want of concord on the children placed under their charge.

Staff.—Matron, Miss Skinner; schoolmistress, Miss Newham; and one general assistant.

Average number maintained, 28. Total cost for 1876 700*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 25*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 28*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*

Industrial profits, 13*s.*

No cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.

St. Mary's Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls, Torrington Lodge, Eltham.

Inspected November 29, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 62.

State of premises.—Several important additions to the premis since the last inspection. The adjoining house taken into occ pation. A good refectory provided. Laundry and wash-hou much required. I found the house, dormitories, &c. in clean a orderly condition and all going on well.

Health and general condition.—Satisfactory. No fever and r many ailments. No deaths in the year. The girls looked fai well and properly attended to.

Conduct and discipline.—I received a very good report as to the conduct of the girls. There had been no serious offences. Faults requiring correction were of a childish character. I was satisfied with the manner and behaviour of the children.

Educational state.—This somewhat disappointed me. More trained teaching power required. The first class of 22 girls passed favourably in reading and spelling; dictation and writing indifferent; arithmetic rather better. The second class of 17 girls wanting in quickness and readiness. The remainder quite young. More activity and energy wanted in the conduct of the school instruction.

Industrial training.—The girls are trained in the usual needlework, knitting, and housework. More washing should be undertaken and a little more active work engaged in.

Staff.—The school is managed by three Sisters of the Order of Mercy, schoolmistress (vacant), work-mistress, one Lay Sister.

Average number maintained, 56. Total cost for 1876, 875*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 15*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 16*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*

Industrial profits, 22*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 16 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 14, doubtful 1, unknown 1.

Bolton Industrial School, Lostock Junction, Bolton.

Inspected August 10, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 139; girls, 27; on licence, boys, 50; girls, 9.

State of premises.—In good order. The chapel is now used as a schoolroom. A larger dining-room is wanted, and a separate schoolroom, dining-room, and playground for the girls.

Health and general condition.—Very good. There have been no deaths. General appearance healthy and satisfactory.

Conduct and discipline.—With the exception of three absconding cases, good.

Educational state.—The examination was a fair average one. Dictation and writing in first two classes good. Third class also good. First class read pretty well, second class read indifferently, third class very fairly. Arithmetic fairly done in all classes.

Industrial training.—About 40 boys work at the mills. The remainder are employed on the farm, in the tailor's and shoemaker's shops, while the girls are taught sewing and do the housework, &c.

Staff.—Superintendent, Mr. Gorst; matron, Mrs. Gorst; schoolmaster, Mr. Shrimpton; assistant schoolmaster, Mr. Jones; farm bailiff, engineer, laundress, and sub-matron.

Average number maintained, 161. Total cost for 1876, 3,007*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 18*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 16*l.*

Industrial profits, 512*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 53 boys and 7 girls discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 36 boys and 4 girls, dead 1 boy and 1 girl, doubtful 2 boys and 2 girls, convicted or recommitted 2 boys, unknown 12 boys.

Manchester Industrial School, Ardwick Green, Manchester.

Inspected August 9, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, under detention, boys, 153; girls, 60; voluntary cases, boys, 5; girls, 1; on licence, boys, 15; girls, 9.

State of premises.—In good order. A school is at present building at Salemoor, to which when finished the girls are to be removed.

Health and general condition.—Fairly good. One death since last inspection. The children looked well.

Conduct and discipline.—Generally good. There had been eight absconding cases. All these were brought back, two of the offenders were sent to a reformatory.

Educational state.—I made the same remark that Mr. Turner made last year, that the children do not understand the books given to them. Dictation indifferent in first class, bad in second; writing shows room for improvement.

Industrial training.—Shoemakers 12, tailors 12, printing office 6, wood-splitting. The girls do the housework, wash, sew, and knit.

Staff.—Superintendent, Rev. T. Camm; matron, Mrs. Camm; schoolmaster, Mr. Ogden; assistant schoolmaster, Mr. Johnstone; a printer, shoemaker, tailor, engineer, baker, drill-master, &c.

Average number maintained, 242. Total cost for 1876, 3,840*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 15*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 15*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*

Industrial profits, 75*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 39 boys and 25 girls discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 28 boys and 11 girls, dead 2 girls, doubtful 1 boy and 9 girls, convicted or recommitted 2 boys, unknown 8 boys and 3 girls.

Barnes' Home Industrial School for Boys, Heaton Mersey, near Manchester.

Inspected August 29, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 284 ; over 100 on licence.

State of premises.—I found the whole house and premises in most satisfactory order. Some of the boys who are employed in some neighbouring mills are boarded and lodged in some cottages about half a mile from the school, under the charge of one of the officials.

Health and general condition.—Has been excellent. One case of scarlatina was removed to a hospital. There have been no deaths since the last inspection. The boys look very healthy and well treated.

Conduct and discipline.—There appears to have been very little punishment. The conduct good. Two absconding cases, both recovered.

Educational state.—The first class read very well, wrote very fairly, and the arithmetic, IVth Standard, very good. The second class read well and did sums in compound rules correctly ; the dictation was indifferent. In the third class I was much pleased with the writing, but in the reading I was disappointed, the book, No. III. Royal Reader, was beyond them, nor did I get good results when I tried them in No. II. Royal Reader, but the boys are young, and over 111 have come in since this time last year.

Industrial training.—Thirty boys are employed in the mills, about 30 half-timers work in gardens, 30 in shoemaker's, 30 in tailor's shops, others are employed in the house as cooks, bakers, &c., 12 in the wash-house, about 30 are farm and garden boys. There is a large garden attached to the school, and about 7 acres of land.

Staff.—Superintendent, Mr. Donald Ross ; matron, Mrs. Ross ; schoolmaster, Mr. Ogilvy ; assistant schoolmaster, Mr. Douglas ; a superintendent and matron of cottages, tailor, shoemaker, baker, engineer, drill-master, gardener, and an assistant governor.

Average number maintained, 285 Total cost for 1876, 5,174*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 18*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*

Detailed Reports.

Industrial Schools.

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 15*l.* 14*s.*

Industrial profits, 770*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 37 discharged in 1873-75, there are doing well 33, dead 1, convicted or recommitted 3.

St. Joseph's Industrial School for Boys, Richmond Grove, Longsight, Manchester.

Inspected August 9, 1876.

I visited this school in April with Mr. Rogers, in consequence of a complaint from the Salford School Board, that the boys were in a dirty condition and not properly cared for. We reported to the Home Secretary that though the statement of the School Board seemed scarcely borne out by what we saw on the day of our visit, a week or 10 days after the complaint there did exist some necessity for greater cleanliness, and a better method of supervision of the smaller boys.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 230 under detention, 20 voluntary cases, 48 on licence.

State of premises.—In very good order. Some additions have been made since the last inspection, and some alterations and improvements are still in progress. A second staircase is being introduced in case of fire; the lavatory arrangements are being altered. There is an excellent and spacious reading room; good swimming bath; a spacious playground; large and airy dormitories. The arrangements of the building generally do credit to the manager, who has designed the whole.

Health and general condition.—I saw a marked improvement in the appearance of the boys. They looked bright and healthy; quite as well as any boys of their class. There are many who appear too young for an industrial school. Four deaths from consumption, and one slight case of small-pox.

Conduct and discipline.—Very good. There has been very little occasion for punishment. No crime of a serious character.

Educational state.—The boys passed a very fair examination. Thirty-nine in the first class read remarkably well; did some sums in practice and proportion most correctly and quickly; the dictation was exceptionally good, and the general intelligence seemed above the average. The second class of 31 boys did well in arithmetic, reduction and compound rules; their reading was not quite so good; their dictation a failure. The third class of 44 were doing good work in reading, dictation, and arithmetic. The fourth class read well in the Second Standard. The whole are evidently well and carefully taught, with good results. The junior classes are well grounded, and are coming on well.

Industrial training.—Seven boys are taught in the joiner's shop; 40 in the shoemaker's; 40 in the tailor's; 40 are at day-work in the town, returning to the school at night. The smaller boys have no industrial training until they have reached a certain standard in the school.

General remarks.—A good bandmaster attends daily, and the boys have a good drum and fife and also a brass band. The manager regrets the difficulty he finds in getting his band boys into the army, for which they seem well fitted, and which several of them seem to desire. The books are generally well kept. The doctor's book gives little or no information as to the state of health. It would be desirable, if possible, to have it kept more fully. The arrangements for taking charge of the invalids, and also of the very young boys, have been much improved, and seem now as good as can be desired.

Staff.—Manager, Rev. Thomas Quick; superintendent, Mr. Magher; schoolmasters, Mr. Simonds, Mr. O'Callaghan; matron, Mrs. Holmes; prefect, Mr. Leonard; two industrial teachers reside in the house. There are a tailor, a shoemaker, and a carpenter, bandmaster, singing-master; a nurse has charge of the infirmary; a cook and assistant cook.

Average number maintained (including the girls' school), 303. Total cost for 1876, 4,879*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 16*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 15*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*

Industrial profits, 344*l.* 8*s.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 23 boys and 9 girls discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 21 boys and 9 girls, dead 1 boy, doubtful 1 boy.

St. Joseph's Industrial School for Girls, Longsight, Manchester.

Inspected August 9, 1876. Visited April 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 40 under detention, two voluntary cases, 17 on licence.

State of premises. — Good and convenient. Large additions have been made, and there is now suitable accommodation for at least 80 girls.

Health and general condition.—Very good. The girls look particularly healthy and well cared for.

Conduct and discipline.— Very good. Manners very quiet without appearing subdued.

Educational state.—On the whole satisfactory. Not very much advanced, but quite as far as can be expected taking the age of the girls into consideration.

Industrial training.—In a good laundry the girls wash all their own clothing and some of the boys; do all their own housework, help in the kitchen. Are taught needlework; make all their own clothing.

Staff.—Matron, Miss Holmes, who also visits the boys' school daily; schoolmistress, Miss O'Reilly; industrial teacher, Miss Quinn; and a laundress and cook.

Average number included with the boys.

Liverpool Industrial School for Boys and Girls, Everton Terrace, Liverpool.

Inspected May 30, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 158; girls, 64. Of these four boys and one girl were on the voluntary list.

State of premises.—I found an improved condition of order and cleanliness. The lavatory for the boys is quite inadequate for so large a number.

Health and general condition.—Satisfactory. Very little serious illness. Four cases of measles, but the disorder did not extend to a large number. The children, especially the girls, presented a very favourable appearance.

Conduct and discipline.—The new superintendent, Mr. King, found the boys' side very much disorganized when he came into office on 1st January. Severe measures were necessary to bring about a healthier state of feeling. Gradually an improvement was effected, and at the date of my visit the school was going on fairly well. On the girls' side good order had not been disturbed. I was gratified with the manner and behaviour of the girls. There were very few faults recorded against them.

Educational state.—The boys and girls receive their education in separate schoolrooms. Boys attend school on alternate days. The first class passed favourably, except in arithmetic. Second class very good results. Third class, all passed fairly well. Fourth class, all very young, but making fair progress. In the girls' school I had results very much above the general average. The children are very intelligently taught. The general proficiency is very creditable. Order and attention excellent.

Industrial training.—This department is properly attended to. There are classes for tailoring, shoemaking, printing, and carpentry. A considerable amount of wood-chopping is carried on. The paper-bag manufacture employs a considerable number of the younger boys. The girls make their own clothing, make and mend for the boys, wash for the school, and assist in the general work of the house. Good plain needlework.

General remarks.—The managers propose to establish a separate home for the girls, and have taken premises for the purpose in Northumberland Terrace, Liverpool.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred King; schoolmaster, Mr. Vyner, and one assistant; general assistant,

Mr. Ward; tailor, shoemaker, carpenter, printer, cook, and baker; assistant matron, Miss Walker.

Average number maintained, 230. Total cost for 1876, 3,719*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 16*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 14*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*

Industrial profits, 452*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 95 boys and 50 girls discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 75 boys and 39 girls, dead 2 boys, doubtful 1 boy and 7 girls, convicted or recommitted 4 boys, unknown 13 boys and 4 girls.

St. Mary's Industrial Schools for Boys and Girls, Kirkdale, Liverpool.

Inspected June 6, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 97; girls 46. Of these 67 boys and 27 girls were under order of detention. A large number of free children attend the general school.

State of premises.—In fair working order. Boys home kept as clean and comfortable as circumstances will allow, but inadequately supplied with the necessary appliances for carrying on such a school effectively. Girls house also in very good order, but small and inconvenient.

Health and general condition.—The children appeared to be in a good condition of health. The girls appearance especially was very favourable.

Conduct and discipline.—I received a very fair report as to the general good conduct of the children under detention. The system on which the institution is carried on seems faulty, and not calculated to promote a healthy state of discipline. I was not altogether satisfied with the manner or the bearing of the boys.

Educational state.—First class of 21, in Fifth Royal Reader, reading and spelling very fair; writing and dictation creditable; arithmetic well done. Second class of 20, Royal Reader, No. IV., only moderate; arithmetic a failure. Third class of 23, passed creditably in all the subjects. Fourth class of 20, fair results. The juniors, under a female teacher, doing fairly well. In the girls school I found a sensible improvement. The work was much better done than on the last inspection. A higher proficiency and much more accuracy.

Industrial training.—For the boys there are classes for tailoring, shoemaking, printing, and paper-bag making. The girls are taught plain needlework, and do the housework and washing of their "Home."

General remarks.—I found little improvement in the schools generally. The home for boys and girls would go on far better on an entirely independent footing. The union of "Industrial School" and "Ragged School" does not appear to answer. But the managers seem to want the means to carry out the suggested alterations.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron of the boys home, Mr. and Mrs. Marks; matron of the girls home, Miss Cunningham; chief schoolmaster, Mr. Butler; chief schoolmistress, Miss Randfield; eight assistant teachers, sewing mistress, tailor, shoemaker, printer, and six assistants.

Average number maintained, 162. Total cost for 1876, 3,882*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 23*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 25*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*

Industrial profits, 86*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 60 boys and 14 girls discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 34 boys and 6 girls, doubtful 2 girls, unknown 26 boys and 6 girls.

Holy Trinity Industrial Schools for Boys and Girls, Grafton Street, Liverpool.

Inspected June 3, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 145; girls, 83. Of these 125 boys and 76 girls are under order of detention, 20 boys and seven girls on the voluntary list.

State of premises.—I found the whole institution in a satisfactory condition. The departments for boys as well as girls were in excellent order and well organized for the purposes of an Industrial School.

Health and general condition.—The children looked very healthy and properly cared for. I was well satisfied with their manner and appearance. Two deaths since last inspection, one from the effects of an accident. No epidemic. No serious illness.

Conduct and discipline.—In so large a school there are of course a large number of petty offences, and a corresponding amount of punishment and correction. I was glad to notice in the record of punishment that serious faults had been of infrequent occurrence and that there were not many cases of pilfering or dishonesty.

Educational state.—There was a marked improvement in the schoolrooms both of girls and boys. The first class of 27, in Fifth Standard, passed creditably except in arithmetic. The boys were unsteady and excited and did not do themselves justice.

The second class of 22 did very well generally. The third class of 19 passed fairly well. The juniors seemed to be well taught and were doing pretty well, but required closer attention. In the girls school I had very fair results in the first class of 16, but the junior classes did not quite satisfy me. More attention should be given to the junior classes.

Industrial training.—The boys are chiefly employed in tailoring and shoemaking and wood-chopping. There is also a department for printing which receives special attention, and supplies excellent occupation.

General remarks.—I was very sorry to learn that the band boys of the institution had earned a large sum of money in the year. I do not think it at all desirable that the band boys of any certified institution should be let out for hire. The attendance of boys under detention at any entertainment of a public character should be restricted within the closest possible limits. The practice is open to the gravest objections.

Staff.—Superintendent, Mr. Alfred Postance ; matron, schoolmaster, Mr. Wynn, and assistant ditto ; schoolmistress and assistant ditto ; tailor, shoemaker, cook, baker, printer, engineer, porter, sewing mistress, and laundress.

Average number maintained, 231. Total cost for 1876, 4,293*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 18*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 17*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

Industrial profits, 484*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 23 boys and 14 girls discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 15 boys and 9 girls, dead 2 boys, doubtful 2 boys and 2 girls, unknown 4 boys and 3 girls.

St. George's Industrial School for Roman Catholic Boys, West Derby Road, Liverpool.

Inspected June 2, 1876. Visited October 18, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 227.

State of premises.—Owing to the long prevalence of sickness and the death of the late superintendent, Mr. Edward Gray, the school had fallen into a low condition, and had hardly recovered itself at my first visit. A new superintendent, Mr. Brindle, was appointed on 1st April, and since his appointment various improvements had been introduced and the school had been gradually brought into a satisfactory state. On my visit in October I found a sensible change for the better in every respect. The house and premises were clean and comfortable. A large play shed had been erected, the playground asphalted, and the boys looked clean and respectable.

Health and general condition.—From October 1875 to March 1876 the school was laid low with a terrible attack of typhoid fever. The superintendent, Mr. Edward Gray, whose services and devotion for the benefit of the institution do not deserve to be forgotten, lost his life. At the date of my inspection the health of the children had been restored, and though the effects of the outbreak were visible in every department, I found matters taking the right direction, and promising well for the future.

Conduct and discipline.—The boys behaved very fairly during the prevalence of the fever, but of course the usual routine of discipline had been completely interrupted. Since Mr. Brindle's arrival the regulations have been strictly attended to. I found all going on steadily on the day of my visit, no fault to find with the behaviour of the boys, nor any serious breach of good order.

Educational state.—The instruction of the boys under the management of two competent and experienced teachers, Mr. Nolan and Mr. Cadden. There had been little or no school work from October to March, and consequently I found that the boys were backward. Their progress had been greatly retarded. I found the teachers anxious to make up for lost time and the boys very willing to second their efforts. Both senior and junior schools were in a hopeful condition. The work was being carried on regularly and steadily. Order and attention excellent.

Industrial training.—The boys are employed as tailors, shoemakers, and joiners. Some are occupied in the cooking and bakehouse, others learn the care of the engine. A large number of the younger boys are occupied with match-box making. A class knit the stockings.

General remarks.—The school was greatly disorganized by the long continuance of the fever in the school. The committee and the superintendent, Mr. Brindle, have worked hard to place matters on a satisfactory footing.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Brindle ; two schoolmasters. Mr. Nolan and Mr. Cadden ; tailor, shoemaker, match-box maker, cabinet-maker, engineer, baker, and cook, assistant matron.

Average number maintained, 238. Total cost for 1876, 4,507*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 18*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industria departments, 19*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*

Industrial profits, 192*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, an 1875.—Of 163 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 142, dead 4, doubtful 8, convicted or recommitted 4, unknown 5.

Boys' Refuge Industrial School for Roman Catholic Boys, 62, St. Anne Street, Liverpool.

Inspected May 26, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 159; of these 109 were under legal detention, 50 on voluntary list.

State of premises.—Somewhat defective in point of order and cleanliness. Dormitories and bedding requiring more careful attention. The lavatory is very inferior and quite inadequate for the number of inmates. Bath-room much needed. Sheds used for schoolrooms very objectionable. In several particulars improvement is desirable to make the institution really efficient for the purposes in view.

Health and general condition.—Fair. One case of typhoid fever. Boys looked fairly well.

Conduct and discipline.—Very good. Few serious offences. The manner and appearance of the boys was quite satisfactory. They appeared to be kindly treated, and to be managed with much tact and good sense. Order very good.

Educational state.—The boys are instructed in a superior manner. I found some very intelligent boys in the school. The results of the examination were quite satisfactory. The dictation and arithmetic in all the classes were very well passed. All the classes were receiving a proper share of attention, and were going on well.

Industrial training.—The chief business of the school is printing, which is carried on as a regular trade. A Roman Catholic newspaper is printed in the establishment. The boys are well taught in this department. Shoemaking also is thoroughly carried on. Others are occupied with lithographing, match-box, and paper-bag making.

Staff.—Superintendent, Brother Tertullian; assisted by four Christian Brothers. Printers, tailor, shoemaker, and trade masters.

Average number maintained, 159. Total cost for 1876, 2,544*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 16*l.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 5*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

Industrial profits, 1,933*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 78 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 58, dead 6, doubtful 3, convicted or recommitted 3, unknown 8.

Beacon Lane Industrial School for Roman Catholic Boys, Liverpool.

Inspected June 1, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 220; of these 171 boys were under order of detention; 49 on voluntary list.

State of premises.—The premises are very complete. The arrangements good. I found the whole establishment in the highest condition of order and cleanliness. A larger bath-room needed for so considerable a number of inmates.

Health and general condition.—Satisfactory. No deaths. A few cases of small-pox, but the children affected were immediately sent to the hospital, and the disease did not spread. The boys looked healthy and well attended to.

Conduct and discipline.—Very good. No serious complaints. Order and discipline excellent. The boys are very well behaved, very little rudeness or roughness among them.

Educational state.—The school instruction of the children is very well attended to. The general proficiency is above the average. The dictation and arithmetic were unusually well and accurately done; writing good generally. All the classes were receiving the same careful preparation. Order and attention very good.

Industrial training.—The boys wash their own clothes. There are classes for tailoring and shoemaking, and a carpenter's shop for the elder boys. The juniors are employed in match-box making.

Staff.—Ten Sisters of Charity. Superior, Sister Middleton.

Average number maintained, 223. Total cost for 1876, 2,607*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 11*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 12*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*

Industrial profits, nil.

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 71 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 68, dead 2, convicted or recommitted 1.

St. George's Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls. Fairfield, Liverpool.

Inspected June 5, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 107.

State of premises.—All in fair working order. Dormitories and bedding clean, and in good condition; outside premises in good state. The house is a commodious and suitable one, although the health of the children has suffered at times from some defect in the drainage, and the rent is heavy. The managers have engaged new premises at Freshfield, near Formby.

Health and general condition.—No sick in the house on the day of inspection. One death. One case of typhus fever, which happily did not end fatally. Girls looked remarkably well, and very cheerful and contented.

Conduct and discipline.—Very good. The manager had very few complaints to make. I was well satisfied with the good order and good tone of the house.

Educational state.—Considerable improvement in the school-room. First class of 27, reading in Fourth Book; very intelligent class; writing neat and good; dictation very good; arithmetic accurately done. Second class of 20, very fair results on the whole. Third class of 24, good reading; spelling defective; going on fairly well. The juniors doing well, and making progress. Girls well behaved and attentive.

Industrial training—The elder wash and iron for the house. The juniors are engaged in needlework, and keep the house clean. The girls are very practically trained, and turn out well as a rule.

General remarks.—The school will be carried on for the future at Freshfield, near Formby.

Staff.—Superintendent, Sister Philomena, of the Order of St. Augustine; schoolmistress, Miss Weinmann; and six assistants.

Average number maintained, 104. Total cost for 1876, 1,482*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 14*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 14*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*

Industrial profits, 20*l.* 12*s.*

Results on cases disharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 54 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 49, dead 5.

St. Anne's Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls, Mason Street, Liverpool.

Inspected June 2, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 142.

State of premises.—No alterations. Premises, &c. in fair working condition, and kept as clean and rendered as convenient as circumstances will allow. But they are not altogether suitable, and in consequence the institution is carried on under disadvantages.

Health and general condition.—The situation appears healthy. The children enjoy very good health, and have always done so. They looked rosy and thriving as a rule. Little or no sickness during the past year.

Conduct and discipline.—The majority of the girls had behaved very well. Some girls had been received too far advanced in years and experience for an Industrial School. These had been a cause of grave anxiety on the part of the managers. But faults had been few, and not of a serious character. I found the children in very good order, and all going on well.

Detailed Reports.

Industrial Schools.

Educational state.—Well attended to; first class of 31, Fifth Reader, good results generally. Second classs of 35, Fourth Reader, reading a little too fast; writing and dictation well done; arithmetic a little faulty. Third class of 23, very fair proficiency and good progress. The remainder properly attended to and going on well.

Industrial training.—Plain and ornamental needlework and embroidery, washing, and housework. The girls appear well trained. The school has a very practical character.

Staff.—Sister Superior Cécile Robinson, and eight Sisters of Charity.

Average number maintained, 137. Total cost for 1876, 1,672*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 12*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 13*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*

Industrial profits, 59*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 83 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 73, dead 3, doubtful 6, unknown 1.

St. Elizabeth's Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls, Breckfield Road South, Liverpool.

Inspected June 1, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 95, and three on voluntary list.

State of premises.—I found the house and premises in perfect order.

Health and general condition.—Very little sickness. No infectious disease. No deaths since the last inspection. Girls were in very good health.

Conduct and discipline.—The former superintendent, Sister Angela Myrtle, was withdrawn by her superior from the management of the institution for insufficient reasons, without proper notice to the inspector, and with very injurious effect upon the general discipline of the school. For some time the good order of the house was greatly disturbed. Severe measures had to be resorted to to re-establish good behaviour, and the improvement and progress of the children greatly retarded. If this interference should be repeated without sufficient reasons being assigned, and without consultation with the inspector, the employment of members of religious orders as superintendents of this class of school would of necessity become a matter of questionable expediency.

Educational state.—The girls passed a very creditable examination. They had been well taught and carefully attended to. In the first class of 25 girls there were only two mistakes in the whole class in dictation. All the classes alike displayed the same creditable proficiency, and went through their exercises very

carefully and satisfactorily. Owing to recent events the girls were restless and unsettled ; but the excitement gradually passed away, and the school has since resumed its ordinary demeanour.

Industrial training.—The girls are employed in needlework, school washing, and housework, and are carefully trained for future usefulness.

Staff.—Two Sisters of the Order of Mercy. One principal teacher, and three younger assistants.

Average number maintained, 95. Total cost for 1876, 1,228*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 12*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 12*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*

Industrial profits, 73*l.* 7*s.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 30 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 24, doubtful 2, convicted or recommitted 1, unknown 3.

Orphanage for Roman Catholic Girls, Falkner Street, Liverpool.

Inspected May 27, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 104 ; of these 55 only were under warrant, the remainder on voluntary list.

State of premises.—In perfect order. Very clean and convenient. Arrangements very good.

Health and general condition.—Quite satisfactory. One death from consumption. Generally the girls had been quite free from serious ailments. The sickroom was unoccupied.

Conduct and discipline.—No reason for serious complaint. The girls had behaved remarkably well, very few faults. They are managed very judiciously. In their manner and behaviour I saw very much to commend.

Educational state.—First class of 18, a very intelligent and well taught set of girls. The exercises were performed quite to my satisfaction. In the dictation there were only three slight errors in the whole class. Second class of 25, work very well and carefully done. A slight failure in the application of arithmetic to practical easy questions. Third class of 26, very creditable performance. The juniors all making satisfactory progress ; copywriting very good throughout the school. The children sing very nicely.

Industrial training.—Chiefly needlework, machinework, and housework. The elder girls are employed in washing also. Many of the children are still very young, and can do little or nothing present.

Staff.—Six Sisters of Nôtre Dame ; certificated mistress, Miss Heffernan ; Superioress, Sister Juliana Powell.

Average number maintained, 104. Total cost for 1876, 1,011*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 9*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 8*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*

Industrial profits, 124*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 34 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 32, dead 1, doubtful 1.

Middlesex.

Middlesex Industrial School, Feltham, Hounslow.

Inspected November 13, 1877.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 732; of whom 612 are detained under the general Act; 120 under the local or Middlesex Act.

State of premises.—The various sections of the house were in perfect order; everything that can conduce to the proper treatment and training of the boys is freely provided for. The establishment is a model of good arrangement; and the health and well-being of the inmates are constantly considered.

Health and general condition.—The health of the boys has been well maintained. The sick list rarely exceeds one per cent of the inmates. Only two deaths in the year. A little scarlet fever at the commencement and at the end of the year. The cases were at once isolated, and the evil did not spread. The boys looked generally hearty and robust. The report of the medical officer was highly favourable. The boys are well fed and well clothed.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct of the boys generally has been good. The large majority conduct themselves remarkably well. But among so many, and bearing in mind their character, class, and antecedents, there must be a minority who give a good deal of trouble, and are constantly being punished. Nine abscondings. A good deal of minor punishment. All punishments are recorded. The discipline is severe, but systematic and regular.

Educational state.—Quite satisfactory. The sections examined were "A," "G," and "F." The boys acquitted themselves most creditably in all the subjects. The schoolwork is well organised under the superintendence of the chaplain and a competent staff of instructors. The work was well done, and the boys proved that the instruction conveyed was thoroughly laid hold of and mastered. The boys are classified now according to the standard of the revised code. I found a large amount of intelligence in the school.

Industrial training.—A variety of occupations are provided for the training of the boys, including tailoring, shoemaking, carpentering, painting, smith's, and bricklayer's work, farming, care of stock and gardening, and care of engines. Above 60 boys are thorough

instructed in military music. The naval class contains 85 boys, who are trained for sea service on the model brig "Endeavour." The boys work with spirit and cheerfulness, and they enter into the amusements provided for them with equal zest.

Staff.—Superintendent, Captain Rowland Brookes; chaplain, Rev. W. A. Newton, assisted by a large staff of officers, about 60 in number, including seven schoolmasters, an assistant ditto, three pupil teachers, 25 discipline officers, trade-masters, and labour-masters.

Average number maintained, 743. Total cost for 1876, 18,066*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 24*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 24*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*

Industrial profits, 705*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 477 discharged in 1873-75, there are doing well 424, dead 7, doubtful 2, convicted or recommitted 35, unknown 9.

Boys' Home, Regent's Park Road, N.W.

Inspected November 23, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 74 under detention, 45 voluntary cases, nine on licence.

State of premises.—The premises are not very convenient, consisting as they do of separate buildings, at some distance from each other, which must materially increase the difficulty of management. I found everything in excellent order, some useful additions have been made since last year.

Health and general condition.—The general health since the last inspection has been very good. The appearance of the boys was satisfactory, they looked cheerful, well cared for, and intelligent.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct was reported to have been very good, the discipline appears judicious; one case of absconding has occurred during the year.

Educational state.—The examination was very satisfactory. The first class (20) read very fairly; wrote well; and gave satisfactory results in arithmetic and dictation. In the second class (31) ciphering and writing very good; spelling fair; reading scarcely so good. I found the third class (25) coming on very well, well taught and intelligent. The fourth class (25) were also getting well grounded.

Industrial training.—The industrial employments are varied and well looked after. The boys are instructed in tailoring, shoemaking, and carpentering. Wood-chopping finds employment for the younger children.

Staff.—Superintendent, Mr. Rayment; matron, Mrs. Scott; assistant matron, Miss Plant; schoolmaster, Mr. Pickworth; labour-master, tailor, shoemaker, carpenter, band and drill-master.

Average number maintained, 120. Total cost for 1876, 2,454*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 20*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 20*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

Industrial profits, 471*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 36 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 31, doubtful 1, convicted or recommitted 2, unknown 2.

East London Industrial School for Boys, 43, Leman Street, Whitechapel, E.

Inspected November 16, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 116.

State of premises.—Not well arranged, but clean and in good order. There is no playground, but a large covered space answers the purpose, and the boys are frequently taken to the Victoria Park for exercise. The kitchens and dining-room are at the top of the house, which is inconvenient.

Health and general condition.—In the earlier part of the year the health was bad, the drainage was found to be defective, this was set right, and since then the health has been better. The boys did not look as well as I could have wished. There have been four deaths since the last inspection.

Conduct and discipline.—With the exception of three absconding cases, good.

Educational state.—Very fair examination. The writing very good. Reading in first and third classes tolerably good. Second class not so good. First class passed well in arithmetic, proportion and bills of parcels. Second class equally well in compound rules. Dictation good in first three classes.

Industrial training.—Twenty-three are employed in the tailor's shop; 33 learn brushmaking. The younger boys are principally employed in paper-bag making, of which a large number are turned out weekly.

Staff. — Superintendent, Mr. Gilbee; matron, Mrs. Gilbee schoolmaster, Mr. Nash; assistant ditto, Mr. Mouseley; a tailor a brushmaker, bag-maker.

Average number maintained, 107. Total cost for 1876 2,972*l.* 8*s.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance an management, 27*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industri departments, 26*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*

Industrial profits, 369*l.* 11*s.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 32 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 24, doubtful 3, unknown 5.

Boys' Refuge, Commercial Street, Whitechapel, E.

Inspected November 16, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 114; on licence 24.

State of premises.—The arrangements of the buildings are faulty throughout, but are made the most of. The dormitories are clean, and not uncomfortable, but badly constructed. There is insufficient lavatory accommodation.

Health and general condition.—Very good. Two deaths since last inspection, one from tetanus, one from being scalded. The boys looked healthy and cheerful.

Conduct and discipline.—Very good.

Educational state.—I found the boys generally backward in reading. The first class dictation good. Second class indifferent. The ciphering of the first and second classes good; of the third class backward. More assistance is wanted in the schoolroom.

Industrial training.—Thirty-six boys are taught shoemaking; 25 tailoring. The smaller boys are chiefly employed in wood-chopping.

Staff.—Superintendent, Mr. Langford; matron, Mrs. Langford; schoolmaster, Mr. Atty; a shoemaker, a tailor; a band-master attends once a week.

Average number maintained, 124. Total cost for 1876, 2,240*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 18*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 18*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*

Industrial loss, 19*l.* 6*s.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 37 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 29, convicted or recommitted 2, unknown 6.

St. Paul's Industrial School for Boys, Burdett Road, Limehouse.

Inspected November 17, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 100; on licence two.

State of premises.—The premises are well situated, conveniently planned, and in good order. The schoolrooms and workshops are

only separated by a partition, which is not a good arrangement. There is an excellent swimming bath, and the dormitories, although small, are clean and comfortable.

Health and general condition.—Very good. One death since last inspection.

Conduct and discipline.—Very good. The record of punishment was light. The boys are divided into three classes of merit, good, ordinary, and bad, the first class having a small money allowance and various privileges.

Educational state.—The boys passed a very good examination. Reading, dictation, writing, and ciphering equally satisfactory. The teaching is evidently of the best kind.

Industrial training.—Thirty-six boys are taught printing, and their work is most creditable; 50 are employed in tailoring and sackmaking; 12 in the shoemaker's shop.

Staff.—Superintendent, Mr. Hincheliffe; matron, Mrs. Hincheliffe; schoolmaster, Mr. Burgham.

Average number maintained, 100. Total cost for 1876, 1,770*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 17*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 18*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*

Industrial profits, 106*l.* 19*s.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 2 discharged in 1873–75, there were doing well 2.

Field Lane Industrial School for Boys.

Inspected November 24, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 72, and five on licence.

State of premises.—The premises, although healthy, are not very convenient, and I understand that it is intended to move the school to Hampstead. In the meantime a playground has been provided since last year, and the dormitories and premises generally are clean and airy. Since last year the girls have been removed to very comfortable premises at Hampstead.

Health and general condition.—The health of the boys has been very good. There have been no deaths during the year, and no infectious disease of any kind. The boys look as well as can be expected considering the surroundings of the school.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct has been very good. The punishments seem light. There have been no cases of absconding since the last inspection.

Educational state.—Fifty of the boys have come in during the last year and a half, and of the remainder few have been much

longer in the school. Making allowance for this the examination was satisfactory. The first class were reading No. IV. Royal Reader ; the second No. II. ; and the third No. I. General intelligence seemed creditable.

Industrial training.—The boys are taught carpentering, tailoring, and shoemaking, and do all the housework, with the exception of the kitchen and laundry.

Staff.—Superintendent, Mr. Owen ; matron, Mrs. Webb ; schoolmaster, Mr. Jones ; a tailor, shoemaker, and carpenter.

Average number maintained, including girls, 152. Total cost for 1876, 2,583*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 19*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 19*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*

Industrial profits, 119*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 26 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 19, unknown 7.

Field Lane Industrial School for Girls, 9, Church Row, Hampstead, N.W.

Inspected November 24, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 69.

The school had only been moved here about six months since from Field Lane to premises formerly occupied by the Hampstead Girls Reformatory, the latter school having been moved to larger premises in the neighbourhood.

State of premises.—Dormitories good, airy, and clean. Good detached schoolroom. Altogether suitable and convenient buildings.

Health and general condition.—Very good. General appearance of the girls satisfactory. There has been no death and no infectious disease since last inspection.

Conduct and discipline.—Very good.

Educational state.—The first class read fairly in No. V. Royal Reader, and wrote very well; their dictation and ciphering was very creditable. The second class were rather backward. The junior classes seem coming on well.

Industrial training.—The girls are trained for domestic service. They do all the work of the house, wash, and learn plain needlework. I was much pleased with what I saw of the general management and treatment of the girls.

Staff.—Superintendent, Mrs. Nyren; schoolmistress, Miss Cox; a laundress and sewing-mistress.

Average number maintained, and total cost for 1876, included in the boys' department.

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 18 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 11, unknown 7.

St. Stephen s Industrial School for Roman Catholic Boys, Blythe House, Brook Green, Hammersmith.

Inspected November 30, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 145.

State of premises.—I found that a good deal had been done to remedy the defects and shortcomings so often referred to in former reports. The lavatory was in far better order. A new shed had been erected for wood-chopping, but the great want was not so much the necessary appliances, but the spirit of order to maintain the place in a satisfactory condition, and to induce the reckless children to fall into orderly habit. The state of the bedding in one of the dormitories was far from creditable. The outside closets were in a very dilapidated condition. The drying-room far from being what is desirable. At the same time I was glad to notice an earnest desire for improvement, and an honest effort to bring it about.

Health and general condition. — Very fair. No sick in the house on the day of inspection. Two deaths; accidentally drowned. Improved condition of health.

Conduct and discipline.—The boys had not given nearly so much trouble in the last 12 months as in 1875. Not nearly so many cases of absconding, and a diminishing amount of punishment. Improved order and discipline. There was a change of superintendence at the beginning of 1876, and the school has been making satisfactory progress under the new arrangements.

Educational state.—Improving, but far too much noise and restlessness. First class of 18, very good exercises in reading (Fifth Book), spelling, writing, and dictation; arithmetic unsatisfactory; much copying and disorder. Second class of 14, in Fourth Book, fair proficiency. Third class of 29, in Third Book, going on fairly, but noisy. The remainder generally very young, not making sufficient progress, and requiring more time and attention, and an additional officer.

Industrial training.—The boys are employed in tailoring, shoemaking, and wood-chopping. The latter occupation has been introduced with advantage.

Staff.—General manager, Mr. Osmund; superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd; schoolmaster, Mr. Andrews; no assistant master; tailor, shoemaker, and wood-cutter.

Average number maintained 134. Total cost for 1876, 1,945*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 14*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 13*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

Industrial profits, 341*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 15 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 7, doubtful 3, convicted or recommitted 3, unknown 2.

Cripples' Home Industrial School for Girls, 17A, Marylebone Road, N.W.

Inspected December 2, 1876.

Owing to the gradual falling off in the number of children committed to the school, and regarding the special character of its operations, the managers decided to resign their certificate as a certified Industrial School. The school, therefore, ceased to be any longer under the inspection of the Home Office in December 1876.

Sloane Street Industrial School for Girls, Chelsea, S.W.

Inspected November 14, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, seven under detention, 42 voluntary cases.

State of premises.—Very good. In excellent order and thoroughly comfortable.

Health and general condition.—Very good. The girls look cheerful, clean, and healthy; well clothed and well cared for.

Conduct and discipline.—Very satisfactory.

Educational state.—The girls passed a very fair examination. The first three classes read very well in Royal Reader No. IV. and III. The arithmetic was correctly done. The first class in practice; the second in the compound rules. The younger girls were coming on well.

Industrial training.—The usual housework, laundry, and needlework. The girls are well trained for domestic service.

Staff.—Superintendent, Miss Browton; schoolmistress, Miss Baillie.

Average number maintained, 48. Total cost for 1876, 718*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 14*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 18*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*

Industrial profits, 8*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 14 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 9, dead 1, doubtful 4.

School of Discipline for Girls, 2, Queen's Road West, Chelsea, S.W.

Inspected August 25, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 42; of these 17 were under legal detention, 25 voluntary cases.

State of premises.—Healthy and well ventilated house. Rooms in very good order. Arrangements satisfactory. Good playground and playshed. Schoolroom too small.

Health and general condition.—The health of the girls had been well maintained. No fever. No serious illness. I found the inmates all well. Appearance and manner satisfactory.

Conduct and discipline.—One case of absconding. An elder girl had given much trouble. The younger children had behaved remarkably well. Girls generally well disposed and very well conducted.

Educational state.—Quite satisfactory. The girls had been carefully taught, and had made good use of their time. First class of 12, performed their exercises very neatly and correctly; reading good; a very intelligent class; good knowledge of Scripture. Second class of 15, doing very well, but a little wanting in life and brightness. The third class of 15, including a good many new girls, going on fairly, and making satisfactory progress. The work generally was very carefully performed. Order good.

Industrial training.—The girls are carefully trained for domestic service. Good knitting and needlework. Cooking and housework properly attended to.

General remarks.—Miss Cadham, who has been the matron since 1862 is about to retire. I think the school will feel the loss of her valuable services. The schoolmistress, Miss Lethbridge, has also resigned her situation.

Staff.—Matron, Miss Cadham; schoolmistress, Miss Lethbridge; assistant matron and laundress.

Average number maintained, 42. Total cost for 1876, 87*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 20*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 21*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

Industrial profits, 48*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 12 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 10, doubtful 1, unknown 1.

St. Jude's Industrial School for Girls, Franklin's Row, Chelsea, S.W.

Inspected November 22, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 41 under detention, 12 voluntary cases.

State of premises.—Not very conveniently arranged, but clean and comfortable. There is a good schoolroom, used also as a dining-room and work-room. Dormitories very small and rather crowded.

Health and general condition.—The girls look well and seem well cared for.

Conduct and discipline.—Very good. Very little punishment wanted, which speaks well for the management.

Educational state.—Generally satisfactory. Dictation in first three classes very good ; writing and spelling very fair ; arithmetic very correctly done. Education seems well attended to.

Industrial training.—Housework. The girls learn plain needlework ; are employed in the laundry, and make their own bread. The training is practical, and just what is wanted in such a school.

Staff.—Superintendent, Miss Sullivan ; matron, Mrs. Cunnington ; schoolmistress, Miss Gates ; one domestic.

Average number maintained, 42. Total cost for 1876, 749*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 17*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 17*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*

Industrial profits, 35*l.* 5*s.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 29 discharged in 1873-75, there are doing well 20, doubtful 3, unknown 6.

St. Margaret's Home Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls, Mill Hill, Hendon.

Inspected December 12, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 45 under detention, and six voluntary cases.

State of premises.—Suitable and convenient, and in very good order. A separate infirmary needed for ailing children.

Health and general condition.—The girls did not look very robust. Five deaths in the year ; a very large and unusual rate of mortality.

Conduct and discipline.—One case of absconding. The girls had not given much cause for complaint. I found the children in good order and going on well ; but the discipline seemed to be somewhat wanting in firmness.

Educational state.—I found the school instruction properly attended to. The girls passed a very creditable examination. The first class of 10, in Fourth Standard ; all the subjects done well. Second class of 15, making satisfactory progress. The younger classes gaining ground. Order fair.

Industrial training.—The girls are carefully instructed in needlework, housework, and washing. I was sorry to find them excluded from the kitchen. Plain cooking is of the utmost importance to girls who have to go out as domestic servants. I did not find the training sufficiently practical. The girls are brought up too artificially. In a school of this kind the spirit and practice of an ordinary household should be followed as closely as possible.

Staff.—The school is managed by Sisters of the Order of Saint Francis, assisted by a schoolmistress, Miss Phillips.

Average number maintained, 69. Total cost for 1876. 803*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 11*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 14*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

Industrial profits, 4*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 34 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 23, dead 2, doubtful 2, unknown 7.

Girls' Homes, 22 and 41, Charlotte Street, Portland Place, W.

Inspected November 22, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 11 under detention, 29 voluntary cases.

State of premises.—In very good order. The work is carried on in two houses, No. 41 and No. 22; the one under the personal supervision of the superintendent, the other of the matron. The schoolwork is carred on at No. 22. Some of the elder girls sleep at No. 41, and the latter house is also used as an infirmary and a home for girls in employment.

Health and general condition.—Very good. The girls are taken to the seaside in the summer in detachments of about 14, for a fortnight each.

Conduct and discipline.—Very good. No serious cases of bad conduct of any kind.

Educational state.—I had very good results from all classes in the schoolroom. Fifteen in the first class were reading well in the Fourth Standard; 13 in the second, in the Third Standard; the third class were reading in the Second Standard. Dictation very good all through; writing very fair; and arithmetic creditably done.

Industrial training.—The usual housework, laundry-work, and sewing. Good practical training for domestic service.

Staff.—Superintendent, Mrs. Pearson; matron, Miss Davy schoolmistress, Miss Stewart; a laundress.

Average number maintained, 41. Total cost for 1876 918*l.* 5*s.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 22*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 24*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*

Industrial profits, 40*l.* 16*s.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 10 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 6, dead 2, doubtful 2.

King Edward Industrial School for Girls, Albert Street, Mile End New Town, E.

Inspected November 27, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 92; one voluntary.

State of premises.—The premises are very clean and comfortable, but are confined in space. The schoolroom is scarcely large enough, and needs more light.

Health and general condition.—Very good, and the general appearance of the girls healthy and well cared for.

Conduct and discipline.—The matron, who is new since the last inspection, reports that for some time after her arrival the girls had been very unruly, but that for the last three months their conduct had been very good.

Educational state.—The children are all small, and none of them have been long in the school. On the opening of the Branch School at Cambridge Heath all the older girls were removed there, and as vacancies occurred there they were filled up by the transfer of the older girls from Albert Street; as might be expected the results in the schoolroom were not very successful. I advised that the system of drafting the older girls to Cambridge Heath should be discontinued, and that the two schools should take their share of new cases equally; by next year I trust we shall see the results of this change of system in the schoolroom.

Staff.—Superintendent, Miss Gotto; assistant matron, Miss Grigg; schoolmistress, Miss Cyster; an industrial teacher, laundress, and sewing-mistress.

Average number maintained, 156. Total cost for 1876, 2,960*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 18*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 19*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*

Industrial loss, 37*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 10 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 7, dead 2, doubtful 1.

King Edward Industrial School for Girls, Branch Home, St. Andrew's Road, Cambridge Heath, E.

Inspected November 28, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 78; eight voluntary cases.

State of premises.—The school, originally a home for fallen women, was opened as a Branch School on January 1st, some additions having been made to meet the wants of an Industrial School. There is a schoolroom wanted; with this exception the premises are airy, convenient, and well arranged. A new wing and schoolroom are to be erected this spring.

Health and general condition.—Very good. General appearance of the girls satisfactory.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct has been uniformly good.

Educational state.—The girls passed a very fair examination and seem well taught. Arithmetic in first class very good; reading and writing creditable; the dictation in the first class not very good; in the other classes fairly satisfactory.

Industrial training.—The usual amount of training for domestic service, laundry work, housework, and sewing. I was much pleased with the neatness and signs of good management which are visible throughout the house, and the perfect order of every part of the premises.

Staff.—Matron, Miss Duncanson; schoolmistress, Miss Matthews; a laundress, sewing-mistress, house assistant.

The average number maintained and cost for 1876 is included in the Albert Street School.

Northumberland.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Industrial Schools.

Inspected October 7 and October 16, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 100; girls, 57; one on licence; 60 boys and 65 girls attend as day scholars, and receive food and industrial training.

State of premises.—In thorough good order, clean, and well managed. The playground for the girls is not large enough. The separation of boys and girls is as well managed as the arrangement of buildings will allow.

Health and general condition.—Very good, with the exception of a few cases of mild scarlet fever. Three deaths have occurred since the last inspection. The boys look bright and cheerful, the girls scarcely so well.

Conduct and discipline.—The punishment book shows that the conduct of both boys and girls has been good. There has been one absconding case.

Educational state.—The boys and girls are instructed in separate schoolrooms and appear carefully and well taught. They passed a very creditable examination. The day scholars are somewhat irregular in attendance, but not more so than at other day schools in the town. The writing of all classes struck me as being exceptionally well taught.

Industrial training.—Twelve boys are instructed in the tailor's shop; 20 in the shoemaker's; eight boys learn printing; others are employed in wood-chopping, sackmaking, and matmaking. The girls in housework, sewing, &c.

Staff.—Superintendent, Mr. Willoughby; matron, Miss James; schoolmaster, Mr. Rowley; assistant ditto, Mr. Gibson; schoolmistress, Mrs. Gibson; assistants, Miss Dixon, Miss Habron;

tailor, shoemaker, printer, and workmaster, a nurse in charge of sick rooms.

Average number maintained, 186. Total cost for 1876, 2,867*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 15*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 13*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*

Industrial profits, 346*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 40 boys and 27 girls discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 33 boys and 19 girls, dead 2 boys and 1 girl, doubtful 5 girls, convicted or recommitted 3 boys and 1 girl, unknown 2 boys and 1 girl.

Somerset.

Somerset Industrial School for Boys, Wells Road, Bath.

Inspected August 12, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 68.

State of premises.—No alterations. Premises in creditable order. Dormitories clean and wholesome. House and arrangements well cared for.

Health and general condition.—I found the boys in very good condition of health. There had been no serious illness. No deaths. No infectious disease.

Conduct and discipline.—Satisfactory. One case of absconding, a boy recently admitted. Not more than the usual amount of disorder. Punishments light and infrequent. The boys seemed to be well disposed and under good influences.

Educational state.—Rather backward but a good deal improved, under the care of a well-qualified teacher. First class of 15 boys read well; writing and dictation fair; arithmetic creditably done. Second class of 20, good reading and spelling; dictation much improved; arithmetic well done. The junior classes, steadily improving and going on satisfactorily. Order and attention good.

Industrial training.—The boys are employed in outdoor work, in garden and farm work, care of stock. Tailoring and shoemaking occasional. They are trained to be handy and useful. A little more trade occupation should be introduced if possible.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Young; schoolmaster, Mr. Slack; two labour-masters, and one domestic to superintend the cooking, &c.

Average number maintained, 72. Total cost for 1876, 1,111*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 15*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 12*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*

Industrial profits, 276*l.* 2*s.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 38 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 33, convicted or recommitted 4, unknown 1.

Cannington Industrial School for Roman Catholic Boys, near Bridgewater.

Inspected August 4, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 62.

State of premises.—In a satisfactory state. The arrangements generally have been well considered. Minor improvements have been introduced where desirable. The house affords very suitable accommodation in every respect.

Health and general condition.—The accustomed good health of the boys has been well maintained. The report of the medical officer was quite satisfactory. There is a careful regard on the part of the managers for all sanitary requirements. Wholesome food, good air, and proper attention produce good results.

Conduct and discipline.—With the exception of a few petty thefts and trifling cases of misconduct, the record of offence and punishment was not a grave one.

Educational state.—I found a well advanced standard of education. The boys generally were making very satisfactory progress, and displayed much intelligence and proficiency. All the classes were doing well, and quite satisfied my requirements. Order and attention very good.

Industrial training.—The boys are occupied with gardening and shoemaking. There is also a demand for their labour on the part of the neighbouring farmers. Many of the boys on discharge have been received into the army or navy.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Easterby; schoolmaster, Mr. McGovern; shoemaker, Mr. Croft; assistant workmaster.

Average number maintained, 61. Total cost for 1876, 1,161*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 19*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 17*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

Industrial profits, 261*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 46 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 40, dead 2, doubtful 1, convicted or recommitted 2, unknown 1.

Bath Industrial School for Girls, 17 Walcot Parade, Bath.

Inspected August 12, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 31.

State of premises.—Clean and comfortable. Very well attended to. All in good order.

Health and general condition.—Girls looked very healthy and well cared for. I was well satisfied with their manner and appearance.

Conduct and discipline.—The majority of the girls had behaved remarkably well, but one girl attempted to set fire to the premises, apparently without motive, and was sent to a Reformatory School for five years.

Educational state.—Girls still very backward. I was not quite satisfied with the progress of the girls. First class, seven girls, passed in all subjects but arithmetic, which was a failure. Second class of 14, fair reading and spelling; writing and dictation very indifferent; arithmetic a complete failure. The third class very backward, not sufficiently advanced. Girls sing nicely.

Industrial training.—This department is carefully attended to. The girls are trained in washing and ironing, plain needlework, and the work of the household.

Staff.—Superintendent, Miss Skinner; schoolmistress, Miss McCaskell; and laundry matron.

Average number maintained, 31. Total cost for 1876, 49*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 15*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 12*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*

Industrial profits, 162*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 12 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 10, doubtful 1, unknown 1.

Staffordshire.

Staffordshire Industrial School for Boys, Werrington, Stoke-on-Trent.

Inspected August 31, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 80; seven on licence.

State of premises.—Very good. The large additions are going on satisfactorily. I found all very clean and in excellent order.

Health and general condition.—Very good.

Conduct and discipline.—Has been good. The manners of the boys during the inspection were attentive and quiet.

Educational state.—The first class read very well. The standard of reading in second and third classes struck me as being too high. The ciphering was scarcely up to the mark in any of the classes. The dictation was in first class very good; a failure in the second.

Industrial training.—Seems well attended to. Basketmaking has been started, and good work is being done. Tailoring and shoemaking are taught. Farm work is the principal employment, The farm consists of about 34 acres.

Staff. — Superintendent, Mr. Horth; matron, Mrs. Horth; schoolmaster, Mr. Edwards; basketmaker, shoemaker, tailor, farm bailiff.

Average number maintained, 77. Total cost for 1876, 1,296*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 16*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 14*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*

Industrial profits, 241*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 51 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 43, doubtful 1, convicted or recommitted 5, unknown 2.

Surrey.

Surrey Industrial School for Boys, Byfleet, near Weybridge.

Inspected December 18, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 199; of whom 198 were under detention, one a voluntary case.

State of premises.—Changes had been made in the administration since the last inspection. I found great improvement in the internal economy. Dormitories and bedding in a thoroughly clean and satisfactory condition. Lavatory improved and several minor alterations, conducing to general comfort and efficiency.

Health and general condition.—I was glad to notice considerable improvement in the physical health of the boys. There had been little or no sickness among them. Their appearance on this occasion gave me much satisfaction. They appeared to be in sound health generally.

Conduct and discipline.—Three cases of absconding. A good many cases of petty offence and punishment. A marked improvement in the general good order of the house. In the manner of the boys there was nothing to find fault with.

Educational state. — Satisfactory. Great improvement during the 12 months. First class of 27 boys, reading Fifth Standard very good; writing very fair; dictation and arithmetic very good. Second class of 25, reading Fourth Standard, good; spelling

good; writing and dictation very good; arithmetic creditable. Third class of 24, and fourth class of 21, passed very creditably, The remaining classes were all doing well and making progress according to standing in the school. Time and attention had been given to the boys, and the results satisfied me.

Industrial training—The boys are principally engaged in a large farm of 250 acres. Rose and sweet herb gardens provide a large amount of occupation. There are classes for tailoring and shoemaking and carpentering. The industrial occupation is vigorously carried on.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Wells; schoolmaster, tailor, shoemaker, bailiff. Mr. Leyland exercises a general control.

Average number maintained, 198. Total cost for 1876, 3,355*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 16*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 16*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*

Industrial profits, 208*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 147 discharged in 1873-75, there are doing well 116, dead 2, doubtful 5, convicted or recommitted 9, unknown 15.

Princess Mary's Cottage Homes for Girls, Addlestone, Surrey.

Inspected December 16, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 150; 70 under legal detention, and a good many voluntary cases.

State of premises.—Fourteen Cottage Homes were completed at the date of my visit, each containing 10 girls and a "Mother" or nurse in charge. These Homes are very appropriately fitted and arranged. I found them all in very good order and well looked after. One block has been arranged as a training house for some of the elder girls. There is a large central schoolroom and a training institute for female teachers.

Health and general condition.—The children appeared to be in very good health, and properly attended to in every respect. Very little sickness.

Conduct and discipline.—I received a very good report as to the conduct of the children, especially the juniors. Some of the elder girls had given a little trouble, but they will gradually be drafted off to the training school, and be placed under somewhat stricter discipline and firmer authority.

Educational state.—I was not altogether satisfied with the educational status of the school. There was a great want of intelligence among the elder girls, and the results were not equal to my expectations. First class of 21, in Fourth Standard, fair

reading and spelling; writing indifferent and slovenly; dictation fair; arithmetic very indifferent. Second class of 21, Fourth Royal Reader, reading fair; intelligence limited; spelling indifferent; dictation fair; arithmetic indifferent. The junior classes wanting in intelligence and animation. Great want of life in the school.

Industrial training.—Some of the elder girls assist the Mothers in the domestic economy of the household, and in attending to the wants of the younger children. This plan answers well up to a certain point. In course of time they are trained more carefully in the laundry and in the workroom, and in the general domestic service of the establishment.

Staff.—Mrs. Meredith continues to exercise the general care and superintendence of the establishment, assisted by Miss Cavendish, Miss Lloyd, and other ladies; schoolmistress, Miss Young; matron and steward for the central establishment; assistant matron, laundress, and the "Mothers" of the homes.

Average number maintained, 155. Total cost for 1876, 2,406*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 15*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 15*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

Industrial profits, 52*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of three discharged in 1873–75, all were doing well.

Sussex.

Brighton School Board Industrial School for Boys, Chailey, Hayward's Heath.

Inspected December 19, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 50.

State of premises.—I found the school, though recently established, in good working order. Forty boys had been admitted since the 1st January 1876, and no further accommodation, without extension. Several of the inmates had been received from the metropolitan district. The house, an adapted one, seems to answer its purpose fairly well. A larger lavatory required, and a few minor improvements needed.

Health and general condition.—Boys looked healthy and carefully attended to. Nothing serious in the way of illness.

Conduct and discipline.—The school being composed of boys suddenly congregated together, and with limited views of order and discipline, there had been in consequence a good many petty offences, and a good deal of minor correction. Three cases of absconding. I was glad to find authority getting stronger and stronger day by day, and the tone of the boys gradually but surely improving.

Educational state.—Taking into account its recent establishment, I found the work of the school going on well. The first class of 9 was reading Third Standard Book, very good reading and spelling; writing and dictation very good; arithmetic very fair. Second class of 10, in Second Standard Book, going on steadily. The remainder mastering their work, and promising fairly. Order and attention very good.

Industrial training.—A class for tailor's work had been formed. The boys work in the garden and on the farm.

General remarks.—I was well satisfied with the first inspection of the school, and found the institution commencing its operations on sound principles and with good judgment.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Glover; assistant schoolmaster, Mr. Byner; assistant matron, gardener, and tailor, Mr. Collins.

Average number maintained, 39. Total cost for 1876, 890*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 22*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 23*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*

Industrial profits, nil.

No cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.

Warwickshire.

Penn Street Industrial School for Boys, Deritend, Birmingham.

Inspected October 26, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 56.

State of premises.—In very good order. Clean and carefully attended to.

Health and general condition.—Satisfactory. Boys were in good health and appeared to be well taken care of.

Conduct and discipline.—A good many cases of absconding in the year. A change of superintendence had taken place. I found all going on well at the time of my visit.

Educational state.—Satisfactory. First class of 10, in Fifth Reader, passed very well in all their subjects; writing and dictation very good. Second class of 10 passed creditably in all subjects but arithmetic, which was a failure. Third class of 14 going on well. The remainder not doing so much as they might be.

Industrial training.—This is carefully attended to. Ten boys work as outsiders. There are classes for shoemaking and wire-sieve manufacture.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Horth; schoolmaster, Mr. Nightingale; shoemaker. The schoolmaster is non-resident.

Average number maintained, 58. Total cost for 1876, 1,075*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 18*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 15*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*

Industrial profits, 189*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 23 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 14, doubtful 2, convicted or recommitted 1, unknown 6.

Birmingham (Town Council) Industrial School, Shustoke, Coleshill.

Inspected October 27, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 41.

State of premises.—I found the house in very good order. But the premises generally are not sufficient for the purposes in view. I fully expected to find the alterations, the plans for which have been approved, in full progress, but owing to a lamentable failure in the manufacture of bricks on the premises nothing had been done, and building operations had been postponed.

Health and general condition.—The lads were in good condition on the day of my visit. They seemed to be in good spirits and doing well. In the early part of the year several boys suffered from an affection in the throat. The situation is cold and on a stiff clay soil; with this exception, nothing serious.

Conduct and discipline.—The year had not passed away without its troubles. There had been three or four cases of absconding, and in the early part of the year a good deal of insubordination and restlessness. The school appeared to be going on quietly on day of inspection.

Educational state.—I was glad to find an improvement in this department. There is, however, no regular schoolmaster. The superintendent, Mr. Vinall, assisted by one of his daughters, had taken the entire charge of the school. The classes passed creditably. I was satisfied with the progress made since the las inspection.

Industrial training.—The boys are chiefly engaged in farm work. There is a farm of 45 acres, and an additional farm ha been taken, but it has not yet come into the possession of th school. There is a class for shoemaking. The boys work har and seem strong and hearty.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Vinall assisted by a daughter, two workmasters.

Average number maintained, 46. Total cost for 187 1,147*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance an management, 24*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industri departments, 26*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*

Industrial profits, 27*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 40 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 36, dead 1, doubtful 3.

Gem Street Industrial School for Boys, Birmingham.

Inspected October 25, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 157.

State of premises.—The indoor premises, dormitories, &c. were fairly clean and properly attended to, but the outdoor offices, lavatory, &c. were in an indifferent condition, and did not seem to be looked after carefully. I had reason to complain of an amount of disorder and neglect, which is rarely met with in our institutions.

Health and general condition.—I was not satisfied with the appearance of the children. On the day of inspection many of them were under treatment for cutaneous disorder, and the state of their person and clothing was not what it should have been. No serious illness, however, had prevailed among them.

Conduct and discipline.—Not satisfactory. Several cases of absconding, and several serious offences arising mainly from want of attention and vigilance on the part of those in charge, and defective discipline.

Educational state.—Somewhat improved, but not satisfactory on the whole. A competent schoolmaster had been engaged, but he complained of the irregularity of attendance on the part of the boys, which seriously interfered with his labours. The advanced classes were very small in point of number, and the main body of the children were in the lower classes, and not making much progress.

Industrial training.—The boys are provided with a full share of employment. Several of the elder boys are employed in shops and factories in the town as half-timers. There are classes for tailoring and shoemaking. Wood-chopping is carried on.

General remarks.—A change in the superintendence has been effected since the inspector's visit, and it is hoped that the school will present a more favourable aspect on the next occasion. More personal superintendence of the boys seemed to be requisite.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Walter May; schoolmaster, Mr. Hinde; assistant, Mr. Moore; tailor, shoemaker, cook, sewing-mistress.

Average number maintained, 156. Total cost for 1876, 3,296*l.* 3*s.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 21*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 14*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*

Detailed Reports.

Industrial Schools.

Industrial profits, 1,057*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 55 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 41, dead 1, doubtful 4, convicted or recommitted 1, unknown 8.

Vale Street Industrial School for Girls, Birmingham.

Owing to the site on which the school was carried on being required by the London and North-western Railway Company, and in consequence of the decease of Mr. Brooke Smith, one of the chief supporters of the school, the managers did not deem it expedient to re-establish it elsewhere, and consequently resigned their certificate in August 1876.

The school was therefore closed, and the children under detention transferred to Sparkbrook Industrial School.

Industrial Home for Girls, 43, Leicester Street, Coventry.

Inspected September 1, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 23; of these 14 were under detention, nine on voluntary list.

State of premises.—I found the home in very good order. All the rooms thoroughly clean and neatly arranged.

Health and general condition.—Very good. The girls looked bright and cheerful. There had been little or no serious illness among them. No deaths.

Conduct and discipline.—Children had gone on very well. They had given very little trouble since the last inspection.

Educational state. — Considerable improvement in the school teaching since last visit; but the children were still backward for their age and standing in the school. I found a new schoolmistress at work among them, and the schoolwork was in a more hopeful condition than formerly.

Industrial training.—The children are well occupied in washing, needlework, and housework. I was well satisfied with the tone and training of the home. I found all going on well.

Staff.—Matron, Mrs. Claridge; schoolmistress, Miss Beaumont.

Average number maintained, 22. Total cost for 1876, 394*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 17*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 17*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*

Industrial profits, 16*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 10 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 1, unknown 9.

Birmingham School Board Industrial School for Girls, Sparkbrook, Birmingham.

Inspected October 25, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 33.

State of premises.—In excellent order; clean, suitable, and well arranged.

Health and general condition. — Satisfactory. I found the children in good health and doing well.

Conduct and discipline.—Some of the elder girls had given much trouble with their restlessness and misconduct. Two had absconded more than once. I was not quite satisfied with the tone and manner of some of the elder girls. The transfers from Gem Street have at all times interfered with the general progress of the school. But a large majority of the children appeared to be going on satisfactorily.

Educational state.—Fair, but not very far advanced. The children were somewhat backward, but appeared to have been well taught. Reading, writing, and dictation creditable. Several elder girls not very far advanced, and not making much way.

Industrial training.—The girls are trained in needlework and housework, and such laundry work as they are able to undertake.

Staff.—Matron, Mrs. Nunn; schoolmistress, Miss Parfitt; man and wife live on the premises, look after the garden, and assist in the management.

Average number maintained, 33. Total cost for 1876, 647*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 19*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 18*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

Industrial profits, 101*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 24 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 16, doubtful 3, convicted or recommitted 1, unknown 4.

Wilts.

St. Elizabeth's Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls, Exeter Street, Salisbury.

Inspected July 28, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 60; of these 48 were under detention, 12 on voluntary list.

State of premises.—In good order. Suitable and convenient. Good accommodation of every kind. Good garden and exercise ground.

Health and general condition.—Quite satisfactory. No deaths in the year. The girls appeared to be thriving, and to be going on very well.

Detailed Reports. — Industrial Schools.

Conduct and discipline.—The record of punishment was a small one. I received a very good report as to the conduct of the girls. I was well pleased with their general demeanour. The spirit and tone of the establishment gave me much satisfaction.

Educational state.—In the schoolroom I had very encouraging results. First class of 19, in Excelsior Reader, No. VI., fluent and intelligent reading; spelling very good; writing and dictation excellent; arithmetic well done. Second class of 13. Fourth Reader, creditable results in all subjects. Third class of 10, the work was well performed. Fourth class of 13, very young, going on well. Order very good.

Industrial training.—Washing, housework, needlework, &c. The girls are practically trained.

Staff.—Five Sisters of Charity. Superintendent, Sister Chatelaine; schoolmistress, Miss King; cook and laundress.

Average number maintained, 60. Total cost for 1876, 638*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 10*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 10*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*

Industrial profits, 6*l.* 10*s.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 14 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 13, doubtful 1.

Yorkshire.

Broomfields Industrial School for Boys, Bradford.

Inspected August 28, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 73; girls, five under detention and one boy and two girls on licence.

State of premises.—In good order, but not originally built for an Industrial School; additional accommodation has been provided by taking in an adjacent warehouse; the arrangement of the premises is not quite as good as could be wished. The playground is too small.

Health and general condition.—Very good. General appearance healthy and well cared for.

Conduct and discipline.—The boys have behaved very well. The report of the girls conduct was not so satisfactory. Some of them early in the year preferred charges of a most serious character against one of the officials. The committee after careful investigation pronounced the charges false.

Educational state.—The children passed a very fair examination; the reading, writing, and spelling in first and second class were good; the dictation in first class very good; in the second class rather more careless; in arithmetic the results were satisfactory. In the lower classes the children were rather backward

Industrial training. — Clogmaking and wood-chopping are carried on in the house; six work half-time in a pattern manufactory, 16 in a neighbouring brickfield. The girls help in the housework, in the laundry, and the kitchen, and are taught sewing.

General remarks.—I think the small number of girls at present under detention might be transferred with advantage.

Staff. — Superintendent Mr. Hewett; matron, Mrs. Hewett; schoolmaster, Mr. Binns; two industrial instructors.

Average number maintained, 75. Total cost for 1876, 1,265*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 16*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 15*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

Industrial profits, 180*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 38 boys and 7 girls discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 31 boys and 5 girls, dead 1 boy and 1 girl, doubtful 2 boys and 1 girl, convicted or recommitted 2 boys, unknown 2 boys.

Hull Industrial School for Boys, Marlborough Terrace, Hull.

Inspected September 9, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 67 under detention, four on licence.

State of premises.—Clean and in very good order. Since the last inspection the girls have been transferred to Leeds.

Health and general condition.—Very good. There had been one death, that of a boy transferred from the Industrial School Ship "Southampton." General appearance good and healthy.

Conduct and discipline.—Generally good. No absconding cases, very little punishment. The boys are taken to the public baths once a week, nearly all the boys can swim.

Educational state.—The boys passed a very good examination. The schoolwork was better than is generally met with. The writing in all the classes was very well taught, legible and even; in dictation in the first class out of 17 boys there was only one with more than one mistake; in the second class of 20, only three; in the second class in the compound rules all the sums were right; ciphering in the other classes good; reading very good in all classes; spelling very correct in all the classes. The first class were doing proportion and practice. The second in compound rules. The third and remaining class doing fairly well.

Industrial training.—Some of the boys work in a joiner's shop, some in a tailor's and shoemaker's, and some are employed in wood-chopping. A large room with an apparently good printer's

plant is standing idle. The industrial training might be made more of.

Staff.—Superintendent, Mr. Winningham; matron, Mrs. Winningham; schoolmaster, Mr. Langdale, assisted by one of the elder boys; shoemaker, tailor, and joiner.

Average number maintained, 70. Total cost for 1876, 1,534*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 21*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 21*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*

Industrial profits, 47*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 26 boys and 10 girls discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 19 boys and 5 girls, doubtful 2 girls, convicted or recommitted 2 boys and 1 girl, unknown 5 boys and 2 girls.

Industrial School Ship "Southampton," Hull.

Inspected September 6, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 222; 20 hired in smacks, 24 on licence.

State of premises.—In very good order. Clean and well arranged.

Health and general condition.—Very good. Two cases of consumption, which were transferred to the hospital on shore, ended in the deaths of the boys. General appearance, healthy and strong. Some of the boys are rather too young for a training ship.

Conduct and discipline.—Very good. One case of absconding. The manners of the boys was as good as could be desired. In school attentive and quiet and evidently anxious to do their best.

Educational state.—I found the first class reading fairly well in No. IV. Royal Reader; their writing legible and well formed; dictation pretty good; ciphering fairly correct. Second class did not read so well, nor was their dictation very correct, but their writing was good and the arithmetic well done. The third class read very well in No. II. Royal Reader, and did their dictation well. On the whole the examination although not very forward was satisfactory.

Industrial training.—The boys are trained in the usual nautical exercises; some of them learn netmaking and to mend their own clothes. The captain-superintendent reports that although many on discharge go home to their friends, and for a time give up a sea life, many of such boys revert to it after a short stay at home.

Staff.—Captain-superintendent, Captain W. J. Pollard, R.N.; chief officer, Mr. Harvey; schoolmaster, Mr. Bushby; assistant ditto, Mr. Broadley; 10 officers and trade instructors.

Average number maintained, 215. Total cost for 1876, 3,788*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 17*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 16*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*

Industrial profits, 305*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 172 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 139, dead 5, doubtful 5, convicted or recommitted 10, unknown 13.

Leeds Industrial for Boys, Edgar Street, York Road, Leeds.

Inspected July 24, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 86 under detention, two voluntary cases, five on licence.

State of premises.—Altogether inconvenient, badly arranged, and accommodation insufficient. They are made the most of. A new school is proposed, but nothing definite had been settled.

Health and general condition.—Very good. One death since last inspection from disease of the stomach. The boys did not look unhealthy but not very bright.

Conduct and discipline.—Verg good. Three boys attempted to abscond but were brought back the same day. Manners very good. Almost too quiet.

Educational state.—The system of teaching seems good, and the results about an average. A good legible handwriting is taught. The boys read fairly well; arithmetic not so good as I could have wished. The first class read well.

Industrial training.—The smaller boys are set to match-box making. The elder ones are employed in wood-chopping, tailoring, and shoemaking.

General remarks.—One end of the schoolroom is curtained off for the match-box making. This arrangement is objectionable.

Staff.—Superintendent, Mr. Williams; matron, Mrs. Williams; schoolmaster, Mr. H. Smith; industrial master, Mr. Henderson; tailo, shoemaker, match-box maker.

Average number maintained, 82. Total cost for 1876, 1,694*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 20*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 19*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*

Industrial profits, 205*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 48 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 39, dead 2, convicted or recommitted 2, unknown 5.

Leeds Industrial School for Girls, Windsor Street, Burmantofts, Leeds.

Inspected July 27, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 72 under detention, five voluntary cases, five on licence.

State of premises.—Very convenient and well arranged.

Health and general condition.—Extremely good. The girls look well, and it is easy to see that they are both well managed and well treated.

Conduct and discipline.—Very good. The superintendent reports the best year as regards conduct they have had for some time. The girls are much trusted, and give little or no trouble.

Educational state.—The examination was satisfactory. The different classes read very well, wrote very fairly, and the cipher-ing was very correct.

Industrial training.—Washing, housework, needlework; they seem to be practically taught all that is necessary.

Staff.—Superintendent, Mrs. Lyons; schoolmistress, Miss Gledhill; assistant ditto Miss Crampton; a laundress and assistant matron.

Average number maintained, 66. Total cost for 1876, 1,067*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 16*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 15*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Industrial profits, 104*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 23 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 17, doubtful 2, convicted or recommitted 3, unknown 1.

York Industrial School, Marygate, York.

Inspected August 17, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 68 unde detention, two voluntary cases.

State of premises.—The school buildings which at the las inspection were in course of reconstruction, have been recentl finished, and are commodious and well arranged.

Health and general condition—Very good. The boys looked healthy and cheerful.

Conduct and discipline.—Remarkably good. There has bee no absconding, and no serious misconduct of any kind.

Educational state.—During the rebuilding of the school the has been necessarily much interruption in the regular work of t schoolroom; considering this the boys passed a fair examinatio Their behaviour in the schoolroom was quiet and attentive.

Industrial training.—The boys are instructed in tailoring a shoemaking. Wood-cutting is the principal industrial employme About 30 boys work half time outside, in gardens or gentleme houses.

Staff.—Superintendent, Mr. Smith; matron, Mrs. Smith; schoolmaster, Mr. Humphries; tailor, labour-master, and shoemaker.

Average number maintained, 70. Total cost for 1876, 1,330*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 19*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 16*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*

Industrial profits, 211*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 45 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 39, convicted or recommitted 3, unknown, 3.

Middlesborough School Board Industrial School for Boys.

Inspected October 20, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 27; on licence one.

State of premises.—In excellent order. The buildings are well arranged, clean, and comfortable, and would accommodate a larger number of boys.

Health and general condition.—The boys' general appearance is satisfactory. The health since the last inspection has been very good.

Conduct and discipline.—There has been nothing to complain of. A system of marks works well; very little punishment.

Educational state.—The boys are well taught, and passed a fair examination, but being mostly young and recently admitted are rather backward. The first class are only reading No. III. Royal Reader.

Industrial training.—Gardening, tailoring, shoemaking, wood-chopping. The boys do all the housework, baking, and laundry work.

Staff.—Superintendent, Mr. Evans; matron, Mrs. Jackson; schoolmaster, Mr. Seymour; a tailor and shoemaker.

Average number maintained, 30. Total cost for 1876, 767*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 25*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 24*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*

Industrial profits, 28*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*

No cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN.

Aberdeen Industrial School for Boys and Girls, Skene Square, Aberdeen.

Inspected June 21 and 23, 1876.

Number of inmates on day inspection, 239 boys and 75 girls under detention; 17 boys and one girl voluntary; three boys on licence.

State of premises.—In good order. There is a spacious playground for the boys. The lavatories are too small, and the construction of them is not good. The premises have been sold, and a new school for the boys is about to be commenced in the country on ground already bought. The boys have no seats in their dining-room, which seems a strange and uncomfortable arrangement.

Health and general condition.—One death, a boy, of consumption, two or three slight cases of measles. Among the girls nothing else of importance to report since the last inspection. There is a good sickroom for the boys, and one of the girls whose time is up acts as nurse when required. I saw two or three cases of sore eyes. The girls looked better than the boys. I thought the latter looked dull. Under the influence of better air, in their proposed new house, and under the care of their new superintendent, who has only been here a few months, their appearance will I trust improve.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct has been very good. One absconding case recovered.

Educational state.—Arithmetic very good in first and second classes; dictation very good in first and third. The children are taught a good practical legible handwriting.

Industrial training.—This department is exceptionally well managed. The very small boys begin with match-box making and as they grow fit for heavier work, are moved into the shops where 80 are employed web-weaving, 40 in the tailor's shops Several looms have been put up for wincey weaving. Large quantities of fishing and sheep nets are made. Engine, five-horse attended to by a boy.

Staff.—Superintendent, Mr. Shearer; schoolmasters, Mr. Murra Mr. R. Dunleavy, Mr. Rosslegg; matron, Miss Reid; industri teachers, tailor, net-weaver, match-box maker, web-weave wincey-weaver, drill-master.

Average number maintained, 326. Total cost for 187 3,583*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance a management, 10*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industr departments, 10*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*

Industrial profits, 393*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 104 boys and 26 girls discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 90 boys and 22 girls, dead 1 boy and 1 girl, doubtful 5 boys and 2 girls, convicted or recommitted 4 boys, unknown 4 boys and 1 girl.

Aberdeen Female School of Industry, King Street, Aberdeen.

Inspected June 23, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 83 under detention, 37 voluntary cases, one on licence.

State of premises.—The accommodation is not at present as good as is wanted, but large additions are in progress, and will be finished in the autumn. A large new class-room, dining-room, and dormitory, and a new kitchen are building.

Health and general condition.—The health has been very good since last inspection. The children look very healthy, and particularly bright and cheerful.

Conduct and discipline.—The discipline seems of the best and the conduct to leave nothing to be desired. Two of the girls under detention have received certificates as teachers.

Educational state.—I was much pleased with the progress here. The writing is the best I have seen anywhere; the spelling exceptionally quick and correct; the dictation could not have been better; the arithmetic equally good.

Industrial training.—The girls are too small for much hard work. They, however, wash for themselves, assist in the housework, learn needlework and knitting.

General remarks.—Here, as elsewhere in Aberdeen, the committee seems to take great interest in the successful working of the school, and the advantage of such attention is most apparent.

Staff.—Superintendent, Miss McKay; schoolmistress, Miss Smith; assistant ditto, and a sewing-mistress.

Average number maintained, 124. Total cost for 1876, 1,094*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 8*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 9*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*

Industrial profits, 29*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 22 discharged in 1873–75, there were doing well 21, unknown 1.

Ayr.

Ayr Industrial School, Carrick Street, Ayr.

Inspected June 23, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 70; girls, 29; of these 18 boys and eight girls were on voluntary list, the remainder under detention.

State of premises.—I found the premises in good order. I also visited the new building at Commonhead, which has been built to accommodate the boys' department, providing for the girls in the old premises. During the year these premises were duly certified, and the boys transferred to their new home.

Health and general condition.—Fair. The children generally looked healthy. The girls appeared to me to have rather more than their share of hard work. There had been a few cases of measles, but they had been removed to the hospital at once, and the evil did not spread.

Conduct and discipline.—One case of absconding. Very few serious faults. The children had the appearance of being cheerful and happy and well treated.

Educational state.—A mixed school; boys and girls together. Only fair results. Boys sharp enough, but a great deal too hasty, and very inaccurate in their results. This is a fault of importance and should be corrected. It has been observed on a former occasion. First class, Royal Reader, No. V., 13, intelligent but careless; the same fault in all their work. Second class of 17, good reading and spelling; fair writing; indifferent dictation; good arithmetic. Third class of 21, rather better results generally, and more care. Fourth class of 18, fair results from this class. The remainder going on pretty well. Juniors much more careful than the seniors.

Industrial training.—The boys are practically engaged in gardening, tailoring, netmaking, and paper-bag making. The girls wash for the house, cook the food, and attend to the household duties. They are also trained to plain needlework, knitting, &c.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Scott; schoolmaster, Mr. A. Wright; and assistant teacher; work and drill master, Serjeant McIntyre; one domestic.

Average number maintained, 96. Total cost for 187
1,527*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance a
management, 15*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industr
departments, 14*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*

Industrial profits, 295*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, a
1875.—Of 33 boys and 10 girls discharged in 1873–
there are doing well 32 boys and 9 girls, dead 1 boy
1 girl.

Kilmarnock Industrial School for Boys and Girls, Kilmarnock.

Inspected June 24, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 62 ; girls, 40.

State of premises.—No alterations. House, dormitories, yards, &c., all kept in a very praiseworthy condition of order and cleanliness, but better accommodation needed, especially for the workshops.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory. The children looked bright, very healthy, and particularly cheerful. I was well satisfied with the practical and sensible management of the institution.

Conduct and discipline.—Improved since the last report. Three abscondings in the year. Comparatively few faults, and with one or two exceptions not of grave culpability.

Educational state.—Only moderate. Not very far advanced. Attainments are not what they might be. First class of 16, fair reading and spelling ; writing good ; dictation and arithmetic only moderate. Second class of 14, Royal Reader, No. II., only moderate results. The juniors not sufficiently far advanced, and might be doing more. The girls passed a separate examination, and I found them making fair progress, but not very far advanced. Order and attention generally only moderate.

Industrial training.—This consists of wood-chopping, a little tailoring and hair-teasing. Better accommodation is much needed for the workshops, and a more useful variety of manual occupation for the boys. The girls are employed in the usual routine followed in girls' schools.

General remarks.—The school would doubtless go on much more successfully if the directors would give up the girls' department, and direct their efforts exclusively to the boys' side. There is a good school for girls of a separate kind at Ayr, and there is no reason why the Kilmarnock girls should not be sent hither for education and training. Circumstances occurred during the year fully indicating the necessity for this change, which has been repeatedly recommended.

Staff.—Master and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Findlay ; schoolmaster, Mr. Loudon ; one assistant.

Average number maintained, 100. Total cost for 1876, 1,333*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 13*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 11*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*

Industrial profits, 196*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 34 boys and 24 girls discharged in 1873-75, there are doing well 15 boys and 12 girls, dead 1 boy, doubtful 7 boys and 7 girls, convicted or recommitted 1 girl, unknown 11 boys and 4 girls.

Bute.

Bute Industrial School, Rothesay.

Inspected June 17, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 50; girls, 29 under detention; one boy on voluntary list, 12 boys and five girls attend as day scholars.

State of premises.—In good order; clean and homely. Girls side well arranged and convenient. One of the boys bedrooms under no kind of supervision.

Health and general condition.—Fair. No deaths. No infectious disease. The dietary is defective. A good deal of cutaneous disease among the children. A little more strength in the diet would increase the physical vigour of the children.

Conduct and discipline.—The children had given very little trouble during the year. I found all going on in a regular way.

Educational state.—Mixed school. Boys and girls together. No regular teacher. First class of 35, reading and spelling very fair; writing plain and good; dictation very well done; arithmetic very backward, only in simple rules. Second class of 20, reading good; spelling fair; writing improving; dictation a failure; arithmetic indifferent. Third class of 22, in First Book, in a very elementary stage. School instruction requires more time and attention.

Industrial training.—An attempt had been made to introduce a little more practical usefulness into this branch. A tailoress came every day, and a larger amount of wood-chopping was being performed. There is a considerable garden under cultivation.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Milne; tailoress, shoemaker occasionally, and cook.

Average number maintained, 80. Total cost for 1876, 986*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 12*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 10*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

Industrial profits, 179*l.* 9*s.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 61 boys and 24 girls discharged in 1873-75, there are doing well 54 boys and 23 girls, dead 3 boys, doubtful 1 boy, unknown 3 boys and 1 girl.

Dumbarton.

Industrial School Ship, "Cumberland" Row, near Helensburgh, Gareloch.

Inspected June 22, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 372.

State of premises.—The ship was in perfect order. No expense is spared to make the training provided as thorough and effective as possible. The arrangements are excellent, and the accommodation for the boys suitable and complete.

Health and general condition.—The report of the medical officer as to the sanitary condition of the ship during the past year was quite satisfactory. One death in the year, but several cases of discharge or transfer on account of unfitness for sea life. Very little serious illness. The boys generally looked healthy and stout. Their appearance was very favourable.

Conduct and discipline.—Generally good. Very few serious offences and a small average of punishment. The year is marked, however, with an occurrence of a painful character. Owing to the want of tact displayed by one of the officers in charge, and the absence of the large majority of them on shore, a disturbance took place, which at one time threatened to be very serious. For a limited period authority was at an end, and the ship in the hands of the promoters of the disturbance. Better feeling, however, prevailed, and when the regular officers came on board in the morning order and discipline were at once restored. The ring leaders were severely dealt with and all went on quietly as usual. The affair reads the managers of all such institutions a very useful lesson. In a large collection of boys of this class there are always a few daring and irregular characters ripe and ready for mischief. If at any moment there is any weakness in the staff of control they will be prepared to take advantage of it. Officers in charge should at all times be strong enough in numbers and capacity to deal effectually with an emergency. The outbreak was quite unpremeditated, and without reasonable cause, and the general good tone and spirit which has so long prevailed in this ship was very soon resumed.

Educational state.—I examined the starboard watch. The school was well organized and the work being carried on very carefully and systematically. The results were quite satisfactory. The lower classes especially were being properly attended to. Order and attention very good.

Industrial training.—The lads are very efficiently trained for the duties of a sailor. They went through the exercises with smartness and dexterity, and are well grounded in elementary seamanship. They are in good demand as seamen; 133 boys went to sea during the year 1876. They are not kept too long on board, but are drafted off as soon as they are properly qualified.

Staff.—Captain-superintendent, Captain J. P. Jones Parry, R.N.; chief officer, Mr. Munro; schoolmaster, Mr. Paterson, and two assistant ditto, and several pupil teachers; four naval instructors; cook, carpenter, sailing master of tender, tailor, and bandmaster.

Average number maintained, 380. Total cost for 1876, 6,986*l.* 9*s.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 18*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 19*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*

Industrial profits, nil.

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 377 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 273, dead 14, doubtful 5, convicted or recommitted 5, unknown 80.

Dumfries.

Dumfries Industrial School for Boys and Girls, Burns Street, Dumfries.

Inspected October 6, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 51; girls, 17.

State of premises.—In pretty good order, but not well arranged. The boys and girls departments not sufficiently separated, the girls department should be given up. Boys dormitories too crowded.

Health and general condition.—Since last inspection the health is reported to have been very good, but the children were not looking as bright as I could have wished. There had been one death from pleurisy.

Conduct and discipline.—No complaints. There have been two cases of absconding, in neither of which was the boy re covered.

Educational state.—Education very satisfactory. First clas and second class read very well; dictation good; sums ver correctly done; parsed fairly; a good knowledge of Scotc geography; in these subjects the first and second classes wer examined together. Third class read well, sums very well done dictation rather inferior. Other classes coming on well, evidentl very carefully and well taught. There is no schoolmaster, th schoolroom being taken charge of by Mr. Malcolm.

Industrial training.—The boys are employed in garden wor netmaking, bagmaking, stick-chopping. No advance seems have been made since last year in giving better mechanical em ployment to the children.

General remarks.—Since last inspection four acres of gard ground has been bought.

Staff.—Superintendent, Mr. Malcolm; matron, Mrs. Malcolm; one industrial teacher.

Average number maintained, 71. Total cost for 1876, 816*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 11*l.* 10*s.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 10*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*

Industrial profits, 93*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 21 boys and 9 girls discharged in 1873-75, there are doing well 17 boys and 7 girls, dead 1 boy, unknown 3 boys and 2 girls.

Edinburgh.

Edinburgh Original Industrial School, Ramsay Lane, Edinburgh.

Inspected June 28, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 175; of whom 115 were under detention.

State of premises.—The school deserves a more suitable home. The present buildings are not adapted for a regular Industrial School, but three flats in Mound Place have been taken. They supply excellent dormitories for the boys and are under the supervision of regular officials. Further accommodation has been provided in Argyle House so that most of the children are now properly lodged under regular supervision. I found the premises clean and in an improved condition of order and arrangement.

Health and general condition.—Much improved. The children looked cheerful and bright generally. Creditably healthy though not yet very blooming or robust. Two deaths in the year. Three cases of typhoid fever, and a few cases of inflammation of the lungs.

Conduct and discipline.—No abscondings. The general behaviour had been very encouraging. Comparatively small amount of punishment. Order good.

Educational state.—In the schoolroom I had very fair results. The senior division under Mr. Boddie went through their exercises creditably. The junior school was suffering from the want of sufficient teaching power. There were 80 to 90 children in the school fore and afternoon, and only one female teacher. This was more than enough for her energies. The infant school was doing well. Order and attention very good.

Industrial training.—There are tailor's and shoemaker's shops for the elder boys; some of them work at the manufacture of paper boxes and hat boxes. The shops were going on well, and the boys were working cheerfully. The industrial occupation of the boys requires further extension.

General remarks.—The year had been one of advance in the right direction. A more complete separation between the children under detention and the day scholars is very desirable.

Staff.—Superintendent, Mr. William Henderson; teachers, Mr. Boddie and Miss Boddie, succeeded by Mr. Donald and Mr. Fairbairn; teacher of the infant school, Miss Copland; boxmaker and joiner, tailor, shoemaker, janitor, cook.

Average number maintained, 293. Total cost for 1876, 3,739*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 12*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 12*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*

Industrial profits, 297*l.* 4*s.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 69 boys and 16 girls discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 47 boys and 12 girls, dead 4 boys, doubtful 3 boys and 1 girl, convicted or recommitted 10 boys and 2 girls, unknown 5 boys and 1 girl.

Edinburgh Original Industrial School for Girls, Lovers Walk, Leith Walk, Edinburgh.

Inspected June 26, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 49.

State of premises.—The new premises for the accommodation of the girls department of the school were certified November 25, 1875, and the girls were transferred to their new home in February 1876. The new premises are commodious and suitable in many respects for a limited number of girls, but there is not much exercise ground and very little space for the ordinary out-door offices.

Health and general condition.—The girls looked fairly well. I have no doubt they will improve in manner and appearance under the new arrangements. I was not quite satisfied with them; a great want of intelligence and brightness among them.

Conduct and discipline.—Only ordinary school cases. Not much to complain about.

Educational state.—Children very backward at present. Indifferent results. Plenty of room for improvement. School properly organized. Good schoolroom and every appliance. School in good working order. All promising well.

Industrial training.—The girls were being instructed in washing, needlework, and housework.

Staff.—Matron, Miss Mackay; assistant ditto, Miss Grant; school teacher, Miss McKenzie; laundress.

The average number maintained, and the total cost for 1876, is included with the boys.

Edinburgh United Industrial School for Boys and Girls, Blackfriars Street, Edinburgh.

Inspected June 29, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 122; girls, 34; of these 100 boys and 20 girls were under detention; 13 boys and 14 girls on voluntary list, and nine day scholars; of these 70 are Protestants, 86 are Roman Catholics.

State of premises.—The situation of the school is very much improved by the taking down of old buildings under the City Improvement Acts. I found the house and premises in very good order, clean, and comfortable.

Health and general condition.—Very good. The health of the children had been well maintained.

Conduct and discipline.—A few cases of absconding. The usual cases of disobedience, untruth, and petty disorder. Generally the children had been going on well, and had given little cause for complaint. Small amount of punishment.

Educational state.—A mixed school. First class of 18; all subjects well done but arithmetic, which was indifferent. Second class of 28, very good exercises; excellent reading and dictation; defective arithmetic. Third class of 18, fair proficiency. Fourth class of 24, very fair. With the lower classes I thought a little more could be done.

Industrial training.—This department has always been carefully attended to. The school is a practical one, and the industrial occupation is regarded with the full consideration it deserves. Brushmaking, carpentry, turning, tailoring, shoemaking, and wood-cutting for the boys. School washing, cooking, houshold work, and knitting for the girls.

General remarks.—The school is at present one for boys and girls. The mixed character of the institution it is not desirable to maintain. There are only 20 girls under detention, and their distribution among other schools might very well be effected. The school would go on far better for the separation, and in justice to the girls the sooner it is effected the better.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lauchlan; schoolmasters, Mr. Doran and Mr. Telford; tailor, shoemaker, two brushmakers, janitor, and drill master.

Average number maintained, 154. Total cost for 1876, 1,990*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 12*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 12*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*

Industrial profits, 103*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 85 boys and 16 girls discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 72 boys and 14 girls, dead 2 boys doubtful 1 girl, convicted or recommitted 6 boys, unknown 5 boys and 1 girl.

Leith Industrial School, Lochend, Leith.

Inspected June 30, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 68 ; girls, 25 ; of these 47 boys and seven girls were under legal detention.

State of premises.—I found the house in very fair order. The beds and bedding on the boys' side were in far better order than on a previous occasion. Outdoor premises improved.

Health and general condition.—In the early part of the year an outbreak of typhus fever occurred. There were 13 cases, but no deaths. The children were looking in good health on the day of my visit.

Conduct and discipline.—There was not much to complain of in the conduct of the children during the last 12 months. I found them in good order, and going on fairly well.

Educational state.—A mixed school. In the first class of 19, in Fifth Royal Reader, reading fair ; spelling not very accurate ; writing fair ; dictation moderate. Second class of 13, good reading, Fourth Royal Roader ; writing and dictation very fair ; arithmetic moderate. Third class of 15, not making sufficient progress. The juniors rather backward.

Industrial training.—Tailoring, shoemaking, wood-cutting, and tin-plate working for the boys. An engine and circular saw had been recently introduced. The girls wash and cook, and do the household work. They are also instructed in knitting and needlework.

Staff.—Superintendent, Mr. Gregor, who is in charge also of the school instruction, assisted by two female teachers ; matron, Miss Crowley ; laundress.

I have received no returns of the receipts and expenditure of this school.

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 29 boys and 15 girls discharged in 1873–75, no returns supplied.

Forfar.

Arbroath Industrial School, Dale Cottage, Arbroath.

Inspected June 26, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, nine ; girls, six under detention. Thirteen boys, one girl voluntary cases.

State of premises.—The house is not suitable for an Industria School ; it is too small. The dormitories are small, and there ar

no arrangements for supervision. The drainage is not well arranged, delivering on to the surface of a field close to the building.

Health and general condition.—The health has been good since last inspection. The children looked well.

Conduct and discipline.—The superintendent having died in January, and not having been replaced by a permanent superintendent until the 26th May, the children seem to have run wild, several of them ran away; at the date of inspection two boys and one girl were still absent. No punishment book is kept. The committee hope for a better state of things under the new management.

Educational state.—Considering the state in which the school has been, the reading in the first class of four was fair. Second class (11), the same; arithmetic not good. Most of the children are small and backward.

Industrial training.—Girls and boys do the housework. No industrial work of any kind done, except that the boys help in the garden.

General remarks.—I think if the school is to receive aid from Government several alterations should be made. The school committee should elect to make the school either a girls or boys school, should build a new class-room and dormitory, should have the drainage attended to, and should not encourage such a large number of outsiders.

Staff.—Superintendent, Mr. T. Aitken; matron, Mrs. Aitken; no assistance, not even a servant; both seem anxious, and appear most suitable persons, but I doubt their being able to make anything of the school.

Average number maintained, 32. Total cost for 1876, 342*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 10*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 10*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*

Industrial profits, nil.

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 6 boys and 5 girls discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 2 boys and 5 girls, unknown 4 boys.

Dundee Industrial School for Boys and Girls, Ward Road, Dundee.

Inspected June 26, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 136 under detention, 15 voluntary, two on licence; girls, 48 under detention, seven voluntary.

State of premises.—I found the rooms and premises very clean, the accommodation limited for the number, but a new boys school

Detailed Reports.

Industrial Schools.

is in course of erection near Dundee, and is expected to be ready early in the ensuing year.

Health and general condition.—Since the last inspection one girl and one boy have died of decline. The general health has been good, there were two slight cases of measles in the girls sick-room on the day of inspection.

Conduct and discipline.—The superintendent reports that the conduct of the boys has been very fair, of the girls very good; one boy who absconded is still absent. The children in both schools seem very well mannered and orderly.

Educational state.—I consider the schoolmaster is overtaxed, he has no assistance, and the result was to be seen in the examination, the first class were out at work and I did not see them, the second class of 18, did not read very satisfactorily; their dictation was bad; they were backward in arithmetic and their writing was not good. The remaining classes also showed me plainly that more assistance is required in the teaching department, it is impossible for any one man to teach so many boys satisfactorily. The first class are taught drawing by Mr. Cuthbert. Girls education generally much more satisfactory than the boys. The girls in the first class (7) read and spelled well, and wrote a fair legible hand; the dictation was very fair. The same remarks apply to the other classes. The arithmetic was carefully and correctly done.

Industrial training.—Twenty-three boys go out during the day to different trades, earning for the institution an average of 4*s.* each a week, a per-centage on which is entered to each boy's credit in the savings bank, and given to him in some form on his leaving; some of them have from 2*l.* to 3*l.* in the bank. Paper-bag making is carried on by some of the smaller boys. Brushmaking is taught. Most of the clothing is made in the tailor's shop. The youngest boys are taught knitting. There is a circular saw and a wood-splitting machine.

General remarks.—The books are admirably kept.

Staff.—Mr. A. Mackie; matron, Miss Thomson; schoolmaster, Mr. Cuthbert; schoolmistress, Miss Butler; industrial teachers, brushmaker, tailor. The janitor, an old 93rd man superintends the wood-splitting and drills the boys.

Average number maintained, 207. Total cost for 1876 2,988*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 14*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 12*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*

Industrial profits, 467*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 85 boys and 20 girls discharged in 1873–7 there are doing well 72 boys and 16 girls, doubtful 5 boys and 1 girl, convicted or recommitted 3 boys unknown 5 boys and 3 girls.

Industrial School Ship "Mars," Dundee.

Inspected June 27, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 295; voluntary cases two.

State of premises.—The ship was in admirable order throughout, clean, well arranged, well ventilated; a good swimming bath on board, which would be better if there was any possibility of warming it; good provision in case of fire. The fire bell was rung during the inspection, and the boys fell into their places quickly and without noise or confusion.

Health and general condition.—Health very good. There had been two deaths in the infirmary and one on board ship. There had been some scarlatina in August and September last. The appearance of the boys was particularly satisfactory, they looked robust and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—There had been a case of absconding a short time before the inspection. Eleven boys having provided themselves with some old clothing had lowered a boat in the night and made off. They were all recovered; with this exception, the conduct had been very good. Manners very quiet and respectful.

Educational state.—The boys passed a very good examination. In the port watch the first class of 21 read very well; did their dictation and sums very well; their writing was unusually good; they seemed well taught and systematically. In the second class dictation not so good; but reading and arithmetic good; writing very good. The third class are getting on well, as are the fourth and fifth.

Industrial training.—The boys learn to mend all their own things. A three-masted schooner is in commission for five months, commanded by a lieutenant R.N., and in her the boys are taken out for a week's cruise at a time. She had gone to sea the day before my inspection with 32 boys on board, three men, and a pilot, under Lieutenant Riches, R.N.

Staff. — Captain Scott, R.N.; schoolmaster, Mr. McHardy; assistants, Mr. Sutton and Mr. Stribbling; chief officer, Mr. Grigg; and three instructors, one tailor, one carpenter.

Average number maintained, 303. Total cost for 1876, 6,007*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 19*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 19*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

Industrial profits, nil.

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 313 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 257, dead 19, doubtful 12, convicted or recommitted 2, unknown 23.

LANARK.

Glasgow Industrial School for Boys, Mossbank, Millerston, Glasgow.

Inspected June 15, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 370; and 10 or 12 in the "Boys Home," Glasgow.

State of premises.—I found the whole establishment in efficient working order. The arrangements generally are very suitable and convenient, and provide adequately for the large number of children under detention. The schoolrooms are not on a par with the rest of the buildings. An improvement in this direction is very desirable.

Health and general condition. — Satisfactory. The boys, especially the elder ones, had a healthy look and favourable appearance. A good many of the younger boys were suffering from a mild attack of ophthalmia. Only two deaths in the year, a fact which speaks well for the healthness of the situation and the careful management of the house. The boys generally looked cheerful and contented.

Conduct and discipline.—Quite satisfactory. A few cases of absconding. A small average of punishment. I found all in excellent order, well organised, and going on steadily.

Educational state.—The instruction of the boys is very carefully attended to. The senior classes are under the charge of well qualified teachers, and the general proficiency was highly creditable. The dictation and arithmetic especially were very accurately and carefully performed. There is a large class of very young boys under a separate teacher. These were going on well and making substantial progress.

Industrial training.—The boys are well employed in various practical occupations. There is a capital shoe shop. The boys work very cheerfully and vigorously. The tailor's shop was in good working order. A large bakery is carried on. There is a considerable piece of garden ground for cultivation.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Falconer; assistant ditto, Mr. Jno. Wotherspoon; schoolmasters Messrs. Govan, McIlwraith, Drummond, and Weir; two tailors two shoemakers, baker, farm grieve, engineer, cook, sick nurse and five other nurses for the boys wards; master and mistress of the Boys Home, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Ballantyne.

Average number maintained, 402. Total cost for 1876 6,446*l.* 13*s.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 16*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 14*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

Industrial profits, 708*l.* 4*s.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 308 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 224, dead 6, doubtful 20, convicted or recommitted 32, unknown 26.

Glasgow Industrial School for Girls, Rotten Row, Glasgow.

Inspected June 14, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 207 ; of whom eight were little boys, and three on voluntary list.

State of premises.—I found the house and buildings in a perfect state of order and cleanliness. Nothing is left undone by the managers to keep the house healthy, and to provide a suitable and convenient home for the children under their care.

Health and general condition.—I thought the children looked healthier and stronger than on any previous visit. Two deaths from consumption. No fever, and no infectious disorder, although fever had been very prevalent in the immediate vicinity of the school. I was glad to find that 70 to 80 of the girls had been sent out for a time to the country house at Riddrie Farm, and that all the girls were to have a similar change of air in their turn. This is an admirable arrangement, and the physical health of the children will no doubt derive benefit from it.

Conduct and discipline.—Very satisfactory. A few cases of disorder and disobedience, nothing very particular. Girls had gone on remarkably well, had given little trouble. I found the house thoroughly well regulated, and all the girls apparently amenable to the firm but gentle discipline of the establishment.

Educational state.—Quite satisfactory. The school instruction of the children is very carefully attended to. The work is thoroughly done, so far as it goes. First class of 31 girls in Nelson's Royal Reader, No. V., very intelligent reading and ready spelling ; very neat writing, and capital dictation ; arithmetic very accurate and careful ; religious knowledge good. Second class of 34, equally good results in a lower standard. Third class of 37, and fourth class of 36, most satisfactory teaching and results. Infant school of 65, progress quite satisfactory ; order and attention most praiseworthy.

Industrial training.—This also receives careful attention. The elder girls are occupied in washing and the cares of the large household, cooking, &c. All are instructed in plain needlework, machine work, knitting, &c. The training is as practical and effective as the circumstances of the case permit. Credit is due to the superintendent and the staff of officers for the substantially good results arrived at.

Staff.—Superintendent, Miss Todd ; schoolmistress, Miss Wotherspoon ; assisted by Miss Brown and Miss Gardner ; nurse, four sewing-mistresses, three laundry maids.

Average number maintained, 211. Total cost for 1876, 3,212*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 15*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 13*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*

Industrial profits, 310*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 146 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 126, dead 3, doubtful 2, convicted or recommitted 4, unknown 11.

St. Mary's Orphanage for Roman Catholic Boys, 72, Abercromby Street, Glasgow.

Inspected June 12, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 214; of these 10 were on the voluntary list, 204 under legal detention.

State of premises.—No additions. House, premises, and workshops in very good order. All clean and well arranged, and under careful supervision.

Health and general condition.—Considerable improvement in the appearance of the boys. Two deaths from disease of lungs. A few cases of measles. Not much ordinary sickness. General condition favourable.

Conduct and discipline.—A few attempts to abscond. Some ordinary cases of disorder and irregularity, but on the whole the boys had given very little trouble during the 12 months. I received a very favourable report. Excellent order on the day of my visit, and very correct behaviour.

Educational state.—Properly attended to. I examined the first or morning division. First class of 21, in Fourth Standard, good intelligent reading; quick and ready spelling; good writing and dictation; arithmetic neatly and accurately done. Second class of 25, passed a satisfactory examination. Third class of 17, creditable work from all. Fourth class of 34, making fair progress, and the juniors going on well. Order very good.

Industrial training.—This receives a proper share of attention. There are classes for tailoring, shoemaking, and wood-chopping. The juniors are employed in paper-bag making. The boys work very vigorously and cheerfully, and are well occupied in their several departments. A good band is maintained, and the boys are drilled regularly.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Mackenzie; schoolmasters, Messrs. Devine and Lynch, and one assistant; tailor, two shoemakers, joiner, paper-bag maker, gardener, houseman, bandmaster and drill serjeant, Mr. McGuire; Rev. William Caven exercises a general superintendence of the school.

Average number maintained, 408. Total cost for 1876, 5,905*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 14*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 13*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

Industrial profits, 529*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 119 boys and 86 girls discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 96 boys and 74 girls, dead 2 boys and 3 girls, doubtful 9 boys and 7 girls, convicted or recommitted 6 boys, unknown 6 boys and 2 girls.

St. Mary's Orphanage for Roman Catholic Girls, 72, Abercromby Street, Glasgow.

Inspected June 12, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 174 ; of whom 14 were on voluntary list.

State of premises.—In good order, and maintained in good condition. A new workroom wanted, and an outdoor shed for the girls to take exercise in in wet weather.

Health and general condition.—Two deaths from consumption. In the early part of the year a good deal of bronchitis and slight ophthalmia. One case of measles. No illness in house on day of inspection. Girls generally in good health, and well attended to.

Conduct and discipline.—Two cases of absconding. The large majority of the girls had given little or no trouble. Children bright and cheerful, and well behaved. A little stronger exercise of discipline would do the school generally no harm.

Educational state.—Fair results. First class of 26, good reading and spelling, but children somewhat careless and restless ; writing and dictation good ; arithmetic fairly done ; an improvement visible in these subjects. Second class of 28, good reading and spelling ; careless writing and dictation ; fair arithmetic. Third class of 24, only moderate results. Fourth class of 23, not advancing very rapidly. The juniors just reading a few words. A little firmer discipline required in the schoolroom. The school had fallen off somewhat the last two years.

Industrial training.—The elder girls wash for the boys' house as well as for the girls. All are instructed in needlework, cooking, knitting, and household work. A great many of the children are very young and cannot be employed.

Staff.—Superioress, Madame F. Laffan, assisted by a staff of seven Franciscan Sisters ; cook and laundress.

The average number maintained and the total cost for 1876 is included with boys' department.

Slatefields Industrial School for Roman Catholic Boys, Gallowgate, Glasgow.

Inspected June 20, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 85.

State of premises.—In pretty fair order. Schoolroom far too small. No alterations.

Detailed Reports.

Industrial Schools.

Health and general condition.—Fair. An improvement in the personal cleanliness of the boys since the last inspection.

Conduct and discipline.—There had been little cause for serious complaint. The boys were in very fair order at the date of my visit.

Educational state.—Unsatisfactory. With the exception of the first class of eight boys, all the rest failed to satisfy my requirements. The school had fallen back considerably. The education had not received proper attention.

Industrial training.—The class for tailoring was being carried on. There was little or no industrial work on the premises, but house cleaning and cooking. A class of boys are employed at a neighbouring ropery with advantage.

General remarks.—The superintendent, Mr. McCulloch, who had long been the principal in the establishment, died towards the close of the year 1876. The school is now carried on under the direct control of the chief Roman Catholic authorities in Glasgow.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mc Culloch; schoolmaster, assistants, Alexander and Patrick Mc Culloch; tailor.

Average number maintained, 70. Total cost for 1876, 1,424*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 20*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 17*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*

Industrial profits, 265*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 95 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 71, dead 2, doubtful 3, convicted or recommitted 17, unknown 2.

Perth.

Fechney Industrial School for Boys, Perth.

Inspected June 28, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 133; seven voluntary.

State of premises.—Very good and spacious; excellent lavatory shower and plunge bath; good playroom and playground; a excellent garden.

Health and general condition.—Very good. Two deaths sinc last inspection from brain disease. There had been no infectiou disease of any kind; general appearance of the children ver bright, strong, and cheerful.

Conduct and discipline.—One case of absconding, since r covered. The school seems to go on well with very little punish ment. The boys seem particularly well mannered and cheerfu and under good control.

Educational state.—The reading in all classes was very goo distinct, and an attention paid to notation, which is not oft found. The dictation in the first and second classes good; t

spelling fair. The writing all through the school not up to the mark.

Industrial training.—Is here carried on systematically and profitably. The bobbin manufacture is the principal branch, and assisted by suitable machinery employs a good many hands. There are also a tailor's shop, turning, joiner's and shoemaker's shop. A good laundry. Seven hundred gross of bobbins are turned out during the week. Wood-splitting and bagmaking are also carried on.

General remarks.—There is an eight-horse engine attended to by one of the boys. The state of the school on the whole was extremely satisfactory.

Staff. — Superintendent, Mr. Hutchinson; matron, Mrs. Gellatly; schoolmaster, Mr. Thomson; assistant, Miss Bisset; tailor, shoemaker, gardener, bobbin maker, carpenter, turner, and sawyer.

Average number maintained, 127. Total cost for 1876, 1,718*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 13*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 12*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*

Industrial profits, 435*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875. — Of 51 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 47, dead 2, unknown 2.

Perth Ladies' Industrial School for Girls, Craigie, Perth.

Inspected June 19, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, under detention 63; voluntary, 3; on licence, 7.

State of premises.—Very clean and well arranged; the school is situated about half a mile from the town on high ground. Since last inspection a playground of about half an acre has been added, adjoining the school.

Health and general condition.—The girls looked very well and cheerful, some of them at the time of my visit were suffering from a slight skin disease. One death since last inspection. The first, I was told, for 11 years. No illness of importance during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—The matron reports that the conduct has been very good. The girls appear to be much trusted and to deserve the confidence placed in them.

Educational state.—The reading in all classes was very good; the writing not quite so satisfactory. The dictation in first and second classes very good. The whole school was rather backward in arithmetic.

Industrial training. — Needlework carefully taught by the superintendent's sister. The inmates knit a great deal for sale as

well as for their own use. They help in the kitchen and do the housework.

Staff.—Superintendent, Miss Lowe, assisted by her sister, Miss M. Lowe; schoolmistress, Miss Milne. An assistant schoolmistress was expected on the day I was there.

Average number maintained, 67. Total cost for 1876, 795*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 11*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 10*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*

Industrial profits, 124*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875. — Of 23 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 21, unknown 2.

Perth Industrial School for Girls, Wells Hill, Perth.

Inspected June 27, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 63 under detention, 11 voluntary cases, eight on licence.

State of premises.—The school stands on high ground outside Perth in an airy and apparently healthy situation. The premises are very convenient, and scrupulously clean. A new playground has lately been added, and a new garden.

Health and general condition.—Had been very good. A slight case of scarlatina occurred 10 days before my visit, and was removed to the infirmary. The room in which the girl had been was well disinfected, and there had been up to the date of inspection no spread of the disease. The girls looked very bright and well.

Conduct and discipline.—Very good. Two cases of absconding, not recovered. Manners very quiet and orderly.

Educational state.—The first class (nine) read and spelled fairly; in arithmetic they were rather backward, but did the sums set them fairly; dictation not very good. Second class (11), reading and spelling not very good; dictation better; arithmetic, simple rules, rather indifferent. I examined the other classes, but the girls are very young, and not very forward. The girls are taught singing, and seem apt pupils.

Industrial training.—The girls do all the housework, cooking, and washing, make all their own clothes, and do a good deal of sewing and knitting for sale.

General remarks.—In August fever of a typhoid character broke out, and by the beginning of November there had been 50 cases, including Miss Moir, the teacher. I am happy to say that although the disease was of a most alarming type no deaths occurred. Defects in the drainage, principally owing to the unusual dryness of the season, and a want of water, seem to have been the cause. Energetic measures were taken, the drains examined and cleaned, and ventilating shafts erected, and by the new year all was fairly right again.

Staff.—Miss Welsh; schoolmistress, Miss Moir; sewing-mistress, Miss McKenzie.

Average number maintained, 75. Total cost for 1876, 1,214*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 16*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 16*l.* 2*s.*

Industrial profits, 41*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 28 discharged in 1873–75, all are doing well.

Renfrew.

Greenock Industrial School for Boys and Girls, Captain Street, Greenock.

Inspected June 16, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 138; girls, 58.

State of premises.—The boys and girls departments are kept quite separate. I found both sides of the house in most creditable order; every attention paid to sanitary requirements. Dormitories, bedding, &c. thoroughly clean and well aired.

Health and general condition.—Fair. Three deaths in the year. Very little serious illness among the children. An improvement in the personal appearnce of the boys. The girls looked clean and tolerably healthy. The dietary is somewhat defective compared with that of many schools.

Conduct and discipline.—Satisfactory generally. On the boys' side there had been the usual cases of disorder and irregularity. The girls had been going on very well. I found the institution prospering on the day of my visit.

Educational state.—Boys, a considerable improvement on this side. First class of 18, writing and dictation very good; reading Collins' Advanced Reader, very good; arithmetic fair; too much a matter of routine. Second class of 23, very creditable results throughout the class. Third class of 22, only fair; arithmetic a failure. Fourth class, making good progress in the elements. Girls. I was not quite satisfied with the progress of the girls; reading pretty fair generally, but there was a want of intelligence. The arithmetic was very indifferently done.

Industrial training.—The boys are engaged in tailoring, shoemaking, and nail-straightening. The girls in washing, needlework, knitting, and domestic work.

Staff.—Superintendent, Mr. A. Thompson; schoolmaster, Mr. Fulton; matron, Mrs. Simpson; schoolmistress, Miss Copeland; janitor, nurse for boys, sewing-mistress, and laundress.

Average number maintained, 202. Total cost for 1876, 2,374*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 11*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 11*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*

Industrial profits, 128*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 72 boys and 36 girls discharged in 1873-75, there are doing well 57 boys and 30 girls, dead 2 boys, doubtful 5 boys, convicted or recommitted 1 boy and 1 girl, unknown 7 boys and 5 girls.

Paisley Industrial School, Paisley.

Inspected June 21, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 102; girls, 49; of whom 11 boys and one girl were on the voluntary list. The remainder under detention.

State of premises.—No alterations. In excellent order. Arrangements generally of a very satisfactory character. The lavatory for the boys is not sufficiently large. Some extension needed. Capital playground and very open situation.

Health and general condition.—Satisfactory. Two deaths. No infectious complaint. Children looked very healthy and well attended to in all respects. School going on very well.

Conduct and discipline.—Two cases of absconding among the boys. A few ordinary cases of non-compliance with rules. Generally good behaviour. Very little to complain of on the part of the girls. General appearance quite favourable.

Educational state.—A mixed school of boys and girls. Satisfactory. Education well attended to. First class of 37 boys, Nelson's No. IV., very good, plain, and distinct reading, a little rough; spelling ready and accurate; good plain writing; dictation very well done, nine without an error; arithmetic very accurately done and well advanced; good knowledge of Scripture and geography. Second class of 40, Royal Reader, No. III., satisfactory results in all subjects. Boys intelligently taught, and making good progress. Sixty-five juniors in lower school, under a female teacher, creditably prepared for future proficiency. Very well satisfied with their progress and attention. Order good throughout the school.

Industrial training.—Boys occupied with paper box and bag making, tailoring, and shoemaking. Boys need some better occupation. A good band is kept up. The boys play respectably. Girls are taught needlework and housework, wash the clothing, make and repair ditto.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. T. Smith; schoolmaster, Mr. Geo. Irving; mistress for junior school, Mrs McMeikan; workmaster, shoemaker, cook, and assistant.

Average number maintained, 152. Total cost for 1876, 2,146*l.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 14*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 12*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*

Industrial profits, 178*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 34 boys and 18 girls discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 29 boys and 15 girls, dead 1 boy and 1 girl, doubtful 1 boy, unknown 3 boys and 2 girls.

STIRLING.

Falkirk Industrial School, Falkirk.

Inspected June 13, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 45; girls, 23. Of these six boys attend as day scholars.

State of premises.—No alterations. In very good order. arrangements defective. No supervision of boys dormitories. Girls sleeping apartment too near that for the boys.

Health and general condition.—Two deaths from consumption, very little sickness besides. Children generally looked healthy.

Conduct and discipline.—Very good report generally. No absconding. A few faults of the ordinary character. Two cases of petty theft. Three elder boys allowed to go out to work found loitering in a whisky shop. In manner and appearance the children compare favourably with other schools. School going on well.

Educational state.—A mixed school. In first class of 14, very fair results, Fourth Royal Reader, good intelligent reading; writing and dictation well done; arithmetic a little defective. Second class of 13, rather backward, not quite up to the average. Third class of 21, making pretty fair progress. The juniors making fair advance.

Industrial training.—Tailoring, shoemaking, wood-chopping, and gardening for the boys. Girls: washing for the house, needlework, and housework.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Clark; schoolmaster, Mr. Alexander Miller; work-mistress, tailor, and shoemaker attend in the afternoon.

Average number maintained, 68. Total cost for 1876, 1,010*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 14*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 13*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*

Industrial profits, 70*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 20 boys and 21 girls discharged in 1873–75 there are doing well 14 boys and 17 girls, dead 1 boy and 1 girl, doubtful 5 boys and 3 girls.

Stirling Industrial School for Boys, Sauchie House, Stirling.

Inspected June 13, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, boys, 38, viz., 31 under detention, seven on voluntary list.

State of premises.—The new house for the boys department was certified February 29, 1876. It seems to satisfy the usual requirements pretty fairly. Good schoolroom, good garden and exercise ground.

Health and general condition.—Satisfactory in point of health. I was not quite satisfied with the personal appearance of the boys, They might well have been cleaner and smarter.

Conduct and discipline.—Not many serious faults, little to complain of. I received a favourable report.

Educational state.—Not quite satisfactory. School broken up into many small classes, a plan which does not answer unless there be a numerous staff of teachers. First class of 5, second class of 7, passed pretty fairly. The remainder reading pretty well, but not making much progress.

Industrial training. — The boys are employed in gardening, wood-chopping, &c., and are trained to be useful and handy about a house.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Berrie ; and one assistant in the house.

Average number maintained, 37. Total cost for 1876, 414*l.* 1*s.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 11*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 9*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*

Industrial profits, 53*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 16 discharged in 1873-75, there are doing well 15, convicted or recommitted 1.

Stirling Industrial School for Girls, Stirling.

Inspected June 13, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 20.

State of premises.—The boys having been transferred to the new premises, Sauchie House, the girls department is now carried on exclusively in the old premises. I found the school going on well under separate management. The premises were thoroughly clean and comfortable.

Health and general condition.—Very good. The girls looked healthy and properly attended to. I was well satisfied with their cleanly and orderly appearance.

Conduct and discipline.—The girls had given little or no trouble. I found them in good order and all going on favourably.

Educational state.—The children, most of whom were very young, passed a fair examination. They seemed to be intelligently taught and were making satisfactory progress. I was well pleased with the new school.

Industrial training.—The girls are employed in keeping the house in good order, in plain needlework and knitting, and in washing and repairing their own clothing, and in sundry work for the boys.

Staff.—Superintendent, Miss Steedman; schoolmistress, Miss Berrie.

Average number maintained, 18. Total cost for 1876, 206*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 11*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 10*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*

Industrial profits, 23*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 6 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 4, dead 1, doubtful 1.

Wigton.

Newton Stewart Industrial Home for Girls, Wigton.

Inspected October 5, 1876.

Number of inmates on day of inspection, girls, 21; two voluntary, five on licence.

State of premises.—Very clean and well arranged; there is every convenience for a much larger number of girls than are now in the home.

Health and general condition.—One death in the early part of the year, with this exception the health has been good. The general appearance of the girls is very satisfactory.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct has been good, the discipline seems well kept up with very little punishment.

Educational state.—The children are most of them too young to expect great results in the schoolroom, but making allowance for that, they passed a fair examination. The writing was scarcely up to the mark, but the reading was better. The first and second classes did the compound money rules correctly. Spelling good in all classes.

Industrial training.—Sewing and knitting. All the housework is done by the girls. The girls are too small to undertake laundry work for more than themselves.

Staff.—Miss Patterson, matron; schoolmistress, Miss Ewing.

Average number maintained, 24. Total cost for 1876, 628*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*

Comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management, 26*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*

Net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial departments, 25*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*

Industrial profits, 13*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*

Results on cases discharged in the three years 1873, 1874, and 1875.—Of 26 discharged in 1873–75, there are doing well 24, dead 1, doubtful 1.

APPENDIX No. III. (A.)

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN of NUMBER of INMATES, ADMISSIONS

ENGLAND.

Boys.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.	Bedfordshire.	Bradwall.	Cumberland.	Devon and Exeter.	Dorset.	Essex.	"Cornwall."	Boleyn Castle, Roman Catholic.	Glamorganshire.	Hardwicke.	Kingswood.	Hauts.	Herts.	"Akbar."	Liverpool Farm.	"Clarence," Roman Catholic.	North Lancashire.
Under Detention, December 31, 1875:																	
In School	55	61	42	27	40	29	236	191	55	31	142	69	46	179	125	215	112
On Licence	6	9	3	.	3	5	95	17	1	25	13	8	1	88	49	21	5
In Prison	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	2	7	3	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	1	.	.	1	4	3	1
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	63	77	50	28	43	34	332	208	58	60	156	77	47	268	178	239	118
Admitted in 1876	10	13	6	13	15	7	54	49	15	17	34	26	10	54	51	69	36
Admitted by Transfer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Total	10	13	6	13	15	7	54	49	15	18	34	26	10	55	52	69	36
Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1876	11	21	8	9	8	10	55	55	14	16	44	18	8	52	36	64	26
Under Detention, December 31, 1876:																	
In School	52	64	48	31	47	26	213	181	58	46	131	80	49	176	138	211	120
On Licence	9	3	.	1	3	5	117	20	1	13	12	5	.	93	49	31	7
In Prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	1	2	5	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	7	2	1
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	62	69	48	32	50	31	331	202	59	62	146	85	49	271	194	244	128
Average Number of Inmates during the year	53	61	43	29	43	20	221	190	55	38	134	75	48	183	134	214	114

APPENDIX No. III. (A.)

SCHARGES, &c. for the Year ending December 31, 1876.

ENGLAND.

Boys.

Mount St. Bernard's, Rom. Cath.	Home-in-the-East.	Monmouth.	Buxton.	Northampton.	North-Eastern.	Suffolk.	Red Hill.	Wandsworth.	Saltley.	Warwickshire.	Wilts.	Woodbury Hill.	Stoke Farm.	Calder Farm.	Castle Howard.	
89	23	18	46	49	166	62	304	181	73	69	66	35	68	90	67	Under Detention, December 31, 1875:
68	6	1	5	1	19	7	16	15	15	3	2	17	11	21	15	In School.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	1	3	On Licence.
17	.	.	.	.	1	1	6	.	.	.	1	.	4	4	1	In Prison.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
																Retained in School, Sentence expired.
74	29	19	51	50	186	70	326	196	88	78	69	55	84	116	86	Total.
32	24	5	13	14	43	30	66	40	31	14	10	10	30	33	9	Admitted in 1876.
.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	Admitted by Transfer.
32	25	5	13	14	44	30	66	40	31	14	10	12	30	33	9	Total.
6	16	5	12	11	46	18	89	62	27	18	20	13	18	30	22	Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1876.
2	35	17	48	51	170	70	295	164	82	71	56	44	75	96	53	Under Detention, December 31, 1876:
7	2	1	4	2	12	12	4	10	9	3	3	10	18	20	18	In School.
.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	On Licence.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	3	2	1	In Prison.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
																Retained in School, Sentence expired.
0	38	19	52	53	184	82	303	174	92	74	59	54	96	119	73	Total.
3	29	17	48	47	170	72	298	176	77	72	62	42	74	94	66	Average Number of Inmates during the year.

APPENDIX No. III. (A.)

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—Return of Number of Inmates, Admi

ENGLAND—*continued.*

GIRLS.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.	Leeds.	Yorkshire, Roman Catholic.	Devon and Exeter.	Sunderland.	Arno's Court, Roman Catholic.	Red Lodge.	Liverpool.	Toxteth Park.	Lancashire, Blackbrook, Roman Catholic.	Lancashire, Old Swan, Roman Catholic.	Hampstead.	Northampton.	Ipswich.	Surrey.	Warwickshire.	Birmingham.
Under Detention, December 31, 1875:																
In School	88	224	37	47	86	65	73	51	18	.	110	13	30	39	40	40
On Licence	33	36	4	.	.	2	52	16	4	.	5	.	9	.	3	3
In Prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	5	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	126	260	41	50	86	67	126	67	22	.	115	13	39	39	44	46
Admitted in 1876	38	45	14	16	18	11	23	17	1	2	45	4	11	12	6	5
Admitted by Transfer	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.
Total	38	45	14	16	18	11	25	17	1	2	47	4	13	12	6	5
Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1876	28	58	17	7	30	18	24	15	23	.	31	1	14	13	6	10
Under Detention, December 31, 1876:																
In School	113	221	35	52	73	59	69	52	.	2	128	16	29	38	42	38
On Licence	19	26	3	2	1	1	56	13	.	.	1	.	8	1	2	3
In Prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	4	.	.	4	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	136	247	38	59	74	60	127	69	.	2	131	16	38	39	44	41
Average Number of Inmates during the year	96	221	36	52	78	61	71	56	.	.	117	14	32	36	40	41

APPENDIX No. III. (A.)

Discharges, &c. for the Year ending December 31, 1876—*continued.*

SCOTLAND.

Boys.									Girls.				
Doncaster.	Old Mill.	Wellington Farm.	Rossie.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Parkhead, Roman Catholic.	Kibble.	Stranraer.	Aberdeen.	Dairy.	Glasgow.	Dalbeth, Roman Catholic.	
56	128	102	56	80	126	157	69	87	38	57	57	86	Under Detention, December 31, 1875:
20	11	42	1	2	4	33	13	4	.	1	.	3	In School.
5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	On Licence.
.	2	2	1	.	4	13	.	5	2	.	.	.	In Prison.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
													Retained in School, Sentence expired.
81	141	146	58	82	134	203	82	96	40	58	57	89	Total.
10	36	22	18	12	31	51	25	21	6	9	8	18	Admitted in 1876.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	Admitted by Transfer.
10	37	22	18	12	31	51	25	21	6	9	8	33	Total.
17	31	31	18	18	35	54	31	18	10	11	21	15	Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1876.
58	137	100	57	76	124	157	64	93	32	53	37	103	Under Detention, December 31, 1876:
14	9	35	1	.	5	30	12	2	1	2	3	3	In School.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	On Licence.
2	1	2	.	.	1	13	.	4	3	.	4	.	In Prison.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
													Retained in School, Sentence expired.
74	147	137	58	76	130	200	76	99	36	56	44	107	Total.
61	135	102	54	79	130	152	70	95	36	62	129	86	Average Number of Inmates during the year.

APPENDIX No. III. (A.)—Abstract.

Reformatory Schools.—Total Number of Inmates, Admissions, and Discharges for the Year ending December 31, 1876.

	England.				Scotland.				Total.	
	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Roman Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Rom. Catholic.	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Roman Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Rom. Catholic.	Boys.	Girls.
Under Detention, December 31, 1875:										
In School	2,730	972	656	214	648	157	152	86	4,507	1,108
On Licence	534	146	122	9	77	33	1	3	790	135
In Prison	12	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	12	5
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	48	22	9	.	14	13	2	.	97	11
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	3,324	1,140	792	223	739	203	155	89	5,406	1,259
Admitted in 1876	702	258	180	33	165	51	23	18	1,266	254
Admitted by Transfer	8	.	6	.	1	.	.	15	9	21
Total	800	258	186	33	166	51	23	33	1,275	275
Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1876	797	244	182	80	182	54	42	15	1,277	319
Under Detention, December 31, 1876:										
In School	2,785	986	666	164	651	157	122	103	4,579	1,053
On Licence	494	151	114	9	64	30	6	3	739	138
In Prison	11	2	4	2	.	.	.	.	13	6
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	35	15	11	1	8	13	7	.	71	16
Retained in School, Sentence expired	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	2	2
Total	3,327	1,154	796	176	723	200	136	107	5,404	1,215

APPENDIX No. III. (B.)

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

RETURN OF PARTICULARS OF ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES for the Year ending December 31, 1876.

APPENDIX No. III. (B.)

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN of PARTICULARS of ADMISSION

The Return of Admissions exclud

NAME OF SCHOOLS:	ENGLAND.															
	BOYS.															
	Bedfordshire.	Bradwall.	Cumberland.	Devon and Exeter.	Dorset.	Essex.	"Cornwall."	Bolyn Castle, Roman Catholic.	Glamorganshire.	Hardwicke.	Kingswood.	Hants.	Herts.	"Akbar."	Liverpool Farm.	
AGE AT ADMISSION.																
Under 10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	
From 10 to 12	4	3	3	5	5	1	2	2	5	4	3	.	2	.	8	
From 12 to 14	1	5	1	8	6	2	21	19	7	7	18	9	5	17	28	
From 14 to 16	5	5	2	.	4	4	31	28	2	6	13	17	3	37	15	
Total	10	13	6	13	15	7	54	49	15	17	34	26	10	54	51	
PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.																
Not before convicted	3	10	4	5	10	5	33	31	11	9	25	11	4	35	29	
Once	7	3	1	6	4	1	16	11	4	6	8	11	4	15	13	
Twice	.	.	1	2	1	.	4	3	.	2	1	1	2	1	7	
Three times	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	
Four times	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	
Five times and upwards	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Total	10	13	6	13	15	7	54	49	15	17	34	26	10	54	51	
MODE OF DISCHARGE.																
To employment or service	7	11	3	1	1	7	.	14	12	6	13	11	5	.	1	
To friends	.	4	2	6	3	3	7	28	1	6	24	2	2	7	1	
Emigrated	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	.	1	.		
Sent to sea	.	.	.	1	3	.	44	3	.	4	2	3	.	35		
Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	2	.	.		
Discharged on account of disease	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.		
Discharged as incorrigible, or to penal servitude	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Transferred	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2		
Died	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	8		
Absconded	2	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.		
Total	11	21	8	9	8	10	55	55	14	16	44	18	8	52		

APPENDIX No. III. (B.)

nd DISCHARGES for the Year ending December 31, 1876.

re-admissions and Transfers.

ENGLAND.

Boys.

North Lancashire.	Manchester and Salford.	Birkdale Farm, Roman Catholic.	Mount St. Bernard's, Roman Catholic.	Home-in-the-East.	Monmouth.	Buxton.	Northampton.	North-Eastern.	Suffolk.	Red Hill.	Wandsworth.	Saltley.	Warwickshire.	Wilts.	Woodbury Hill.	Stoke Farm.	
																	AGE AT ADMISSION.
3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Under 10.
7	5	6	3	1	1	2	3	11	9	5	4	10	2	3	2	1	From 10 to 12.
2	9	20	17	7	1	6	2	13	9	27	12	12	4	2	5	19	From 12 to 14.
4	7	15	32	16	3	5	9	19	12	33	24	9	8	5	3	10	From 14 to 16.
6	21	43	52	24	5	13	14	43	30	66	40	31	14	10	10	30	Total.
																	PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.
9	14	18	22	17	1	8	7	12	21	26	27	20	9	7	9	18	Not before convicted.
7	7	19	20	7	4	5	6	21	3	26	13	9	4	3	.	9	Once.
.	.	5	7	.	.	.	1	7	4	10	.	.	.	.	1	3	Twice.
.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	2	1	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	Three times.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Four times.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Five times and upwards.
6	21	43	52	24	5	13	14	43	30	66	40	31	14	10	10	30	Total.
																	MODE OF DISCHARGE.
3	12	6	19	11	1	5	4	6	7	28	54	9	4	8	1	9	To employment or service.
3	10	1	31	5	4	2	4	38	9	31	4	13	10	6	7	1	To friends.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	27	1	.	1	.	.	3	Emigrated.
.	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	1	1	3	2	2	.	.	4	Sent to sea.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	3	.	Enlisted.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Discharged on account of disease.
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	Discharged as incorrigible, or penal servitude.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Transferred.
.	1	2	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	Died.
.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	Absconded.
5	26	11	56	16	5	12	11	46	18	89	62	27	18	20	13	18	Total.

APPENDIX No. III. (B.)

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—Return of Particulars of Admissions and

NAME OF SCHOOLS:	ENGLAND—*continued.*																
	BOYS—*continued.*				GIRLS.												
	Calder Farm.	Castle Howard.	Leeds.	Yorkshire, Roman Cath.	Devon and Exeter.	Sunderland.	Arno's Court, Rom. Cath.	Red Lodge.	Liverpool.	Toxteth Park.	Lancashire, Rom. Cath.	Lancashire, May Place, Old Swan.	Hampstead.	Northampton.	Ipswich.	Surrey.	Warwickshire.
AGE AT ADMISSION.																	
Under 10	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
From 10 to 12	3	1	10	7	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	5	.	.	2	.
From 12 to 14	12	4	12	13	2	8	7	6	10	6	.	1	17	4	4	3	.
From 14 to 16	18	4	15	25	10	8	11	5	12	10	1	1	23	.	7	7	.
Total	33	9	38	45	14	16	18	11	23	17	1	2	45	4	11	12	.
PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.																	
Not before convicted	14	2	17	18	12	14	14	10	20	13	1	1	42	2	11	12	.
Once	15	4	15	15	2	2	4	.	2	1	.	1	3	2	.	.	.
Twice	4	2	6	7	.	.	.	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Three times	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Four times	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Five times and upwards	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	33	9	38	45	14	16	18	11	23	17	1	2	45	4	11	12	.
MODE OF DISCHARGE.																	
To employment or service	18	15	20	9	13	5	23	5	10	8	7	.	21	1	12	8	.
To friends	7	5	5	42	3	1	3	9	12	5	1	.	8	.	.	3	.
Emigrated	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sent to sea	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enlisted	2	.	1	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Discharged on account of disease	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
Discharged as incorrigible, or penal servitude	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Transferred	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.
Died	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	.
Absconded	2	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	30	22	28	58	17	7	30	18	24	15	23	.	31	1	14	13	.

APPENDIX No. III. (B.)

Discharges for the Year ending December 31, 1876—*continued.*

				SCOTLAND.												
				Boys.								Girls.				
Birmingham.	Limpley Stoke.	Yorkshire, Rom. Cath.	Doncaster.	Old Mill.	Wellington Farm.	Rossie.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Parkhead, Roman Cath.	Kibble.	Stranraer.	Aberdeen.	Dalry.	Glasgow.	Dalbeth, Rom. Catholic.	
																Age at Admission.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	2	.	1	.	.	.	Under 10.
2	.	.	1	12	3	6	3	8	9	5	5	.	.	.	3	From 10 to 12.
	5	7	5	15	15	8	8	16	18	10	7	2	4	6	5	From 12 to 14.
2	1	5	4	9	4	3	1	6	22	8	9	3	5	2	10	From 14 to 16.
	6	12	10	36	22	18	12	31	51	25	21	6	9	8	18	Total.
																Previous Convictions.
	5	12	9	14	10	2	7	20	45	18	13	4	8	6	13	Not before convicted.
	1	.	1	16	8	12	5	10	6	5	7	1	.	2	5	Once.
	.	.	.	3	4	2	.	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	Twice.
	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	Three times.
	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Four times.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Five times and upwards.
	6	12	10	36	22	18	12	31	51	25	21	6	9	8	18	Total.
																Mode of Discharge.
	4	12	10	25	28	9	10	10	51	17	10	9	10	11	5	To employment or service.
	4	8	5	2	.	8	7	23	.	12	4	.	1	9	8	To friends.
	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Emigrated.
	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sent to sea.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Enlisted.
	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Discharged on account of disease.
	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Discharged as incorrigible, or penal servitude.
	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	Transferred.
	1	4	.	1	.	.	1	.	2	.	2	1	.	.	2	Died.
	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	Absconded.
	9	27	17	31	31	18	18	35	54	31	18	10	11	21	15	Total.

APPENDIX No. III. (B.)—ABSTRACT.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—PARTICULARS of ADMISSIONS and DISCHARGES for the Year ending December 31, 1876.

TOTALS.	ENGLAND.				SCOTLAND.				TOTAL.	
	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Roman Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Roman Catholic.	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Roman Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Roman Catholic.	Boys.	Girls.
AGE AT ADMISSION.										
Under 10	6	2	.	.	4	2	1	.	14	1
From 10 to 12	125	18	14	.	42	9	.	3	194	17
From 12 to 14	303	91	75	15	79	18	12	5	491	107
From 14 to 16	358	147	91	18	40	22	10	10	567	129
TOTAL	792	258	180	33	165	51	23	18	1,266	254
PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.										
Not before convicted	452	121	161	28	84	45	18	13	702	220
Once	257	91	14	5	63	6	3	5	417	27
Twice	60	32	5	.	11	.	2	.	103	7
Three times	14	10	.	.	5	.	.	.	29	.
Four times	8	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	11	.
Five times and upwards	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
TOTAL	792	258	180	33	165	51	23	18	1,266	254
MODE OF DISCHARGE.										
To employment or service	314	51	104	42	109	51	30	5	525	181
Returned to friends	258	104	53	12	56	.	10	8	418	83
Emigrated	40	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	45	.
Sent to sea	112	54	.	.	2	.	.	.	168	.
Enlisted	13	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	.
Discharged on account of disease	5	3	6	3	2	.	.	.	10	9
Discharged as incorrigible, or to penal servitude	6	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	6	2
Transferred	6	2	5	15	1	.	1	.	9	21
Died	24	9	8	7	4	2	1	2	39	18
Absconded	19	6	5	.	5	1	.	.	31	5
TOTAL	797	244	182	80	182	54	42	15	1,277	319

APPENDIX No. III. (C.)

Reformatory Schools.

Return showing the Number of Admissions and Discharges, and Modes of Discharge, from 1854 to 1876.

APPENDIX No. III. (C.)

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN showing NUMBER of ADMISSIONS

ENGLAND.

Boys.

NAME OF SCHOOLS:	Bedford.	Berks.	Bradwall.	Cumberland.	Devon and Exeter.	Dorset.	Sunderland.	Essex.	"Cornwall."	Boleyn Castle, Roman Catholic.	Glamorgan.	Hardwicke.	Kingswood.	Hants.	Herts.	"Akbar."	Liverpool Farm.	"Clarence."
Admissions.																		
1854	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	8	.	.	.	.	
1855	.	4	.	2	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	22	.	.	.	.	
1856	.	18	30	6	12	.	1	.	.	73	.	36	36	12	.	60	.	
1857	17	9	33	35	9	14	10	16	.	12	.	24	31	18	3	96	.	
1858	15	12	18	8	9	9	10	9	.	25	17	26	13	10	17	53	.	
1859	8	3	28	8	12	5	10	6	46	35	18	19	19	24	10	65	43	
1860	11	.	20	9	14	14	8	12	81	52	10	15	38	22	15	40	35	
1861	14	.	24	9	12	5	12	11	103	38	16	21	37	16	20	56	2	
1862	12	.	17	9	12	11	2	1	65	37	12	21	30	15	10	50	20	
1863	8	.	21	9	4	12	5	12	26	23	8	24	30	12	14	85	22	
1864	9	.	18	13	6	15	.	7	50	41	22	15	13	16	8	67	20	9
1865	9	.	11	12	11	13	.	8	77	52	16	17	38	22	8	61	42	9
1866	12	.	19	8	7	11	.	13	99	31	11	19	35	15	11	64	30	6
1867	12	.	24	13	11	15	.	10	64	44	15	24	37	19	19	57	35	7
1868	10	.	22	11	6	16	.	15	75	60	12	14	46	12	21	67	48	8
1869	13	.	14	7	10	8	.	5	118	42	17	28	53	26	21	53	39	4
1870	11	.	20	8	8	16	.	12	109	49	13	9	25	26	10	65	34	7
1871	11	.	18	8	15	12	.	5	80	62	14	25	30	21	12	47	34	8
1872	17	.	12	10	7	9	.	10	63	74	14	16	33	25	13	56	41	6
1873	10	.	23	20	9	11	.	15	123	55	16	17	63	19	15	57	39	7
1874	24	.	25	8	11	12	.	9	77	53	12	18	47	10	17	51	29	7
1875	20	.	19	8	6	8	.	8	67	40	24	10	28	20	8	71	40	6
1876	10	.	13	6	13	15	.	7	54	49	15	18	34	26	10	55	52	6
TOTAL	253	46	429	227	220	231	58	191	1377	947	282	452	746	386	262	1276	605	93
Discharges.																		
To employment or service	44	25	140	54	45	32	20	18	1	216	117	50	156	98	31	22	219	3
To friends	75	4	81	87	78	52	14	65	92	344	69	147	273	115	86	113	76	1
Emigrated	41	.	61	1	1	7	.	44	9	24	1	23	68	41	59	3	15	
Sent to sea	1	.	5	2	38	52	7	9	839	59	5	82	43	17	9	670	37	54
Enlisted	1	4	4	9	3	20	.	3	1	32	5	24	2	15	11	26	9	.
Discharged on account of disease	3	.	5	7	3	3	.	4	17	7	5	3	9	2	2	10	3	1
Discharged as incorrigible	2	.	8	2	4	1	.	3	9	11	.	2	4	.	.	3	8	.
Transferred	9	13	9	.	16	2	8	4	20	15	7	41	13	9	10	72	13	.
Died	7	.	6	7	.	4	1	4	41	19	2	7	19	1	.	54	21	.
Absconded	8	.	41	10	.	3	8	6	17	18	12	11	13	3	5	32	10	.
TOTAL	191	46	360	179	188	181	58	160	1046	745	223	390	600	301	213	1005	411	6
Under Detention Dec. 31, 1876	62	.	69	48	32	50	.	31	331	202	59	62	146	85	49	271	194	2
In school	52	.	64	43	31	47	.	26	213	181	58	46	131	80	49	176	138	2
On licence	9	.	3	.	1	3	.	5	117	20	1	13	12	5	.	93	49	
In prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	1	.	2	5	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	7	
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	

APPENDIX No. III. (C.)

nd Discharges, and Modes of Discharge, from 1854 to 1876.

ENGLAND.

Boys.

Manchester and Salford.	Birkdale Farm, Roman Catholic.	Leicestershire.	Mount St. Bernard's, Rom. Catholic.	Home-in-the-East.	Monmouth.	Buxton.	Northampton.	North-Eastern.	Suffolk.	Red Hill.	Wandsworth.	Saltley.	Warwickshire.	Wilts.	Woodbury Hill.	Stoke Farm.	Calder Farm.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	6	.	.	1	.		Admissions.
.	.	11	.	.	.	11	.	37	.	.	.	19	.	.	10	.		1854.
.	.	16	104	2	.	28	17	35	20	28	.	19	10	1	26	13	26	1855.
10	.	9	207	21	.	12	8	21	16	142	.	31	27	16	19	10	24	1856.
25	.	16	36	28	.	12	11	25	7	59	2	20	6	9	3	18	9	1857.
13	.	11	67	14	5	11	7	50	12	94	31	10	18	11	11	21	24	1858.
8	.	5	22	25	8	15	9	25	11	87	36	39	23	12	13	3	30	1859.
16	.	9	80	25	5	11	13	50	14	94	33	29	29	10	15	12	32	1860.
17	.	.	75	24	1	7	13	48	23	97	30	16	8	13	9	15	22	1861.
20	.	.	24	8	5	13	11	39	14	53	15	24	18	12	2	24	29	1862.
15	.	.	38	14	3	11	4	44	21	93	11	22	20	7	13	21	34	1863.
17	.	.	50	30	8	5	8	45	11	66	25	30	29	8	11	14	12	1864.
12	.	.	106	13	7	11	13	45	20	110	49	25	17	20	14	17	21	1865.
24	.	.	96	19	6	11	10	44	23	96	72	25	8	20	15	17	29	1866.
13	.	.	49	5	3	20	15	36	16	98	40	21	19	22	12	24	25	1867.
25	.	.	94	9	4	8	12	34	23	79	68	25	18	7	12	15	21	1868.
12	.	.	88	7	9	11	9	43	22	94	22	21	30	20	16	18	19	1869.
28	.	.	52	18	11	12	9	37	16	88	56	21	14	21	13	16	23	1870.
20	49	.	73	21	12	11	16	45	30	97	63	19	14	15	13	32	25	1871.
30	42	.	65	3	6	11	9	51	23	74	42	17	23	17	17	16	23	1872.
14	60	.	59	.	3	11	15	47	13	84	60	30	19	21	10	17	28	1873.
29	23	.	59	3	.	18	10	45	18	69	42	15	22	18	14	13	33	1874.
22	43	.	52	25	5	13	14	44	30	66	40	31	14	10	12	30	33	1875.
																		1876.
370	217	77	1496	314	101	273	233	899	383	1768	787	515	386	290	270	377	522	TOTAL.
72	11	10	282	103	40	49	26	297	49	335	409	97	62	75	78	95	190	Discharges. To employment or service.
108	2	26	618	89	29	67	76	313	210	317	32	179	87	92	89	133	114	To friends.
17	1	14	87	11	1	46	45	4	4	613	69	73	92	19	.	18	29	Emigrated.
22	5	.	77	28	3	19	5	32	17	71	28	11	47	12	2	8	8	Sent to sea.
6	.	2	54	12	.	22	6	7	9	40	18	8	11	16	12	2	21	Enlisted.
3	1	.	10	4	1	1	4	6	4	25	1	2	1	2	2	1	4	Discharged on account of disease.
15	1	.	7	3	2	2	.	3	1	8	13	8	1	2	4	3	4	Discharged as incorrigible.
6	1	20	14	11	1	5	3	1	4	19	9	15	5	1	12	3	11	Transferred.
10	3	.	34	4	2	3	2	12	3	20	14	4	4	1	1	3	4	Died.
9	1	5	43	11	3	7	13	40	.	17	20	26	2	11	16	15	18	Absconded.
268	26	77	1226	276	82	221	180	715	301	1465	613	423	312	231	216	281	403	TOTAL.
102	191	.	270	38	19	52	53	184	82	303	174	92	74	59	54	96	119	Under Detention Dec. 31, 1876.
71	171	.	202	35	17	48	51	170	70	295	164	82	71	56	44	75	96	In school.
29	17	.	57	2	1	4	2	12	12	4	10	9	3	3	10	18	20	On licence.
.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	In prison.
2	1	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	3	2	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Retained in School, Sentence expired.

APPENDIX No. III. (C.)

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—Return showing Number of Admissions an

NAME OF SCHOOLS:	ENGLAND—*continued.*																				
	BOYS—*cont.*			GIRLS.																	
	Castle Howard.	Leeds.	Market Weighton, Roman Catholic.	Devon and Exeter.	Sunderland.	Arno's Court, Roman Catholic.	Red Lodge.	Liverpool.	Toxteth Park.	Lancashire Roman Catholic.	Lancashire, Old Swan.	Rescue.	Hampstead.	Hammersmith, Roman Catholic.	Northampton.	Ipswich.	Surrey.	Warwickshire.	Birmingham.		
Admissions.																					
1854	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11		
1855	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5		
1856	25	.	15	.	2	42	32	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	12		
1857	24	.	28	.	4	53	19	21	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	16		
1858	18	36	58	5	1	40	16	25	8	.	.	25	.	.	.	5	.	10	8		
1859	10	15	46	22	8	43	17	21	16	.	.	28	.	.	.	7	.	5	16		
1860	19	34	72	38	11	46	16	21	10	.	.	2	40	.	.	12	.	14	12		
1861	19	27	35	24	18	39	22	14	8	.	.	.	65	.	.	4	.	7	8		
1862	13	9	49	10	12	18	17	22	8	.	.	.	20	7	.	6	12	6	11		
1863	34	12	58	11	12	29	17	22	5	.	.	.	21	.	.	7	9	4	6		
1864	21	5	62	8	15	33	19	21	6	.	.	.	21	.	.	9	6	4	8		
1865	20	35	65	14	13	28	21	13	11	.	.	.	41	.	.	8	9	10	13		
1866	20	27	52	25	9	35	17	15	10	.	.	.	25	.	.	9	11	15	20		
1867	19	26	60	17	20	27	17	30	20	.	.	.	26	.	.	12	9	3	11		
1868	20	31	66	12	22	15	30	29	18	.	.	.	29	.	.	9	9	14	11		
1869	27	33	41	15	13	21	16	36	8	9	.	.	34	.	.	10	5	8	14		
1870	24	20	47	13	15	29	9	20	17	9	.	.	22	.	.	9	21	14	9		
1871	23	30	46	18	10	30	19	24	19	7	.	.	22	.	.	15	17	4	10		
1872	18	12	51	19	11	35	23	41	23	2	.	.	35	.	9	13	5	7	15		
1873	17	18	76	17	12	13	24	23	14	5	.	.	20	.	3	13	16	13	12		
1874	21	36	62	11	10	19	24	27	24	7	.	.	32	.	4	9	6	17	12		
1875	16	45	55	11	19	22	14	15	13	4	.	.	24	.	1	5	7	8	8		
1876	9	38	45	14	16	18	11	25	17	1	2	.	47	.	4	13	12	6	5		
TOTAL	417	489	1089	304	253	635	414	482	270	44	2	55	524	7	21	175	154	186	241	2	
Discharges.																					
To employment or service	217	168	140	156	104	334	138	224	82	17	.	3	265	.	2	89	75	67	80	1	
To friends	35	85	499	86	59	143	175	85	77	3	.	7	90	.	.	21	23	43	77		
Emigrated	19	31	76	1	.	13	7	3	5	.	.	.	5	.	.	2	.	6	2		
Sent to sea	10	5	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Enlisted	2	18	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Discharged on account of disease	6	4	28	8	3	8	17	8	12	3	.	.	6	.	1	4	6	11	10		
Discharged as incorrigible	4	12	6	1	2	.	.	4	5	2	.	.	5	.	.	2	.	8	2		
Transferred	35	10	4	9	6	5	7	3	10	17	.	41	3	7	1	1	1	2	7		
Died	3	4	20	4	2	51	10	11	6	.	.	1	13	.	1	17	6	2	7		
Absconded	13	16	14	1	18	2	.	17	4	2	.	3	6	.	.	1	4	3	15		
TOTAL	344	353	842	266	194	561	354	355	201	44	.	55	393	7	5	137	115	142	200	2	
Under Detention Dec. 31, 1876	73	136	247	38	59	74	60	127	69	.	2	.	131	.	16	38	39	44	41		
In school	53	113	221	35	52	73	59	69	52	.	2	.	128	.	16	29	38	42	38		
On licence	18	19	26	3	2	1	1	56	13	.	.	.	1	.	.	8	1	2	3		
In prison	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	1	4	.	.	4	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.		
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		

APPENDIX No. III. (C.)

Discharges, and Modes of Discharge, from 1854 to 1876 --*continued.*

SCOTLAND.																			
Girls —*cont.*			Boys.								Girls.								
West Riding.	Yorkshire, Roman Catholic.	Doncaster.	Old Mill.	Wellington Farm.	Rossie.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Parkhead, Roman Catholic.	Kibble.	Stranraer.	Aberdeen.	Dalry.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Dalbeth, Roman Catholic.	Paisley.	Stranraer.		
																		Admissions.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	162	.	.	5	.	.	.	49	.	.	5	1854.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	142	.	.	6	.	.	1	40	.	5	3	1855.	
21	.	.	19	.	5	9	90	.	.	20	.	.	3	42	.	2	3	1856.	
1	.	.	16	.	7	7	70	.	.	20	.	11	.	28	4	3	6	1857.	
15	.	.	18	.	1	6	80	26	18	6	.	27	2	25	17	.	4	1858.	
16	.	.	18	33	15	6	71	60	18	13	.	15	1	23	35	4	7	1859.	
16	6	37	16	30	18	11	77	82	29	3	.	6	1	13	18	2	4	1860.	
14	29	10	25	23	12	4	95	47	17	10	11	13	1	24	26	1	5	1861.	
6	18	9	52	24	13	11	62	49	7	10	6	9	2	23	20	6	5	1862.	
5	13	11	27	24	7	21	69	53	14	17	7	21	.	15	22	1	4	1863.	
3	24	19	37	23	8	21	65	54	19	13	10	9	.	21	15	4	13	1864.	
.	32	15	36	32	17	12	80	50	16	14	6	9	.	15	20	1	9	1865.	
.	16	13	37	53	18	15	2	95	22	34	10	9	.	11	28	2	6	1866.	
.	17	16	39	26	20	21	21	68	29	29	10	19	.	8	38	2	12	1867.	
.	28	17	26	35	14	18	55	95	18	11	13	14	.	16	17	3	10	1868.	
.	28	19	29	51	12	15	53	72	9	5	11	14	.	19	21	.	.	1869.	
.	32	15	34	40	9	24	43	63	26	18	13	12	.	34	19	.	.	1870.	
.	26	16	23	32	19	15	53	75	22	22	10	13	.	16	26	.	.	1871.	
.	30	19	35	22	18	21	44	54	20	10	7	15	.	18	31	.	.	1872.	
.	31	19	26	43	18	18	46	43	24	41	11	12	.	12	23	.	.	1873.	
.	30	17	38	29	15	14	27	44	17	21	9	12	.	17	10	.	.	1874.	
.	12	10	37	22	18	12	31	51	25	21	6	9	.	8	33	.	.	1875.	
																		1876.	
97	362	262	588	542	264	284	1438	1081	350	349	140	249	11	477	423	36	96	TOTAL.	
																		Discharges.	
24	112	128	257	266	74	110	548	585	134	147	57	119	5	152	149	16	46	To employment or service.	
22	68	40	68	15	78	66	378	161	93	54	23	28	2	150	129	12	37	To friends.	
.	31	1	9	81	1	.	86	10	4	.	4	1	1	18	12	.	1	Emigrated.	
.	.	.	35	3	9	7	68	.	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sent to sea.	
.	.	.	3	3	1	5	18	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Enlisted.	
1	9	3	6	3	3	.	18	18	3	2	2	8	.	9	1	.	.	Discharged on account of disease.	
4	3	.	2	.	1	1	9	6	.	.	2	5	.	6	3	.	.	Discharged as incorrigible.	
43	7	7	13	20	6	8	44	12	15	1	2	6	3	16	2	4	10	Transferred.	
.	28	4	22	9	9	7	61	40	2	13	6	10	.	15	18	2	1	Died.	
3	4	5	26	5	24	4	78	49	10	28	8	16	.	67	2	2	1	Absconded.	
97	262	188	441	405	206	208	1308	881	274	250	104	193	11	433	316	36	96	TOTAL.	
.	100	74	147	137	58	76	130	200	76	99	36	56	.	44	107	.	.	Under Detention Dec. 31, 1876.	
.	89	58	137	100	57	76	124	157	64	93	32	53	.	37	103	.	.	In school.	
.	8	14	9	35	1	.	5	30	12	2	1	2	.	3	3	.	.	On licence.	
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	In prison.	
.	1	2	1	2	.	.	1	13	.	4	3	.	.	4	.	.	.	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	Retained in School, Sentence expired.	

APPENDIX No. III. (C.)—ABSTRACT.

TOTALS of the NUMBER of YOUNG OFFENDERS ADMITTED into and DISCHARGED from CERTIFIED REFORMATORY SCHOOLS in GREAT BRITAIN, and the MODE of DISCHARGE, up to Dec. 31, 1876.

	ENGLAND.				SCOTLAND.				TOTAL.	
	PROTESTANT.		ROMAN CATHOLIC.		PROTESTANT.		ROMAN CATHOLIC.			
	BOYS.	GIRLS.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
ADMISSIONS.										
1854	28	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	1
1855	164	24	.	.	167	54	.	.	331	78
1856	477	52	192	42	151	49	.	.	820	143
1857	711	100	247	53	143	50	.	.	1,101	203
1858	553	104	119	40	120	48	.	4	792	196
1859	706	155	148	43	129	58	26	17	1,009	273
1860	765	192	146	46	174	50	60	35	1,145	323
1861	869	259	153	45	184	26	82	18	1,288	348
1862	675	150	161	54	186	55	47	26	1,069	285
1863	643	149	105	47	179	51	49	20	976	267
1864	654	148	233	46	179	48	53	22	1,119	264
1865	753	213	263	52	186	57	54	15	1,256	337
1866	816	193	254	67	207	40	50	20	1,327	320
1867	850	201	270	43	181	38	95	28	1,396	310
1868	828	213	256	32	185	51	68	38	1,337	334
1869	863	199	222	58	177	56	95	17	1,357	330
1870	801	196	254	66	174	44	72	21	1,301	327
1871	790	182	248	59	194	59	63	19	1,295	319
1872	831	240	311	63	186	39	75	26	1,403	368
1873	863	204	308	48	170	40	54	31	1,395	323
1874	821	207	306	57	216	35	43	23	1,386	322
1875	773	150	228	56	161	38	44	10	1,206	254
1876	800	186	258	33	166	23	51	33	1,275	275
TOTAL	16,034	3,718	4,682	1,050	3,815	1,009	1,081	423	25,612	6,200
DISCHARGES.										
To employment or service	3,549	1,555	669	463	1,536	395	585	149	6,339	2,562
To friends	3,743	870	1,477	219	752	252	161	129	6,133	1,470
Emigrated	1,508	37	190	44	181	25	10	12	1,889	118
Sent to sea	2,149	.	697	.	134	.	.	.	2,980	.
Enlisted	351	.	126	.	36	.	.	.	513	.
Discharged on account of disease	151	95	63	20	35	19	18	1	267	135
Discharged as incorrigible	132	50	25	5	13	13	6	3	176	71
Transferred	423	144	65	36	107	41	12	2	607	223
Died	274	90	118	79	123	34	40	18	555	221
Absconded	427	81	98	8	175	94	49	2	749	185
TOTAL	12,707	2,922	3,528	874	3,092	873	881	316	20,208	4,985
Under Detention Dec. 31, 1876	3,327	796	1,154	176	723	136	200	107	5,404	1,215
In school	2,785	666	986	164	651	122	157	103	4,579	1,055
On licence	494	114	151	9	64	6	30	3	739	132
In prison	11	4	2	2	.	.	.	.	13	6
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	35	11	15	1	8	7	13	.	71	19
Retained in School, Sentence expired	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	3

APPENDIX No. III. (D.)

Reformatory Schools.

Return of Discharges for the Years 1873, 1874, and 1875, showing the Number doing well, convicted of Crime, &c., since their Discharge to December 31, 1876.

APPENDIX No. III. (D).

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN of DISCHARGES for the YEARS 1
since their DISCH

NAME OF SCHOOLS:	Bedfordshire.	Bradwall.	Cumberland.	Devon and Exeter.	Dorset.	Essex.	"Cornwall."	Boleyn Castle, Roman Catholic.	Glamorganshire.	Hardwicke.	Kingswood.	Hants.	Herts.	"Akbar."	Liverpool Farm.	"Clarence," Roman Catholic.	North Lancashire.	
ENGLAND.																		
Boys.																		
DISCHARGES FROM JAN. 1st, 1873, TO DEC. 31, 1875.																		
To employment or service -	20	33	5	5	12	3	.	37	30	15	41	25	7	6	75	3	21	
Returned to friends - -	2	12	14	17	10	8	14	82	4	23	61	16	16	30	19	3	64	
Emigrated - - -	11	1	.	.	3	11	2	6	.	2	9	11	13	.	5	2	1	
Sent to sea - - -	.	1	.	7	15	.	229	11	.	12	5	2	.	120	9	156	.	
Enlisted - - -	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	2	.	4	.	5	1	.	1	.	.	
Specially discharged - -	.	.	1	1	.	2	3	1	2	1	3	.	1	.	1	5	2	
Absconded and not recovered	3	7	2	.	2	.	4	2	2	.	3	.	2	12	7	7	1	
TOTAL -	36	54	23	30	42	25	253	141	38	57	122	59	40	168	117	176	89	
																	Subsequent	
Since dead - - -	.	2	1	2	1	1	10	.	.	2	2	.	1	7	1	13	.	
Doing well - - -	27	38	14	24	29	19	162	118	30	42	67	55	33	133	85	116	66	
Doubtful - - -	.	3	2	1	6	1	4	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	1	4	.	
Convicted of crime - -	7	4	3	2	2	1	16	21	7	12	17	4	4	10	25	20	18	
Unknown - - -	2	7	3	1	4	3	61	2	1	.	34	.	2	18	5	23	5	
TOTAL -	36	54	23	30	42	25	253	141	38	57	122	59	40	168	117	176	89	
Percentage doing well -	75	73	64	86	71	79	67	84	79	76	56	93	85	83	73	71	7	
Ditto convicted -	19	7	18	7	4	4	6	14	18	21	14	6	10	6	21	12	2	

APPENDIX No. III. (D.)

4, 1875, showing the NUMBER DOING WELL, CONVICTED of CRIME, &c., DECEMBER 31, 1876.

ENGLAND.

BOYS.

Monmouthshire.	Buxton.	Northampton.	North-Eastern.	Suffolk.	Red Hill.	Wandsworth.	Saltley.	Warwickshire.	Wilts.	Woodbury Hill.	Stoke Farm.	Calder Farm.	Castle Howard.	Leeds.	Yorkshire, Roman Catholic.	TOTAL PROTESTANT.	DITTO ROMAN CATHOLIC.	
ge.																		DISCHARGES FROM JAN. 1st, 1873, TO DEC. 31, 1875.
14	12	11	25	13	79	104	26	14	24	12	38	27	45	45	18	816	151	To employment or service.
4	13	7	84	55	33	5	27	24	12	17	3	16	5	22	110	678	284	Returned to friends.
.	.	8	3	1	105	19	3	16	5	.	8	6	4	3	7	259	36	Emigrated.
2	4	.	.	.	11	5	2	9	4	2	2	2	1	4	2	449	173	Sent to sea.
.	2	.	.	.	4	5	.	.	2	4	.	1	.	.	12	34	15	Enlisted.
2	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	.	1	1	1	.	3	1	1	39	9	Specially discharged.
1	.	.	2	.	3	.	4	.	4	1	1	7	3	4	.	69	28	Absconded and not recovered.
23	32	27	116	70	238	140	63	63	52	37	53	59	61	79	150	2,354	691	TOTAL.
umstances.																		
1	.	.	3	2	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	2	4	3	4	49	19	Since dead.
21	26	24	80	54	193	112	38	50	45	23	32	48	51	51	83	1,736	428	Doing well.
.	2	.	5	1	11	.	4	3	.	6	6	2	.	.	2	65	11	Doubtful.
.	2	2	22	8	28	23	12	6	5	4	12	5	6	16	59	295	142	Convicted of crime.
1	2	1	6	5	5	3	9	3	2	4	3	2	.	9	2	209	91	Unknown.
23	32	27	116	70	238	140	63	63	52	37	53	59	61	79	150	2,354	691	TOTAL.
95	81	81	71	79	81	81	60	81	87	62	60	84	89	67	57	75	64	Percentage doing well.
.	6	7	19	11	11	16	19	9	9	10	22	8	10	21	40	12	21	Ditto convicted.

APPENDIX No. III. (D.)

Reformatory Schools.—Return of Discharges for the Years 1873, 1874, 1875, showir
December 3

ENGLAND.

GIRLS.

NAME OF SCHOOLS:	Devon and Exeter.	Sunderland.	Arno's Court, Roman Catholic.	Red Lodge.	Liverpool.	Toxteth Park.	Lancashire, Roman Catholic.	Hampstead.	Northamptonshire.	Ipswich.	Surrey.	Warwickshire.	Birmingham.	Limpley Stoke.	Yorkshire, Roman Catholic.	Doncaster.	TOTAL PROTESTANT.
DISCHARGES FROM JAN. 1st, 1873, TO DEC. 31, 1875.																	Mo
To employment or service	31	25	65	18	42	28	.	60	1	16	25	18	15	27	35	41	347
Returned to friends -	13	6	4	28	20	14	.	16	.	5	8	11	9	21	14	3	154
Emigrated - -	.	.	1	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	6	.	8
Sent to sea - - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enlisted - - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Specially discharged -	2	1	.	5	.	1	.	1	1	1	2	1	2	9	2	1	27
Absconded and not recovered.	.	4	.	.	3	.	.	3	.	1	2	1	.	1	1	2	17
TOTAL -	46	36	70	54	65	46	.	80	2	23	37	32	26	59	58	47	553
																	Subsequent Cha
Since dead - - -	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	3	3	.	1
Doing well - - -	35	30	62	32	47	33	.	61	1	17	30	28	9	34	40	40	39
Doubtful - - -	4	.	1	7	3	3	.	7	1	1	2	1	2	7	3	3	4
Convicted of crime -	2	4	4	5	1	4	.	3	.	3	.	.	1	4	8	2	2
Unknown - - -	4	1	2	9	14	5	.	8	.	1	4	2	13	11	4	2	7
TOTAL -	46	36	70	54	65	46	.	80	2	23	37	32	26	59	58	47	55
Percentage doing well -	78	86	90	60	72	73	.	77	50	77	83	78	36	61	73	85	7
Ditto convicted -	4	11	5	9	1	8	.	3	.	13	.	.	4	7	14	4	

APPENDIX No. III. (D.)

Number doing well, convicted of Crime, &c., since their Discharge to —*continued.*

SCOTLAND.

Boys.									Girls.						
Wellington Farm.	Rossie.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Parkhead, Roman Catholic.	Kibble.	Stranraer.	Total Protestant.	Ditto Roman Catholic.	Aberdeen.	Dalry.	Glasgow.	Dalbeth, Roman Catholic.	Total Protestant.	Ditto Roman Catholic.	
arge.															Discharges from Jan. 1st, 1873, to Dec. 31, 1875.
82	21	21	15	206	23	36	261	206	24	38	26	41	88	41	To employment or service.
3	21	21	122	9	25	8	207	9	6	4	20	28	30	28	Returned to friends.
9	1	.	10	.	1	.	26	.	3	1	5	1	9	1	Emigrated.
2	2	.	1	.	1	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sent to sea.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Enlisted.
.	1	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	1	2	1	Specially discharged.
2	2	.	3	10	3	.	12	10	1	.	5	1	6	1	Absconded and not recovered.
98	48	44	152	225	53	44	527	225	36	43	56	72	135	72	Total.
ircumstances.															
1	1	3	5	2	.	2	13	2	2	.	.	1	2	1	Since dead.
88	36	28	113	166	47	34	425	166	29	35	36	59	100	59	Doing well.
.	5	5	3	8	2	1	16	8	.	3	3	2	6	2	Doubtful.
8	3	6	26	48	3	5	59	48	4	5	10	8	19	8	Convicted of crime.
1	3	2	5	1	1	2	14	1	1	.	7	2	8	2	Unknown.
98	48	44	152	225	53	44	527	225	36	43	56	72	135	72	Total.
91	77	68	77	74	89	81	83	74	85	81	64	83	75	83	Percentage doing well.
8	6	14	17	21	5	11	11	21	11	11	17	11	14	11	Ditto convicted.

APPENDIX No. III. (D.)—Abstract.

	Discharges for Years 1873, 1874, and 1875.		Results to December 31, 1876.				
	How discharged.	Total.	Since dead.	Doing well.	Doubtful.	Convicted of Crime.	Unknown.
ENGLAND:							
Boys, Protestant	To employment or service	816	8	636	21	120	31
	To friends	678	16	490	22	101	49
	Emigrated	259	4	212	7	14	22
	To sea	449	18	334	11	29	67
	Enlisted	34	.	26	2	3	3
	Specially discharged	39	2	16	1	16	4
	Absconded	79	1	32	1	12	33
	Total	2,354	49	1,736	65	295	209
Boys, Roman Catholic.	To employment or service	151	1	102	2	29	17
	To friends	284	4	165	2	88	25
	Emigrated	36	1	11	2	.	22
	To sea	173	11	127	4	17	14
	Enlisted	15	.	12	1	2	.
	Specially discharged	9	2	3	.	3	1
	Absconded	23	.	8	.	3	12
	Total	691	19	428	11	142	91
Girls, Protestant	To employment or service	347	3	272	29	12	31
	To friends	154	5	110	10	12	17
	Emigrated	8	.	3	.	.	5
	Specially discharged	27	3	9	1	5	9
	Absconded	17	1	3	1	.	12
	Total	553	12	397	41	29	74
Girls, Roman Catholic.	To employment or service	100	2	87	3	6	2
	To friends	18	2	10	1	4	1
	Emigrated	7	.	5	.	.	2
	Specially discharged	2	.	.	.	2	.
	Absconded	1	.	.	.	.	1
	Total	128	4	102	4	12	6
SCOTLAND:							
Boys, Protestant	To employment or service	261	3	222	7	26	3
	To friends	207	8	154	8	32	5
	Emigrated	26	.	22	.	1	3
	To sea	14	.	14	.	.	.
	Enlisted	4	.	4	.	.	.
	Specially discharged	3	2	1	.	.	.
	Absconded	12	.	8	1	.	3
	Total	527	13	425	16	59	14
Boys, Roman Catholic.	To employment or service	206	1	152	8	44	1
	To friends	9	1	5	.	3	.
	Emigrated	.	.	.	.	.	.
	To sea	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Specially discharged	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Absconded	10	.	9	.	1	.
	Total	225	2	166	8	48	1
Girls, Protestant	To employment or service	88	1	68	4	13	2
	To friends	30	.	22	2	4	2
	Emigrated	9	.	8	.	.	1
	Specially discharged	2	1	1	.	.	.
	Absconded	6	.	1	.	2	3
	Total	135	2	100	6	19	8
Girls, Roman Catholic.	To employment or service	41	.	37	1	2	1
	To friends	28	1	20	1	6	.
	Emigrated	1	.	1	.	.	.
	Specially discharged	1	.	1	.	.	.
	Absconded	1	.	.	.	.	1
	Total	72	1	59	2	8	2

APPENDIX No. III. (E.)

Reformatory Schools.

RETURN

OF

Receipts and Expenditure on account of Maintenance, Industrial Training, &c.

For the Year ending December 31, 1876.

Note.—The following Tables have been prepared with the view,—1st, of showing the cost of each Certified Reformatory under the distinct heads of management, maintenance and disposal of inmates, and buildings; and 2ndly, of comparing the expenses of the different schools fairly together, and so enabling the various managers to judge what the charges for their schools ought to be.

In reference to the first of these objects,—All charges connected with the superintendence, food, clothing, and lodging of the inmates are classed and summed up separately. The result gives the cost of maintenance and training, and divided by the average number of inmates gives the cost per head for these.

Rent of school premises, cost of disposal of inmates by emigration or employment in England, and building expenses, are taken separately. The rent of the land attached to the school is included in the "Farm account," and makes an item in the industrial expenses.

The profit or loss on account of the industrial departments are given separately. In estimating the profit or loss of the industrial employments carried on in any reformatory, the increase or decrease of the value of the stock has been taken into account.

In reference to the second object,—The schools are arranged according to the number of their inmates, boys' schools and

Reformatory Schools.

girls' schools being classed respectively together, and the Scotch reformatories being taken separately from the English ones, The annual cost of food and clothing of the inmates is added as an important element of the comparison.

It will be seen that the cost per head for food in the year 1876, averaged—

	£	s.	d.
For boys, England	7	12	1
For boys, Scotland	7	10	0
For girls, England	7	16	8
For girls, Scotland	6	1	5

Also, that the cost per head for clothing averaged—

	£	s.	d.
For boys, England	2	12	7
For boys, Scotland	2	16	0
For girls, England	2	3	8
For girls, Scotland	1	11	11

	£	s.	d.
The total Expenditure for Reformatories for the year was	137,660	5	0

The Receipts were—

	£	s.	d.
Treasury payments for maintenance	86,581	13	1
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	9,954	19	6
Contributions from Rates	20,618	11	6
Ditto Voluntary Associations and Payments for voluntary inmates	94	5	0
Hire of labour	4,524	5	2
Sundries	1,514	0	5
Profit on Industrial Departments	19,839	15	8
Total	143,127	10	4

A separate table [Appendix No. III. (E.) Summary] is annexed at the end of these returns, showing, in one view, the total cost per head of each reformatory to its supporters under all the ordinary heads of expenditure for the year. In this the total cost for maintenance and management is first given, including rent. The amount expended on the emigration or other mode of disposal of the inmate, follows next, and then the profit realized or the loss sustained from the industrial department. The result divided by the number of inmates gives the net expense of each inmate for the year.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

APPENDIX No. III. (E.)

Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1876.

APPENDIX No. III. (E.) - - -

Reformatory Schools, Return of

Receipts and Expenditure.	England—Boys.											
	Monmouth.			Home-in-the-East.			Essex.			Devon and Exeter.			Hardwicke.		
	Boys, 17. Officers, 3.			Boys, 29. Officers, 4.			Boys, 29. Officers, 3.			Boys, 29. Officers, 4.			Boys. 38. Officers, 3.		
Receipts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Treasury Allowance	265	11	2	377	14	7	456	8	11	454	7	2	590	3	1
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	-		-	97	4	0	75	5	6	59	12	0	-		-
Payments from County Rates	90	7	4	-		-	10	0	0	128	0	3	279	14	4
„ „ Borough Rates	-		-	-		-	-		-	48	12	5	-		-
Payments from Voluntary Associations	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-
Payments from Hire of Labour	4	1	3	-		-	-		-	42	6	0	81	8	5
Sundries	-		-	190	4	6	42	14	3	-		-	-		-
Total Receipts	359	19	9	665	3	1	584	8	8	732	17	10	951	5	10
Expenditure.															
Officers' Pay and Rations	174	7	8	208	0	0	177	5	0	171	6	0	236	10	3
Food of Inmates	166	5	11	218	11	5	223	15	4	303	7	8	312	5	11
Clothing „	32	16	10	84	10	8	81	17	11	77	16	1	121	11	3
Washing, Fuel, and Light	18	11	1	70	15	2	39	3	11	77	14	4	91	6	9
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	3	3	6	14	5	2	9	5	10	36	14	8	0	18	0
Furniture and House Sundries	20	0	2	44	1	11	12	2	6	36	1	1	68	2	9
Printing and Office Expenses	11	18	1	18	2	3	22	8	8	28	1	3	36	7	8
Travelling and Police	8	11	4	1	10	8	5	5	0	2	2	7	23	12	0
Medical Expenses and Funerals	5	5	0	16	4	6	5	5	0	12	17	1	21	12	0
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	3	17	4	6	9	8	7	17	4	6	1	6	35	3	5
Total Ordinary Charges	444	16	11	682	11	5	584	6	6	752	2	3	947	10	0
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	26	8	4	23	10	9	20	3	0	25	18	8	24	18	8
Ditto Food	9	15	8	7	10	9	7	14	4	10	9	3	8	4	4
Ditto Clothing	1	13	8	2	18	4	2	16	6	2	13	8	3	4	0
Extra Charges.															
Rent, Interest, &c.	-		-	47	1	7	34	8	0	20	0	0	55	10	0
Disposal, Home	14	6	0	30	7	0	12	11	5	18	2	9	44	16	9
„ Emigration	-		-	-		-	32	10	3	-		-	-		-
Building, Land, and Sundries	29	0	4	325	4	0	-		-	-		-	-		-
Total Extra Charges	43	6	4	402	12	7	79	9	8	38	2	9	100	6	9
Total Expenditure	488	3	3	1,085	4	0	663	16	2	790	5	0	1,047	16	9
Industrial Departments.															
Profit	312	7	6	-		-	61	18	9	-		-	19	17	10
Loss	-		-	46	13	8	-		-	9	17	4	-		-

APPENDIX No. III. (E.)

Receipts and Expenditure of, for 1876.

ENGLAND—Boys.

Woodbury Hill. Boys, 41. Officers, 6.	Cumberland. Boys, 43. Officers, 4.	Dorset. Boys, 43. Officers, 3.	Herts. Boys, 47. Officers, 5.	Buxton. Boys, 47. Officers, 5.	Receipts and Expenditure.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Receipts.
634 5 9	630 2 9	618 19 9	744 14 1	712 0 11	Treasury Allowance.
- -	158 1 8	32 6 0	120 1 0	- -	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
2 4 0	28 8 11	- -	72 0 0	74 16 0	Payments from County Rates.
- -	54 2 11	76 9 9	31 15 6	50 18 0	„ „ Borough Rates.
- -	- -	- -	5 0 0	- -	Payments from Voluntary Associations.
40 1 10	54 13 4	221 11 9	226 11 10	128 8 2	Payments from Hire of Labour.
- -	- -	24 6 1	11 0 0	- -	Sundries.
676 11 7	925 9 7	973 13 4	1,211 2 5	966 3 1	Total Receipts.
					Expenditure.
252 13 5	284 10 0	182 3 4	267 18 3	207 0 0	Officers' Pay and Rations.
369 14 6	282 11 8	344 9 7	347 13 10	409 12 2	Food of Inmates.
70 11 10	160 13 7	116 15 3	82 7 4	119 1 8	Clothing „
37 13 3	43 8 2	71 6 8	72 14 7	67 4 1	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
26 15 5	18 1 5	25 10 3	3 7 1	14 2 2	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
12 13 9	11 15 10	25 12 3	23 12 7	48 15 5	Furniture and House Sundries.
22 10 8	14 17 3	11 3 5	37 2 11	21 13 1	Printing and Office Expenses.
15 18 2	7 3 3	4 9 2	10 14 1	0 10 6	Travelling and Police.
8 8 7	8 14 6	11 3 11	11 7 5	5 1 7	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
3 18 8	4 15 8	22 12 11	35 7 0	2 16 3	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
820 18 3	836 11 4	815 6 9	892 5 1	895 16 11	Total Ordinary Charges.
20 0 5	19 9 1	18 19 3	18 19 8	19 1 3	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
9 0 4	6 11 5	8 0 3	7 7 11	8 14 4	Ditto Food.
1 14 5	3 14 9	2 14 4	1 15 1	2 10 8	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
- -	55 0 0	- -	93 4 0	20 0 0	Rent, Interest, &c.
19 16 4	19 6 10	28 0 4	21 5 10	28 7 1	Disposal, Home.
- -	- -	- -	11 18 11	- -	„ Emigration.
- -	- -	- -	227 10 11	71 14 8	Building, Land, and Sundries.
19 16 4	74 6 10	28 0 4	353 19 8	120 1 9	Total Extra Charges.
840 14 7	910 18 2	843 7 1	1,246 4 9	1,015 18 8	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Departments.
- -	41 12 1	190 0 1	228 7 9	226 0 5	Profit.
37 1 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	Loss.

APPENDIX No. III. (E.) - - -

Reformatory Schools, Return of Receipts

Receipts and Expenditure.	ENGLAND—Boys.				
	Northampton.	Bedfordshire.	Glamorgan.	Bradwall.	Wilts.
	Boys, 47. Officers, 5.	Boys, 53. Officers, 6.	Boys, 55. Officers, 5.	Boys, 61. Officers, 6.	Boys, 62. Officers, 6.
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance	712 14 6	906 10 0	848 1 3	974 11 11	961 4 11
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	21 13 0	- -	124 13 0	- -	5 0 0
Payments from County Rates	24 16 5	147 14 5	287 18 7	285 13 11	245 1 3
„ „ Borough Rates	42 8 11	44 13 6	- -	89 4 7	83 5 0
Payments from Voluntary Associations	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Payments from Hire of Labour	141 13 0	210 10 10	116 4 6	- -	199 16 11
Sundries	- -	7 2 9	- -	18 3 2	5 9 6
Total Receipts	943 5 10	1,316 11 6	1,376 17 4	1,367 13 7	1,499 17 7
Expenditure.					
Officers' Pay and Rations	262 15 1	364 6 9	279 6 4	367 18 7	388 5 6
Food of Inmates	405 2 2	357 3 10	344 19 2	457 3 10	495 5 1
Clothing „	84 4 2	100 16 8	137 13 6	125 15 4	108 4 6
Washing, Fuel, and Light	83 15 2	106 2 0	55 18 9	60 2 5	74 7 3
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	16 6 2	81 5 1	9 11 0	11 5 10	51 13 10
Furniture and House Sundries	66 10 10	74 17 10	88 16 11	25 2 2	65 14 6
Printing and Office Expenses	18 17 11	48 19 10	98 2 3	10 5 7	37 2 7
Travelling and Police	3 18 2	15 7 8	4 18 9	5 2 9	26 19 2
Medical Expenses and Funerals	33 8 5	31 10 0	9 14 3	17 17 5	16 2 3
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	25 15 7	58 7 6	10 1 8	35 6 3	46 13 4
Total Ordinary Charges	1,000 13 8	1,238 17 2	1,039 2 7	1,116 0 2	1,310 8 0
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	21 5 10	23 7 6	18 17 10	18 5 11	21 2 8
Ditto Food	8 12 5	6 14 10	6 5 5	7 9 11	7 19 9
Ditto Clothing	1 15 10	1 18 1	2 10 1	2 1 3	1 14 11
Extra Charges.					
Rent, Interest, &c.	- -	- -	30 0 0	- -	70 4 0
Disposal, Home	26 14 8	36 17 10	39 19 6	20 13 1	31 17 7
„ Emigration	18 12 0	20 19 8	- -	- -	- -
Building, Land, and Sundries	- -	- -	117 16 6	- -	40 0 0
Total Extra Charges	45 6 8	57 17 6	186 16 0	20 13 1	142 1 7
Total Expenditure	1,046 0 4	1,296 14 8	1,225 18 7	1,136 13 3	1,452 9 7
Industrial Departments.					
Profit	222 9 11	336 12 1	169 13 5	0 12 2	197 9 7
Loss	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

APPENDIX No. III. (E.)

and Expenditure of, for 1876—*continued.*

ENGLAND—Boys.

Castle Howard. Boys, 66. Officers, 9.	Warwickshire. Boys, 71. Officers, 12.	Manchester and Salford. Boys, 72. Officers, 8.	Suffolk. Boys, 72. Officers, 5.	Stoke Farm. Boys, 74. Officers, 10.	Receipts and Expenditure.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Receipts.
1,026 15 8	1,076 10 1	1,171 9 8	1,105 11 1	1,084 14 4	Treasury Allowance.
186 3 0	232 15 0	115 18 2	5 10 6	100 0 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
182 11 5	29 19 6	202 4 5	65 1 0	9 9 0	Payments from County Rates.
297 18 8	5 0 0	105 4 11	48 14 0	13 3 0	„ „ Borough Rates.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Payments from Voluntary Associations.
180 5 9	- -	268 18 9	42 3 11	118 13 6	Payments from Hire of Labour.
12 0 0	81 0 11	- -	- -	- -	Sundries.
1,885 14 6	1,425 5 6	1,863 15 11	1,267 0 6	1,325 19 10	Total Receipts.
					Expenditure.
494 14 8	396 19 6	628 19 3	296 0 0	352 5 10	Officers' Pay and Rations.
494 14 9	478 9 6	544 7 3	451 10 10	558 4 2	Food of Inmates.
172 5 0	175 0 10	236 6 10	147 18 9	183 16 7	Clothing „
127 8 7	170 17 2	151 17 11	72 11 5	105 0 5	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
74 8 1	60 17 5	64 8 9	15 13 9	40 0 10	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
62 0 7	53 10 5	125 18 6	14 5 7	85 7 3	Furniture and House Sundries.
84 3 3	112 3 11	41 18 7	20 17 6	35 14 11	Printing and Office Expenses.
39 13 10	- -	23 3 5	0 10 3	24 2 11	Travelling and Police.
17 10 0	38 18 5	17 16 7	8 14 0	8 9 2	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
- -	42 9 2	40 1 11	23 14 6	18 2 1	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
1,566 18 9	1,529 6 4	1,874 19 0	1,051 16 7	1,411 4 2	Total Ordinary Charges.
23 14 10	21 10 10	26 0 10	14 12 2	19 1 5	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
7 9 11	6 14 9	7 11 3	6 5 6	7 10 10	Ditto Food.
2 12 2	2 9 4	3 5 8	2 1 1	2 9 8	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
- -	- -	- -	18 0 0	50 0 0	Rent, Interest, &c.
53 0 8	77 12 7	68 1 0	117 1 1	33 15 8	Disposal, Home.
- -	- -	- -	- -	35 0 0	„ Emigration.
- -	234 11 4	5 8 0	34 7 9	20 0 0	Building, Land, and Sundries.
53 0 8	312 3 11	73 9 0	169 8 10	138 15 8	Total Extra Charges.
1,619 19 5	1,841 10 3	1,948 8 0	1,221 5 5	1,549 19 10	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Departments.
176 4 7	283 5 1	533 8 7	109 12 11	254 18 6	Profit.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Loss.

APPENDIX No. III. (E.)

Reformatory Schools, Return of Receipts

Receipts and Expenditure.	ENGLAND—Boys.											
	Hants.			Saltley.			Calder Farm.			Leeds.			North Lancashire.		
	Boys, 75. Officers, 8.			Boys, 77. Officers, 10.			Boys, 94. Officers, 7.			Boys, 96. Officers, 9.			Boys, 114. Officers, 11.		
Receipts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Treasury Allowance	1,116	7	10	1,085	19	5	1,453	4	7	1,442	9	2	1,736	11	3
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	30	2	0	92	9	0	76	13	0	1,594	12	4	1	13	9
Payments from County Rates	170	16		152	12	8	333	15	0	166	6	3	360	4	2
„ „ Borough Rates	377	10	11	55	0	0	39	5	10	217	6	3	75	10	7
Payments from Voluntary Associations	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-
Payments from Hire of Labour	2	0	0	-		-	286	13	9	198	18	6	121	4	5
Sundries	64	11	10	-		-	34	2	4	25	0	2	6	5	11
Total Receipts	1,661	8	11	1,386	1	1	2,223	14	6	3,644	12	8	2,301	10	1
Expenditure.															
Officers' Pay and Rations	501	1	7	443	18	0	500	13	2	341	10	0	431	11	9
Food of Inmates	538	12	0	443	10	0	757	14	9	686	11	7	619	4	2
Clothing „	293	5	0	140	4	5	219	16	10	295	6	10	43	5	3
Washing, Fuel, and Light	151	3	8	90	10	5	145	13	4	123	15	7	123	1	4
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	39	12	3	101	6	10	69	17	2	98	19	6	9	18	2
Furniture and House Sundries	32	0	2	30	4	4	67	16	4	104	1	2	42	15	1
Printing and Office Expenses	28	9	8	38	10	3	27	7	0	51	5	1	43	4	4
Travelling and Police	38	15	2	2	10	0	33	5	3	31	13	3	23	3	2
Medical Expenses and Funerals	36	16	2	7	6	10	6	0	0	20	7	9	9	18	4
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	82	14	5	127	0	7	40	13	5	53	3	0	62	19	3
Total Ordinary Charges	1,742	10	1	1,425	1	8	1,868	17	3	1,806	13	9	1,409	0	10
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	23	4	8	18	10	2	19	17	8	18	16	5	12	7	2
Ditto Food	7	3	8	5	15	2		1	3	7	3	0	5	8	8
Ditto Clothing	3	18	2	1	17	4	2	6	9	3	1	6	0	7	7
Extra Charges.															
Rent, Interest, &c.	48	16	4	-		-	185	0	0	60	0	0	51	19	1
Disposal, Home	75	5	1	-		-	41	7	3	128	12	11	-		-
„ Emigration	-		-	6	16	0	-		-	-		-	-		-
Building, Land, and Sundries	-		-	140	2	7	45	14	3	1,147	18	4	115	17	6
Total Extra Charges	124	1	5	146	18	7	272	1	6	1,336	11	3	167	16	7
Total Expenditure	1,866	11	6	1,572	0	3	2,140	18	9	3,143	5	0	1,576	17	5
Industrial Departments.															
Profit	95	18	10	245	9	9	362	6	4	51	2	4	123	2	1
Loss	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-

APPENDIX No. III. (E.)

and Expenditure of, for 1876—*continued*.

ENGLAND—Boys.

Kingswood.	Liverpool Farm.	Birkdale Farm. Rom. Cath.	North-Eastern.	Wandsworth.	Receipts and Expenditure.
Boys, 134. Officers, 12.	Boys, 134. Officers, 10.	Boys, 167. Officers, 12.	Boys, 170. Officers, 15.	Boys, 176. Officers, 13.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
					Receipts.
2,111 3 6	2,051 7 1	2,464 1 6	2,625 1 6	2,753 17 3	Treasury Allowance.
- - -	311 19 4	81 10 1	239 8 0	- -	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
232 18 7	61 6 10	41 6 6	15 12 0	470 17 6	Payments from County Rates.
539 13 1	309 14 8	380 14 2	132 12 4	291 8 10	„ „ Borough Rates.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Payments from Voluntary Associations.
- -	371 8 8	146 2 2	458 19 2	- -	Payments from Hire of Labour.
37 3 7	7 4 11	35 13 11	36 6 8	- -	Sundries.
2,920 18 9	3,113 1 6	3,149 8 4	3,507 19 8	3,516 3 7	Total Receipts.
					Expenditure.
749 14 1	436 2 0	598 15 7	675 13 0	556 5 7	Officers' Pay and Rations.
1,060 3 3	943 15 2	990 6 6	1,281 3 2	1,678 9 7	Food of Inmates.
520 2 2	411 9 8	494 11 4	476 0 8	453 17 3	Clothing „
193 1 6	192 0 8	151 19 11	194 19 6	173 5 5	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
46 5 9	172 4 1	55 7 9	187 6 9	167 15 8	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
180 7 6	118 3 5	103 13 4	82 0 7	170 0 7	Furniture and House Sundries
82 19 2	52 5 0	38 10 10	124 15 8	116 18 6	Printing and Office Expenses.
25 1 4	41 11 8	13 8 6	60 12 1	26 3 4	Travelling and Police.
59 9 5	50 5 8	57 16 3	37 17 2	71 5 2	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
263 16 3	97 4 10	69 4 7	- -	226 8 7	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
3,181 0 5	2,515 2 2	2,573 14 7	3,120 8 7	3,640 9 8	Total Ordinary Charges.
23 14 7	18 15 5	15 8 3	18 7 1	20 13 8	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
7 18 3	7 0 10	5 18 7	7 10 9	9 10 9	Ditto Food.
3 17 8	3 1 5	2 19 2	2 16 0	2 11 7	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
131 8 4	221 10 11	187 7 9	- -	- -	Rent, Interest, &c.
33 12 9	165 6 4	68 10 9	97 5 1	120 5 6	Disposal, Home.
- -	- -	- -	- -	17 9 2	„ Emigration.
482 6 11	657 6 8	32 0 0	3 13 5	514 17 4	Building, Land, and Sundries.
647 8 0	1,044 3 11	287 18 6	100 18 6	652 12 0	Total Extra Charges.
3,828 8 5	3,559 6 1	2,861 13 1	3,221 7 1	4,293 1 8	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Departments.
967 6 8	527 12 3	171 14 6	325 15 4	574 18 1	Profit.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Loss.

APPENDIX No. III. (E.)

Reformatory Schools, Return of Receipts

Receipts and Expenditure.	ENGLAND—Boys. Boleyn Castle. Rom. Cath. Boys, 190. Officers, 14.	Mt. Saint Bernard's. Rom. Cath. Boys, 197. Officers, 23.	"Akbar" Ship. Boys, 183. Officers, 12.	"Clarence" Ship. Rom. Cath. Boys, 214. Officers, 12.	"Cornwall" Ship. Boys, 221. Officers, 16.
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance	2,880 12 3	2,980 2 7	2,853 1 3	3,307 5 7	3,848 4 9
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	27 0 0	197 0 0	335 14 8	81 10 1	1,767 3 0
Payments from County Rates	1,087 3 4	422 16 9	176 19 10	211 10 7	1,081 16 8
„ „ Borough Rates	182 0 1	500 18 8	339 13 5	343 9 4	156 16 9
Payments from Voluntary Associations	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Payments from Hire of Labour	- -	18 14 3	- -	- -	- -
Sundries	40 12 11	1 5 0	102 10 8	127 11 10	15 0 0
Total Receipts	4,217 8 7	4,121 6 3	3,807 19 5	4,071 7 5	6,869 1 2
Expenditure.					
Officers' Pay and Rations	573 0 0	622 4 2	1,183 16 8	1,365 16 7	1,533 9 5
Food of Inmates	1,780 4 11	1,679 4 7	1,034 9 11	1,230 0 1	1,711 14 8
Clothing „	681 19 8	544 15 6	542 17 7	474 12 8	1,057 17 9
Washing, Fuel, and Light	152 16 0	374 5 7	116 1 0	211 7 5	208 16 2
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	50 1 6	141 10 2	529 16 5	- -	503 4 8
Furniture and House Sundries	133 19 8	32 2 7	7 3 3	485 10 3	329 15 10
Printing and Office Expenses	41 10 3	131 13 9	41 11 8	26 3 11	140 8 0
Travelling and Police	9 2 6	159 18 1	10 5 2	18 16 7	134 12 0
Medical Expenses and Funerals	15 13 10	69 1 0	96 16 4	30 7 11	703 7 10
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	109 4 4	140 16 5	111 6 5	124 8 2	116 14 5
Total Ordinary Charges	3,547 22 8	3,895 11 10	3,674 4 5	4,017 3 7	6,440 0 9
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	18 13 5	19 15 5	20 1 7	18 15 5	29 2 10
Ditto Food	9 7 5	8 10 6	5 13 1	5 14 11	7 14 11
Ditto Clothing	3 11 9	2 15 4	2 19 4	2 4 4	4 15 9
Extra Charges.					
Rent, Interest, &c.	994 4 11	125 0 0	- -	- -	33 2 0
Disposal, Home	130 0 0	127 2 0	147 0 0	161 2 10	131 13 8
„ Emigration	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Building, Land, and Sundries	100 0 0	34 3 10	- -	- -	- -
Total Extra Charges	1,224 4 11	286 5 10	147 0 0	161 2 10	164 15 8
Total Expenditure	4,771 17 7	4,181 17 8	3,821 4 5	4,178 6 5	6,604 16 5
Industrial Departments.					
Profit	497 10 6	941 16 4	271 7 1	24 3 3	238 16 4
Loss	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

APPENDIX No. III. (E.)

and Expenditure of, for 1876—*continued.*

ENGLAND—Boys.			Girls.			
Yorkshire, Rom. Cath.	Red Hill.		Northampton-shire.	Lancashire. Rom. Cath.	Ipswich.	Receipts and Expenditure.
Boys, 211. Officers, 20.	Boys, 298. Officers, 33.		Girls, 14. Officers, 2.	Girls, 18. Officers, 3.	Girls, 32. Officers, 3.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
						Receipts.
3,394 10 8	4,491 17 9		200 18 8	271 0 6	436 13 3	Treasury Allowance.
- -	1,108 9 10		99 15 6	- -	152 7 6	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
643 7 6	1,415 3 1		48 7 3	- -	- -	Payments from County Rates.
149 9 3	339 5 6		9 0 9	- -	- -	„ „ Borough Rates.
- -	- -		- -	- -	- -	Payments from Voluntary Associations.
- -	- -		- -	- -	- -	Payments from Hire of Labour.
16 3 4	173 17 7		- -	- -	- -	Sundries.
4,203 10 9	7,528 13 9		358 2 2	271 0 6	589 0 9	Total Receipts.
						Expenditure.
790 0 0	2,140 1 2		96 6 10		165 0 0	Officers' Pay and Rations.
1,855 14 5	2,425 2 3		101 14 2		277 7 7	Food of Inmates.
612 11 0	695 9 3		38 15 3		78 1 10	Clothing „
312 18 2	548 15 2		29 16 11		48 3 4	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
123 0 6	377 15 6		16 17 11		23 19 10	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
145 1 9	230 6 11		34 0 8		19 2 7	Furniture and House Sundries.
123 9 2	373 3 9		6 3 10		25 10 4	Printing and Office Expenses.
62 7 11	104 3 6		2 1 10		4 3 6	Travelling and Police.
38 16 0	107 18 0		2 7 5		11 4 0	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
84 18 7	117 15 9		8 8 7		15 18 0	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
4,148 17 6	7,120 11 3		336 13 5	- -	668 11 0	Total Ordinary Charges.
18 15 5	23 17 11		24 0 11	- -	20 17 10	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
8 7 11	8 2 9		7 5 3	- -	8 13 4	Ditto Food.
2 15 5	2 6 8		2 15 4	- -	2 8 9	Ditto Clothing.
						Extra Charges.
32 0 0	- -		40 15 0	- -	- -	Rent, Interest, &c.
261 6 1	112 2 0		4 6 5	- -	59 1 10	Disposal, Home.
- -	253 8 11		- -	- -	- -	„ Emigration.
- -	206 19 11		- -	- -	- -	Building, Land, and Sundries.
293 6 1	572 10 10		45 1 5	- -	59 1 10	Total Extra Charges.
4,442 3 7	7,693 2 1		381 14 10	- -	727 12 10	Total Expenditure.
						Industrial Departments.
903 11 9	1,039 5 4		54 16 7	- -	189 18 7	Profit.
- -	- -		- -	- -	- -	Loss.

The operations of the new school have only recently commenced.

APPENDIX No. III. (E.)

Reformatory Schools, Return of Receipts

Receipts and Expenditure.	ENGLAND—Girls.				
	Devon and Exeter.	Surrey.	Warwick-shire.	Birming-ham.	Sunder-land.
	Girls, 36. Officers, 4.	Girls, 36. Officers, 3.	Girls, 40. Officers, 4.	Girls, 41. Officers, 4.	Girls, 52. Officers, 4.
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance	561 0 8	526 7 4	611 3 5	555 12 9	737 13 8
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	35 17 6	- -	109 4 0	47 1 6	45 0 0
Payments from County Rates	238 10 0	206 7 6	52 6 0	198 1 6	61 19 11
„ „ Borough Rates	41 3 9	- -	16 18 0	- -	22 4 4
Payments from Voluntary Associations	- -	- -	- -	- -	42 18 0
Payments from Hire of Labour	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Sundries	- -	31 7 10	9 15 8	- -	3 9 3
Total Receipts	676 11 11	764 2 8	799 7 1	810 15 9	913 5 2
Expenditure.					
Officers' Pay and Rations	239 0 0	177 8 11	216 19 1	189 14 0	226 16 8
Food of Inmates	299 7 4	392 9 7	262 11 1	327 18 6	311 18 4
Clothing „	54 15 9	114 2 6	35 19 0	53 0 2	106 6 2
Washing, Fuel, and Light	115 6 1	77 1 7	67 11 2	88 10 4	100 19 2
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	27 11 10	134 4 1	60 11 0	79 9 11	74 12 11
Furniture and House Sundries	28 14 1	75 6 9	79 5 6	58 17 11	22 16 11
Printing and Office Expenses	74 2 5	14 7 10	35 1 8	17 16 8	20 6 2
Travelling and Police	8 2 8	18 2 8	3 7 7	9 1 10	3 4 4
Medical Expenses and Funerals	2 2 0	36 17 2	27 9 10	6 14 7	6 13 0
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	2 1 8	60 0 6	23 11 2	47 12 2	5 8 0
Total Ordinary Charges	851 3 10	1,100 1 7	812 7 1	878 16 1	879 1 8
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	23 12 11	30 11 2	20 6 2	21 8 8	16 18 1
Ditto Food	8 6 4	10 18 1	6 11 3	8 0 0	5 19 11
Ditto Clothing	1 10 5	3 3 5	0 18 0	1 5 10	2 0 11
Extra Charges.					
Rent, Interest, &c.	- -	99 4 10	- -	101 10 0	22 5 4
Disposal, Home	93 10 0	19 0 10	16 12 0	5 6 5	- -
„ Emigration	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Building, Land, and Sundries	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total Extra Charges	93 10 0	118 5 8	16 12 0	106 16 5	22 5 4
Total Expenditure	944 13 10	1,218 7 3	828 19 1	985 12 6	901 7 0
Industrial Departments.					
Profit	107 7 8	334 10 9	146 2 7	221 2 7	270 0 0
Loss	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

APPENDIX No. III. (E.)

and Expenditure of, for 1876—*continued.*

ENGLAND—GIRLS.

Limpley Stoke. Girls, 53. Officers, 5.	Toxteth Park. Girls, 56. Officers, 4.	Red Lodge. Girls, 61. Officers, 7.	Doncaster. Girls, 61. Officers, 5.	Liverpool. Girls, 71. Officers, 5.	Receipts and Expenditure.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	**Receipts.**
824 9 2	885 17 11	947 12 1	937 18 6	1,100 6 0	Treasury Allowance.
27 16 0	27 19 6	- -	11 10 0	311 19 5	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
249 11 6	119 16 9	197 3 0	169 6 1	89 18 5	Payments from County Rates.
59 11 3	84 0 7	152 11 6	77 19 4	57 7 3	„ „ Borough Rates.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Payments from Voluntary Associations.
- -	3 2 4	- -	- -	- -	Payments from Hire of Labour.
- -	7 9 0	133 8 6	0 10 0	22 5 0	Sundries.
1,161 7 11	1,128 6 1	1,430 15 1	1,197 3 11	1,581 16 1	Total Receipts.
					Expenditure.
264 10 4	282 17 6	366 7 8	265 1 0	198 12 0	Officers' Pay and Rations.
435 4 10	358 1 5	392 2 0	532 12 4	587 18 3	Food of Inmates.
138 11 4	151 12 1	128 8 9	176 4 5	276 8 11	Clothing „
140 15 3	74 4 6	109 10 1	53 15 6	166 17 0	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
137 3 11	52 6 10	151 9 5	90 12 1	134 2 10	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
58 0 5	53 8 7	97 0 7	102 4 0	46 17 11	Furniture and House Sundries.
24 11 2	16 2 2	29 18 6	77 2 10	23 16 10	Printing and Office Expenses.
3 7 8	2 14 3	16 3 9	27 9 0	22 8 6	Travelling and Police.
56 4 4	8 8 6	24 3 11	26 15 8	65 12 1	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
3 15 7	8 18 3	36 8 4	23 6 11	100 16 10	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
1,212 4 10	1,008 14 1	1,351 13 0	1,385 3 9	1,623 11 2	Total Ordinary Charges.
22 11 9	18 0 3	22 3 2	22 14 2	22 17 4	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
7 18 3	6 17 11	6 8 7	8 14 8	8 5 7	Ditto Food.
2 10 5	2 14 2	2 2 1	2 17 9	3 17 10	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
50 0 0	- -	100 0 0	- -	- -	Rent, Interest, &c.
71 17 0	35 1 10	- -	90 18 0	112 16 0	Disposal, Home.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	„ Emigration.
30 12 0	41 9 10	25 17 0	17 10 0	184 13 9	Building, Land, and Sundries.
152 9 0	76 11 8	125 17 0	108 8 0	297 9 9	Total Extra Charges.
1,364 13 10	1,085 5 9	1,477 10 0	1,493 11 9	1,921 0 11	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Departments.
362 0 6	178 1 2	247 9 7	76 8 6	371 6 4	Profit.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Loss.

APPENDIX No. III.—(E.)

Reformatory Schools, Return of Receipts

Receipts and Expenditure.	England—Girls.		
	Arno's Court. Rom. Cath.	Yorkshire Rom. Cath.	Hampstead.
	Girls, 78. Officers, 15.	Girls, 101. Officers, 10.	Girls, 117. Officers, 6.
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance	1,191 9 4	1,541 12 2	1,609 19 6
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	4 12 0	323 16 8	1,285 9 0
Payments from County Rates	227 2 9	270 5 2	628 17 7
" " Borough Rates	92 8 10	72 3 6	33 15 10
Payments from Voluntary Associations	- - -	1 16 0	- -
Payments from Hire of Labour	- - -	- -	- -
Sundries	- -	3 0 0	22 1 0
Total Receipts	1,515 12 11	2,212 13 6	3,580 2 11
Expenditure.			
Officers' Pay and Rations	522 0 0	347 17 0	533 9 2
Food of Inmates	592 5 1	856 18 7	875 6 0
Clothing "	78 19 2	177 14 5	201 1 8
Washing, Fuel, and Light	75 0 4	183 4 6	211 16 0
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	86 18 8	305 6 3	95 6 4
Furniture and House Sundries	98 11 5	145 17 0	217 10 1
Printing and Office Expenses	15 4 7	43 1 2	117 0 6
Travelling and Police	20 13 7	7 18 9	5 14 1
Medical Expenses and Funerals	59 7 0	52 2 10	46 0 0
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	26 5 0	63 4 0	69 11 9
Total Ordinary Charges	1,575 4 10	2,183 4 6	2,372 15 7
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	20 3 11	21 12 4	20 5 7
Ditto Food	7 11 10	8 9 8	7 9 7
Ditto Clothing	1 0 3	1 15 2	1 14 4
Extra Charges.			
Rent, Interest, &c.	230 0 0	63 3 11	238 7 2
Disposal, Home	40 0 6	195 9 7	- -
" Emigration	- -	- -	- -
Building, Land, and Sundries	- -	50 0 0	6,616 12 9
Total Extra Charges	270 0 6	308 13 6	6,854 19 11
Total Expenditure	1,845 5 4	2,491 18 0	9,227 15 6
Industrial Departments.			
Profit	211 12 4	610 1 4	650 13 5
Loss	- -	- -	- -

APPENDIX No. III. (E.)

and Expenditure of, for 1876—*continued.*

SCOTLAND—Boys.					
Rossie.	Kibble.	Inverness.	Stranraer.	Wellington Farm.	Receipts and Expenditure.
Boys, 54. Officers, 7.	Boys, 70. Officers, 9.	Boys, 79. Officers, 7.	Boys, 94. Officers, 5.	Boys, 102. Officers, 12.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Receipts.
821 11 1	1,078 2 0	1,228 19 11	1,395 14 2	1,600 17 4	Treasury Allowance.
10 10 0	- - -	36 12 0	- - -	105 17 6	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
100 0 0	285 14 6	55 0 0	- -	45 0 0	Payments from County Rates.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	" " Borough Rates.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Payments from Voluntary Associations.
- -	124 9 5	- -	477 0 8	237 19 1	Payments from Hire of Labour.
- -	3 9 0	2 1 9	44 11 0	- -	Sundries.
932 1 1	1,491 14 11	1,322 13 8	1,917 5 10	1,989 13 11	Total Receipts.
					Expenditure.
217 0 0	345 15 4	407 14 1	260 16 0	576 15 6	Officers' Pay and Rations.
417 3 6	439 0 9	747 6 1	625 1 1	744 8 2	Food of Inmates.
127 1 6	176 17 7	153 11 6	252 12 8	383 7 5	Clothing "
48 6 11	92 3 0	110 0 9	246 14 7	131 0 1	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
40 1 11	161 9 9	52 12 6	279 18 6	8 18 10	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
16 1 9	76 8 6	102 2 7	168 18 10	212 9 10	Furniture and House Sundries.
18 15 10	45 3 3	44 2 7	109 9 5	53 6 11	Printing and Office Expenses.
14 8 0	7 12 6	13 4 0	21 17 5	21 14 5	Travelling and Police.
14 15 8	14 2 1	24 7 4	18 2 6	32 3 3	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
14 10 0	43 0 5	16 14 2	5 0 0	14 1 9	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
928 5 1	1,401 13 2	1,671 15 7	1,988 11 0	2,178 6 2	Total Ordinary Charges.
17 3 9	20 0 6	21 3 3	21 3 1	21 7 1	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
7 14 6	6 5 5	9 9 2	6 13 0	7 5 11	Ditto Food.
2 7 1	2 10 6	1 18 11	2 13 9	3 15 2	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
55 0 0	- -	14 2 2	44 16 8	171 6 8	Rent, Interest, &c.
12 0 0	64 13 0	23 5 9	35 15 0	70 7 8	Disposal, Home.
- -	- -	- -	- -	24 14 9	" Emigration.
- -	- -	- -	74 9 10	34 3 0	Building, Land, and Sundries.
67 0 0	64 13 0	37 7 11	155 1 6	300 12 1	Total Extra Charges.
995 5 1	1,466 6 2	1,709 3 6	2,143 12 6	2,478 18 3	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Departments.
88 8 2	27 14 7	216 1 8	674 9 11	479 11 2	Profit.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Loss.

APPENDIX No. III. (E.) - - -

Reformatory Schools, Return of Receipts

Receipts and Expenditure.	SCOTLAND—Boys. Glasgow. Boys, 129. Officers, 23.	Old Mill. Boys, 135. Officers, 10.	Parkhead. Rom. Cath. Boys, 152. Officers, 16.	Girls. Aberdeen. Girls, 36. Officers, 4.
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance	1,937 1 9	2,003 5 6	2,343 12 8	521 10 1
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	- -	- -	-	38 4 6
Payments from County Rates	- -	100 0 0	- -	75 0 0
„ „ Borough Rates	939 6 1	- -	123 19 1	- -
Payments from Voluntary Associations	9 18 0	- -	- -	- -
Payments from Hire of Labour	- -	- -	- -	0 3 0
Sundries	- -	- -	88 5 6	13 0 4
Total Receipts	2,886 5 10	2,103 5 6	2,555 17 3	647 17 11
Expenditure.				
Officers' Pay and Rations	888 13 0	502 1 10	657 14 4	169 4 7
Food of Inmates	952 10 4	876 7 2	1,327 18 5	220 12 8
Clothing „	438 1 2	298 4 5	535 15 8	54 5 1
Washing, Fuel, and Light	258 17 5	137 19 10	167 14 11	113 0 10
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	358 8 2	59 18 1	152 10 10	34 9 6
Furniture and House Sundries	11 11 0	82 13 5	117 13 0	21 3 4
Printing and Office Expenses	164 14 11	272 17 10	25 13 6	51 15 6
Travelling and Police	5 19 0	3 6 2	9 16 8	0 1 6
Medical Expenses and Funerals	44 15 7	48 17 2	9 1 3	26 7 3
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	283 7 2	21 16 10	312 9 10	20 15 3
Total Ordinary Charges	3,406 17 9	2,304 2 9	3,316 8 5	711 15 6
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	26 8 2	17 1 4	21 16 4	19 15 5
Ditto Food	7 7 8	6 9 10	8 14 9	6 2 7
Ditto Clothing	3 7 11	2 4 2	3 10 6	1 10 2
Extra Charges.				
Rent, Interest, &c.	- -	- -	- -	58 9 7
Disposal, Home	- -	45 17 1	73 3 4	42 11 1
„ Emigration	114 2 9	- -	- -	- -
Building, Land, and Sundries	- -	620 2 3	- -	- -
Total Extra Charges	114 2 9	665 19 4	73 3 4	101 0 8
Total Expenditure	3,521 0 6	2,970 2 1	3,389 11 9	812 16 2
Industrial Departments.				
Profit	662 1 3	1,549 19 3	216 0 11	231 6 1
Loss	- -	- -	- -	- -

APPENDIX No. III. (E.)

and Expenditure of, for 1876—*continued*.

SCOTLAND—Girls.			
Dalry.	Dalbeth. Rom. Cath.	Glasgow.	Receipts and Expenditure.
Girls, 62. Officers, 5.	Girls, 86. Officers, 12.	Girls, 129. Officers, 9.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Receipts.
791 10 1	1,224 11 4	747 14 6	Treasury Allowance.
1 10 0	- -	- -	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
18 6 0	- -	- -	Payments from County Rates.
- -	61 5 6	705 6 10	„ „ Borough Rates.
32 13 0	- -	2 0 0	Payments from Voluntary Associations.
- -	- -	- -	Payments from Hire of Labour.
24 15 2	- -	- -	Sundries.
868 14 3	1,285 16 10	1,455 1 4	Total Receipts.
			Expenditure.
235 0 0	386 0 0	464 4 6	Officers' Pay and Rations.
375 4 4	663 11 7	566 19 7	Food of Inmates.
119 14 5	100 2 10	231 1 5	Clothing „
42 10 5	57 5 5	196 3 0	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
149 18 10	65 1 11	180 12 9	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
68 3 4	26 14 0	39 11 10	Furniture and House Sundries.
10 13 1	10 11 2	32 19 8	Printing and Office Expenses.
5 14 3	10 5 3	40 0 0	Travelling and Police.
14 3 3	47 9 0	58 18 10	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
11 9 5	16 7 6	- -	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
1,032 11 4	1,383 8 8	1,810 11 7	Total Ordinary Charges.
16 13 1	16 1 9	14 0 9	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
6 1 0	7 14 4	4 7 11	Ditto Food.
1 18 7	1 3 3	1 15 10	Ditto Clothing.
			Extra Charges.
3 5 2	80 0 0	5 3 5	Rent, Interest, &c.
29 18 3	30 2 0	- -	Disposal, Home.
- -	- -	- -	„ Emigration.
- -	100 0 0	- -	Building, Land, and Sundries.
33 3 5	210 2 0	5 3 5	Total Extra Charges.
1,065 14 9	1,593 10 8	1,815 15 0	Total Expenditure.
			Industrial Departments.
205 14 9	273 16 6	426 10 10	Profit.
- -	- -	- -	Loss.

APPENDIX No. III. (E.)—Summary.

Reformatory Schools.—Return showing the Income, Expenditure, and Cost per Head for the year 1876.

Reformatory School.	Average No. of Inmates.	Cost of Maintenance and Management.	Add Rent.	Add Expenses of Disposal.	Deduct Industrial Profit.	Add Industrial Loss.	Net Cost per Head, with these additions or deductions
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
England.—Boys.							
Monmouthshire	17	444 16 11	—	14 6 0	312 7 6	—	8 12 8
Horne-in-the-East	29	682 11 5	47 1 7	30 7 0	—	46 13 8	27 16 4
Essex	29	584 6 6	34 8 0	45 1 8	61 18 9	—	20 15 1
Devon and Exeter	29	752 2 3	20 0 0	18 2 9	—	9 17 1	27 11 10
Hardwicke	38	947 10 0	55 10 0	44 16 9	19 17 10	—	27 1 0
Woodbury Hill	41	820 18 3	—	19 16 4	—	37 1 8	21 8 2
Cumberland	43	836 11 4	55 0 0	19 6 10	41 12 1	—	20 4 4
Dorset	43	815 6 9	—	28 0 4	190 0 1	—	15 3 11
Herts	47	892 5 1	93 4 0	33 4 9	228 7 9	—	16 16 4
Buxton	47	895 16 11	20 0 0	28 7 1	256 0 5	—	14 12 10
Northamptonshire	47	1,000 13 8	—	45 6 8	222 9 11	—	17 10 3
Bedfordshire	53	1,238 17 2	—	57 17 6	336 12 1	—	18 2 4
Glamorganshire	55	1,039 2 7	30 0 0	38 19 6	169 13 5	—	17 1 3
Bradwall	61	1,116 0 2	—	20 13 1	0 12 2	—	18 12 6
Wilts	62	1,310 8 0	70 4 0	31 17 7	197 9 7	—	19 11 11
Castle Howard	66	1,566 18 9	—	53 0 8	176 4 7	—	21 17 6
Warwickshire	71	1,529 6 4	—	77 12 7	283 5 1	—	18 12 10
Manchester and Salford	72	1,874 19 0	—	68 1 0	533 8 7	—	19 11 7
Suffolk	72	1,051 16 7	18 0 0	117 1 1	109 12 11	—	14 19 4
Stoke Farm	74	1,411 4 2	50 0 0	68 15 8	254 18 6	—	17 4
Hants	75	1,742 10 1	48 16 4	75 5 1	95 18 10	—	23 12
Saltley	77	1,425 1 8	—	6 16 0	245 9 9	—	15 8
Calder Farm	94	1,868 17 3	185 0 0	41 7 3	362 6 4	—	18 8
Leeds	96	1,806 13 9	60 0 0	128 12 11	51 2 4	—	20 5
North Lancashire	114	1,409 0 10	51 19 1	—	123 2 1	—	11 14
Kingswood	134	3,181 0 5	131 8 4	33 12 9	967 6 8	—	17 15
Liverpool Farm	134	2,515 2 2	221 10 11	165 6 4	527 12 3	—	17 14
Birkdale Farm	167	2,573 14 7	187 7 9	68 10 9	171 14 6	—	15 18
North-Eastern	170	3,120 8 7	—	97 5 1	325 15 4	—	17 0
Wandsworth	176	3,640 9 8	—	137 14 8	574 18 1	—	18 4
Boleyn Castle	190	3,547 12 8	994 4 11	130 0 0	497 10 6	—	21 19
Mount St. Bernard's	197	3,895 11 10	125 0 0	127 2 0	941 16 4	—	16 5
"Akbar"	183	3,674 4 5	—	147 0 0	271 7 1	—	19 8
"Clarence,"	214	4,017 3 7	—	161 2 10	24 3 3	—	19 8
"Cornwall"	221	6,440 0 9	33 2 0	131 13 8	238 16 4	—	28 16
Yorkshire, Rom. Cath.	221	4,148 17 6	32 0 0	261 6 1	903 11 9	—	16 0
Red Hill	298	7,120 11 3	—	365 10 11	1,039 5 4	—	21 12
England.—Girls.							
Northamptonshire	14	336 13 5	40 15 0	4 6 5	54 16 7	—	23 7
Ipswich	32	668 11 0	—	59 1 10	189 18 7	—	16 16
Devon and Exeter	36	851 3 10	—	93 10 0	107 7 8	—	23 5

APPENDIX No. III. (E.)

RETURN showing the Income, &c.—*cont.*

REFORMATORY SCHOOL.	Average No. of Inmates.	Cost of Maintenance and Management.	Add Rent.	Add Expenses of Disposal.	Deduct Industrial Profit.	Add Industrial Loss.	Net Cost per Head, with these additions or deductions.
ENGLAND.—GIRLS. *Continued.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
rrey - - -	36	1,100 1 7	99 4 10	19 0 10	334 10 9	—	24 11 0
arwickshire - -	40	812 7 1	—	16 12 0	146 2 7	—	17 1 5
rmingham - -	41	878 16 1	101 10 0	5 6 5	221 2 7	—	18 12 11
nderland - -	52	879 1 8	22 5 4	—	270 0 0	—	12 2 10
mpley Stoke - -	55	1,242 4 10	50 0 0	71 17 0	362 0 6	—	18 4 5
xteth Park - -	56	1,008 14 1	—	35 1 10	178 1 2	—	15 9 2
d Lodge - - -	61	1,351 13 0	100 0 0	—	247 9 7	—	19 14 10
ncaster - - -	61	1,385 3 9	—	90 18 0	76 8 6	—	22 18 11
verpool - - -	71	1,623 11 2	—	112 16 0	371 6 4	—	19 4 6
ue's Court - -	78	1,575 4 10	230 0 0	40 0 6	211 12 4	—	20 18 11
rkshire, Rom. Cath. -	101	2,183 4 6	63 3 11	195 9 7	610 1 4	—	18 2 9
mpstead - -	117	2,372 15 7	238 7 2	—	650 13 5	—	16 15 1
SCOTLAND.—BOYS.							
ssie - - -	54	928 5 1	55 0 0	12 0 0	88 8 2	—	16 15 10
ibble - - - -	70	1,401 13 2	—	64 13 0	27 14 7	—	20 11 0
verness - - -	79	1,671 15 7	14 2 2	23 5 9	216 1 8	—	18 18 0
anraer - - -	94	1,988 11 0	44 16 8	35 15 0	674 9 11	—	14 16 9
ellington Farm - -	102	2,178 6 2	171 6 8	95 2 5	479 11 2	—	19 5 4
lasgow - - -	129	3,406 17 9	—	114 2 9	662 1 3	—	22 3 3
ld Mill - - -	135	2,304 2 9	—	45 17 1	1,549 19 3	—	5 18 6
rkhead - -	152	3,316 8 5	—	73 3 4	216 0 11	—	20 17 7
SCOTLAND.—GIRLS.							
berdeen - - -	36	711 15 6	58 9 7	42 11 2	231 6 9	—	16 3 0
lry - - - -	62	1,032 11 4	3 5 2	29 18 3	205 14 9	—	13 17 5
lbeth - -	86	1,383 8 8	80 0 0	30 2 0	273 16 6	—	14 3 8
lasgow - - -	129	1,810 11 7	5 3 5	—	426 10 10	—	10 15 5

APPENDIX No. IV. (A.) - - -

Industrial Schools.—Return of Admissions, Discharges, &

ENGLAND.

Certified Industrial Schools.	Shefford, Roman Catholic.		Chester.		Birkenhead.		Stockport.		Macclesfield.		Devon and Exeter.		Dorset.	Sunderland.	"Wellesley."	Gateshead.		Sunderland.		Essex.	London School Board, Brentwood.
	Boys.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.
Under Detention, December 31, 1875: In School	47		84	30	112	20	126	34	77	2	53	13	97	260	86	47		34	46	98	
On Licence	.		2	3	.	.	6	8	.	.	.	.	7	1	1	.		.	.	.	
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	.		4	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.		.	.	.	
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	
Total	47		90	33	113	20	132	42	78	2	53	13	104	262	87	47		34	46	98	
Admitted in 1876	3		25	8	8	4	32	5	45	.	8	5	22	102	23	9		15	8	4	
Do., by Transfer	.		2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	
Total	3		27	8	8	4	32	5	45	.	8	5	22	102	23	9		15	8	4	
Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1876	9		18	8	13	1	10	7	12	2	11	4	28	57	14	6		3	.	1	
Under Detention, December 31, 1876: In School	41		89	29	105	23	140	32	107	.	43	14	97	305	95	50		44	54	99	
On Licence	.		9	4	3	.	14	8	3	.	2	.	1	.	1	.		2	.	2	
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	.		1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.		.	.	.	
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	
Total	41		99	33	108	23	154	40	111	.	50	14	98	307	96	50		46	54	101	
Average Number of Children attending School in 1876, voluntary and committed	58		88	37	116	25	134	32	81	1	51	39	99	286	90	49		42	63	100	
Average Number entirely provided with food	58		82	30	116	25	134	32	81	1	51	39	99	286	90	49		42	63	100	
Do. partially do.	.		6	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	
Number of Children clothed entirely	58		82	30	116	25	134	32	81	1	51	39	99	286	90	49		42	63	100	
Do. do. partially	.		6	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	

APPENDIX No. IV. (A.)

ıe Year ending December 31, 1876.

ENGLAND—*continued.*

Cardiff.		Park Row.		Clifton.	"Formidable."	Bristol.		Bristol School Board.		Purbrook.		St. Swithun's.		Alresford.		St. Andrew's.		Church Farm.		Home for Little Boys.	Milton.	Tanner's Hill, Roman Catholic.	Kent County.		Eltham, Roman Catholic.		Bolton.		Manchester.		
Boys.		Boys.		Boys.	Boys.	Girls.		Girls.		Boys.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Boys.		Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
78		72		167	334	50		23		50		46		23		.		41		41	55	79	.	26	40		119	26	164	58	Under Detention, December 31, 1875: In School.
5		5		4	1	.		.		.		7		1		.		1		.	.	.	.	5	48		10	22	13	On Licence.
.		1		.	.	.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	.	3	.	.	.		3	1	1	.	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
.		.		.	3	.		.		.		.		.		.		1		.	.	1	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	Retained in School, Sentence expired.
9		84		77	171	338		50		23		50		53		24		.		43	41	55	83	.	26		45	170	37	187	71	Total.
3		13		18	48	102		3		10		31		10		6		.		2	3	7	50	13	28		7	25	55	1	16	12	Admitted in 1876.
.		.		.	.	.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	.	3	.	.	.		.	1	.	.	.	Do., by Transfer.
3		13		18	48	102		3		10		31		10		6		.		2	3	7	53	13	28		7	25	56	1	16	12	Total.
6		29		16	34	70		8		1		14		2		5		.		10	1	3	9	.	3		6	37	7	14	4	Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1876.
2		68		74	178	365		45		32		66		49		24		.		2	35	46	105	80	28		30	64	156	19	173	72	Under Detention, December 31, 1876: In School.
4		.		4	7	.		.		.		.		12		1		.		.	.	.	.	6	.		.	.	33	11	15	7	On Licence.
.		.		.	.	5		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	.	.	.	1	.		.	.	.	1	1	.	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
.		.		1	.	.		.		.		1		.		.		.		1	1	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	Retained in School, Sentence expired.
6		68		79	185	370		45		32		67		61		25		.		2	36	47	105	87	28		30	64	189	31	189	79	Total.
2		88		71	174	370		44		28		56		65		51		8		10	78	310	91	80	12		28	56	136	25	.	.	Average Number of Children attending School in 1876, voluntary and committed.
2		76		71	174	370		44		28		56		65		51		8		10	78	310	91	80	12		28	56	136	25	.	.	Average Number entirely provided with food.
.		.		.	.	.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	Do. partially do.
0		93		71	174	370		44		28		56		65		51		8		10	78	310	91	80	28		28	56	136	25	.	.	Number of Children clothed entirely.
2		10		.	.	.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	Do. do. partially.

APPENDIX No. IV. (A.)

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Return of Admissions, Discha

ENGLAND—*continued.*

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.	Barnes' Home.		St. Joseph's, Roman Catholic.		St. Joseph's, Roman Catholic.		Liverpool.		Kirkdale.		Grafton Street.		St. George's, Roman Catholic.		St. Anne Street, Roman Catholic.	Beacon Lane, Roman Catholic.	St. George's, Roman Catholic.	St. Anne's, Roman Catholic.	St. Elizabeth's, Roman Catholic.	Falkner Street, Roman Catholic.	Middlesex.	Boys' Home.
	Boys.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.		Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	
Under Detention, December 31, 1875: In School -	259	239	38	160	65	84	31	139	78	257	129	160	121	103	95	63	608					
On Licence -	50	31	15	59	10	30	14	7	6	17	9	3	12	.	1	.	38					
Absconded, Sentence unexpired -	.	2	2	2	.	14	3	.	.	1	4	.	1	1	.	.	.					
Retained in School, Sentence expired -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.					
Total - -	309	272	55	221	75	128	48	146	84	276	144	163	134	104	96	63	646					
Admitted in 1876 -	103	35	9	58	13	4	1	56	8	56	30	37	9	12	12	.	153					
Do., by Transfer -	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	1					
Total - -	103	35	9	58	17	4	1	56	8	57	30	42	9	12	12	.	154					
Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1876 - -	47	63	19	73	28	35	7	44	20	95	35	30	43	32	24	13	114					
Under Detention, December 31, 1876: In School - -	295	221	43	171	60	67	27	150	67	215	123	172	92	81	80	50	619					
On Licence -	70	22	.	32	4	21	12	8	5	14	4	2	8	.	4	.	75					
Absconded, Sentence unexpired -	.	1	2	3	.	8	3	.	.	6	7	.	.	1	.	.	1					
Retained in School, Sentence expired -	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	5	1	.	2	.	.	.					
Total - -	365	244	45	206	64	97	42	158	72	238	139	175	100	84	84	50	686					
Average Number of Children attending School in 1876, voluntary and committed - -	285	263	40	166	64	205	30	152	79	238	188	223	104	137	95	104	743					
Average Number entirely provided with food - -	285	263	40	166	64	110	52	152	79	238	159	223	104	137	95	104	743					
Do. partially do.	.	.	.	.	.	50	100	.	.	.	29	.	.	.	.	.	.					
Number of Children clothed entirely -	285	263	40	166	64	110	52	152	79	238	159	223	104	137	95	104	743					
Do. do. partially -	.	.	.	.	.	50	70	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					

APPENDIX No. IV. (A.)

. for the Year ending December 31, 1876—*continued.*

ENGLAND—*continued.*

Burdett Road.		Brook Green, Roman Catholic.		Field Lane.		Cripples' Home.	Sloane Street.		School of Discipline.	Franklin's Row.	St. Margaret's.		Girls' Home.	King Edward.	Fakenham.	Newcastle.		Somerset.	Carmington, Roman Catholic.	Bath.	
Boys.		Boys.		Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.		Girls.	Girls.	Girls.		Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	
100		119		62	60	2	12		16	26	63		11	119	.	96	55	68	63	32	Under Detention, December 31, 1875: In School.
.		2		7	1	.	2		2	1	4		.	.	.	.	1	4	.	1	On Licence.
1		13		4	.	.	.		.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
.		.		.	.	.	1		.	.	1		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Retained in School, Sentence expired.
101		134		73	61	2	15		18	27	68		11	119	.	96	56	75	63	33	Total.
10		50		14	15	.	.		4	2	5		.	76	2	18	6	13	6	7	Admitted in 1876.
.		.		.	.	.	.		.	.	1		.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	Do., by Transfer.
10		50		14	15	.	.		4	2	6		.	76	2	18	6	13	11	7	Total.
8		21		7	8	2	5		5	9	20		.	16	.	14	7	8	17	8	Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1876.
100		147		71	68	.	8		16	20	44		10	178	2	99	54	74	56	32	Under Detention, December 31, 1876: In School.
3		4		5	.	.	1		1	.	6		.	.	.	1	.	4	1	.	On Licence.
.		12		4	.	.	.		.	.	.		1	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
.		.		.	.	.	1		.	.	4		.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Retained in School, Sentence expired.
103		163		80	68	.	10		17	20	54		11	179	2	100	55	80	57	32	Total.
100		134		67	65	100	48		42	42	69		41	156	36	149	96	72	61	31	Average Number of Children attending School in 1876, voluntary and committed.
100		134		67	65	100	48		42	42	69		41	156	36	130	56	72	61	31	Average Number entirely provided with food.
.		.		.	.	.	.		.	.	.		.	.	.	19	40	.	.	.	Do. partially do.
100		134		67	65	100	48		42	42	69		41	156	36	114	62	72	61	31	Number of Children clothed entirely.
.		.		.	.	.	.		.	.	.		.	.	.	48	49	.	.	.	Do. do. partially.

APPENDIX No. IV. (A.)

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Return of Admissions, Discharges

ENGLAND—*continued.*

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.'	Staffordshire.		Surrey.		Princess Mary's Home.		Brighton.		Penn Street.		Shustoke.		Gem Street.		Sparkbrook.		Vale Street.		Coventry.		Salisbury, Roman Catholic.		Bradford.		Hull.		"Southampton."		Leeds.		Leeds.	
	Boys.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Boys.		Boys.		Girls.		Girls.		Girls.		Girls.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.	
Under Detention, December 31, 1875:																														
In School	79		201		64		10		57		49		146		.		30		.		14		49		70		5		71		15	
On Licence	1		7		.		.		1		1		3		1		.		.		.		.		2		3		7		5	
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	.		2		.		.		.		.		2		.		.		.		.		.		1		.		.		.	
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		1		.		.		.		.		.		.	
Total	80		210		64		10		58		50		151		1		30		.		15		49		73		8		78		20	
Admitted in 1876	18		44		13		41		24		.		59		.		5		.		2		7		19		.		10		.	
Do., by Transfer	.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		3		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	
Total	18		44		13		41		24		.		59		.		8		.		2		7		19		.		10		.	
Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1876	14		44		3		1		21		6		30		1		4		7		2		7		18		7		19		17	
Under Detention, December 31, 1876:																														
In School	79		198		70		50		60		44		154		.		33		.		15		49		72		.		65		.	
On Licence	5		10		.		.		1		.		25		.		1		.		.		.		2		1		4		3	
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	.		2		.		.		.		.		1		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.		.		4		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	
Total	84		210		74		50		61		44		180		.		34		.		15		49		74		1		69		3	
Average Number of Children attending School in 1876, voluntary and committed	77		198		155		39		58		46		156		.		33		.		22		60		75		.		70		.	
Average Number entirely provided with food	77		198		155		39		58		46		156		.		33		.		22		60		75		.		70		.	
Do. partially do.	.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	
Number of Children clothed entirely	77		198		155		52		58		46		156		.		33		.		22		60		75		.		70		.	
Do. do. partially	.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.'	Leeds.		
	Boys.		Girls.
Under Detention, December 31, 1875:			
In School	80		62
On Licence	9		4
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	2		.
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.		2
Total	91		68
Admitted in 1876	18		11
Do., by Transfer	.		11
Total	18		22
Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1876	12		11
Under Detention, December 31, 1876:			
In School	72		66
On Licence	23		10
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	1		2
Retained in School, Sentence expired	1		1
Total	97		79
Average Number of Children attending School in 1876, voluntary and committed	82		.
Average Number entirely provided with food	82		.
Do. partially do.	.		.
Number of Children clothed entirely	82		.
Do. do. partially	.		.

APPENDIX No. IV. (A.)

&c. for the Year ending December 31, 1876—*continued.*

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen.		Aberdeen, Female.	Ayr.		Kilmarnock.		Bute.		"Cumberland."	Dumfries.		Edinburgh (Original).		—
Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
218	63	89	53	22	55	43	45	28	371	55	17	106	23	Under Detention, December 31, 1875: In School.
6	2	6	1	1	.	.	6	7	.	.	.	8	2	On Licence.
7	2	1	2	.	3	.	.	.	6	3	.	1	.	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	Retained in School, Sentence expired.
231	67	99	56	23	58	43	51	35	377	58	17	116	27	Total.
103	43	20	12	2	23	.	23	9	172	11	1	80	25	Admitted in 1876.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	6	.	.	.	.	Do., by Transfer.
103	43	20	12	2	23	.	25	9	178	11	1	80	25	Total.
38	11	17	14	4	8	7	11	6	164	13	2	21	6	Discharged, transferred or died, in 1876.
285	94	96	51	20	71	36	60	31	386	55	16	170	44	Under Detention, December 31, 1876: In School.
5	1	3	1	1	.	.	5	6	.	.	.	5	1	On Licence.
6	3	.	2	.	2	.	.	1	5	1	.	.	.	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	Retained in School, Sentence expired.
296	99	102	54	21	73	36	65	38	391	56	16	175	46	Total.
248	78	124	70	26	61	39	51	29	380	55	16	217	76	Average Number of Children attending School in 1876, voluntary and committed.
248	78	124	70	26	61	39	51	29	380	55	16	217	76	Average Number entirely provided with food.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Do. partially do.
248	78	124	70	26	61	39	51	29	380	55	16	217	76	Number of Children clothed entirely.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Do. do. partially.

APPENDIX No. IV. (A.)

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Return of Admissions, Discharg

SCOTLAND.

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.	Edinburgh, United.		Leith.		Arbroath.		Dundee.		"Mars."	Glasgow, Mossbank.	Glasgow, Rotten Row.	Glasgow Roman Catholic Orphanage
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.
Under Detention, December 31, 1875:												
In School	95	17	40	6	15	8	128	42	294	383	205	196
On Licence	9	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	54	34	4
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3
Total	104	18	40	6	15	8	130	42	294	438	239	207
Admitted in 1876	25	13	17	5	.	.	46	19	123	128	47	67
Do., by Transfer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	.	5
Total	25	13	17	5	.	.	46	19	124	133	47	72
Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1876	15	1	9	1	4	1	25	8	95	113	54	36
Under Detention, December 31, 1876:												
In School	100	24	48	10	9	6	144	52	323	388	202	235
On Licence	14	5	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	69	30	4
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	2
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Total	114	30	48	10	11	7	151	53	323	458	232	243
Average Number of Children attending School in 1876, voluntary and committed	120	34	71	25	22	10	149	58	303	402	211	228
Average Number entirely provided with food	120	34	71	25	22.	10	149	58	303	402	211	228
Do. partially do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Number of Children clothed entirely	120	34	71	25	22	10	149	58	303	402	211	228
Do. do. partially	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

APPENDIX No. IV. (A.)

. for the Year ending December 31, 1876—*continued.*

SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Catholic.	Perth, Feclney.		Perth Ladies, Craigie.	Perth, Girls.	Greenock.		Paisley.		Falkirk.		Stirling.		Newton Stewart.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.		
)	122	65	56	137	53	82	41	38	25	28	15	21		Under Detention, December 31, 1875: In School.	
5	.	.	9	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	7		On Licence.	
'	.	.	2	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.		Absconded, Sentence unexpired.	
	.	1	1	.	1	5	1	.	.	.	1	2		Retained in School Sentence expired.	
	122	66	68	143	56	87	44	38	25	28	16	30		Total.	
	15	4	11	49	24	30	16	8	5	13	5	8		Admitted in 1876.	
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		Do., by Transfer.	
	15	4	11	49	24	30	16	8	5	13	5	8		Total.	
	16	7	13	30	14	19	8	5	4	4	2	13		Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1876.	
	120	61	62	153	63	97	48	40	24	37	19	20		Under Detention, December 31, 1876: In School.	
	1	2	2	6	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	5		On Licence.	
	.	.	2	3	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.		Absconded, Sentence unexpired.	
	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	.		Retained in School, Sentence expired.	
	121	63	66	162	66	98	52	41	26	37	19	25		Total.	
	127	67	75	142	60	104	48	42	26	37	18	24		Average Number of Children attending School in 1876, voluntary and committed.	
	127	67	75	142	60	104	48	42	26	37	18	24		Average Number entirely provided with food.	
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		Do. partially do.	
	127	67	75	142	60	104	48	42	26	37	18	24		Number of Children clothed entirely.	
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		Do. do. partially.	

APPENDIX No. IV. (A.)—Abstract.

Industrial Schools.—Total Number of Admissions, Discharges, for the Year ending December 31, 1876.

Totals.	England.				Scotland.				Total
	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Roman Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Roman Catholic.	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Roman Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Roman Catholic.	Boys.
Under Detention, December 31, 1875:									
In School	5,129	1,407	1,122	572	2,265	285	839	157	9,086
On Licence	371	82	93	37	89	19	71	1	561
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	50	44	4	4	25	8	7	1	127
Retained in School, Sentence expired	5	8	4	1	7	3	12	4	23
Total	5,555	1,541	1,223	614	2,386	315	929	163	9,797
Admitted in 1876	1,526	320	265	79	878	85	257	53	2,809
Do., by Transfer	9	13	18	1	14	5	.	1	41
Total	1,535	333	283	80	892	90	257	54	2,850
Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1876	1,055	369	232	164	604	97	179	31	2,125
Under Detention, December 31, 1876:									
In School	5,548	1,391	1,184	503	2,537	281	928	183	9,757
On Licence	439	63	75	18	112	20	61	2	634
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	41	40	8	3	22	5	10	1	108
Retained in School, Sentence expired	7	11	7	6	3	2	8	.	23
Total	6,035	1,505	1,274	530	2,674	308	1,007	186	10,522

APPENDIX No. IV. (B.)

Industrial Schools.—Return of Particulars of Admissions, Discharges, &c. for the Year ending December 31, 1876.

Name of School in order of County.	ENGLAND.																									
	Sheffield, Roman Catholic.		Chester.			Birkenhead.		Stockport.		Macclesfield.		Devon and Exeter.	Dorset.	Sunderland.	"Wellesley."		Gateshead.		Sunderland.	Essex.	London School Board, Brentwood.		Ilford, Roman Catholic.	Walthamstow, Roman Catholic.	
	Boys.		Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.		Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.		Boys.	Boys.	
Age at Admission.																										
Under 6 to 8	.		.	1		.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.		1	.	.	1	1		.			
Under 8 to 10	.		6	2		4	.	4		15	.	.	.	6	.		11	2	7	3	1		9		12	
Under 10 to 12	3		13	2		3	2	18		4	21	.	5	3	15		49	9	4	8	3		1		28	
Under 12 to 14	.		6	3		1	2	10		1	9	.	3	2	1		53	3	2	.	2		1		11	
Total	3		25	8		8	4	32		5	45	.	8	5	22		102	23	9	15	8		4		49	
Particulars as to Parentage.																										
Illegitimate	1		2	1		.	.	.		.	.	.	.	1	.		4	2	1	1	1		.		.	
Both parents dead	.		5	1		.	1	8		2	.	.	1	1	.		7	.	1	1	2		.		2	
Father dead	1		4	.		.	.	8		1	10	.	2	1	7		19	2	.	4	2		.		14	
Mother dead	.		2	3		1	.	4		1	3	.	.	.	.		13	4	4	1	1		.		4	
Committed by parents	.		1	.		.	.	1		.	3		.	.	1		7	.	2	1	.		.		.	
Father or both parents destitute or criminal.	.		2	1		.	.	1		1	2	.	.	.	2		2	1	2	.	2		2		2	
Total	2		16	6		1	1	22		5	18	.	3	3	8		52	10	9	10	6		2		22	
Mode of Discharge.																										
Employment or service	6		14	7		5	1	5		6	10	2	4	2	20		.	12	4	3			.		6	
Returned to friends	3		2	1		4	.	2		1	2	.	6	2	5		13	1	.	.	.		.		33	
Transferred	.		.	.		.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.		.		4	
Gone to sea	.		.	.		.	.	.		.	.	.	1	.	.		43	.	.	.	.		.		.	
Died	.		.	.		1	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.		.		.	
Discharged on account of disease.	.		.	.		1	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	1		.	.	.	.	.		.		3	
Committed to reformatory schools.	.		.	.		.	.	2		.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.		.		.	
Transferred	.		.	.		1	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.		.		.	
Escaped	.		.	.		.	.	1		.	.	.	.	.	1		1	1	2	.	.		1		6	
Expended, Sentence expired	.		2	.		1	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	1		.	.	.	.	.		.		5	
Total	9		18	8		13	1	10		7	12	2	11	4	28		57	14	6	3	.		1		57	

APPENDIX No. IV. (B.)

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Return of Particulars of Admis

ENGLAND—*continued.*

NAME OF SCHOOL IN ORDER OF COUNTY.	Halstead.		Cardiff.		Park Row.		Clifton.		"Formidable."		Bristol.		Bristol School Board.		Purbrook.		St. Swithun's.		Alresford.		St. Andrews.		Church Farm.		Home for Little Boys.		Milton.		Tanner's Hill, Roman Catholic.		Kent County.		Eltham, Roman Catholic.		Bolton.	
	Girls.		Boys.		Boys.		Boys.		Boys.		Girls.		Girls.		Boys.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.		Boys.		Boys.		Boys.		Boys.	Girls.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.
AGE AT ADMISSION.																																		
From 6 to 8	.		.		1		.		.		1		.		.		.		.		2		.		1		.		2		1	2	2		2
From 8 to 10	2		.		4		3		2		.		4		6		5		1		.		.		6		16		4		4	3	8		10
From 10 to 12	4		8		11		32		25		1		3		22		3		3		.		1		.		23		5		12	.	8		34
From 12 to 14	7		5		2		13		75		1		3		3		2		2		.		2		.		11		2		11	2	7		9
Total	13		13		18		48		102		3		10		31		10		6		2		3		7		50		13		28	7	25		55
PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE.																																		
Illegitimate	.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		1		.		.		.		1		2		.		1	.	2		1
Both parents dead	3		.		1		.		5		.		.		1		.		.		.		1		.		.		.		2	.	1		4
Father dead	4		4		4		4		18		.		2		5		2		1		.		.		2		14		7		3	1	7		12
Mother dead	1		.		2		10		19		.		3		4		1		1		.		.		1		5		.		4	.	3		2
Deserted by parents	.		.		1		.		1		1		1		2		.		.		.		.		.		3		.		1	.	2		5
One or both parents destitute or criminal.	3		2		3				2		1		2		.		.		3		2		.		2		1		2		2	1	6		2
Total	11		6		11		16		45		2		8		12		4		5		2		1		6		25		9		13	2	21		26
MODE OF DISCHARGE.																																		
To employment or service	5		8		4		16		3		7		.		4		1		5		.		6		.		.		2		.	.	6		7
Returned to friends	1		12		2		1		2		1		.		9		1		.		.		1		.		.		3		.	.	.		23
Emigrated	.		.		8		7		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		1		.		.		.		.	.	.		.
Sent to sea	.		3		1				56		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	.	.		1
Enlisted	.		.		.		.		4		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	.	.		.
Discharged on account of disease.	.		.		.		3		1		.		.		.		.		.		.		1		.		2		1		.	.	.		.
Committed to reformatory schools.	.		1		.		.		.		.		.		1		.		.		.		.		.		.		1		.	2	.		2
Transferred	.		4		.		.		3		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		1		.		1	.	.		.
Died	.		.		1		4		1		.		1		.		.		.		.		1		1		.		1		.	.	.		1
Absconded, Sentence expired	.		1		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		1		.	.	.		3
Total	6		29		16		34		70		8		1		14		2		5		.		10		1		3		9		.	3	6		37

APPENDIX No. IV. (B.)

harges, &c. for the Year ending December 31, 1876—*continued.*

ENGLAND—*continued.*

St. Joseph's, Roman Catholic.		Liverpool.		Kirkdale.		Grafton Street.		St. George's, Roman Catholic.	St. Anne Street Refuge, Roman Catholic.	Beacon Lane, Roman Catholic.	St. George's, Roman Catholic.	St. Anne's, Roman Catholic.	St. Elizabeth's, Roman Catholic.	Falkner Street, Roman Catholic.	Middlesex.	Boys' Home.	East London.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	
																		AGE AT ADMISSION.
.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	1	4	5	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	From 6 to 8.
.	.	11	4	.	.	19	2	7	5	17	4	2	5	.	2	1	6	From 8 to 10.
4	4	28	7	3	.	29	1	32	15	13	2	2	4	.	83	12	14	From 10 to 12.
5	5	13	1	1	1	8	5	16	6	2	3	7	2	.	68	3	4	From 12 to 14.
9	9	58	13	4	1	56	8	56	30	37	9	12	12	.	153	16	24	Total.
																		PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	1	Illegitimate.
.	.	1	1	.	1	1	1	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	Both parents dead.
3	3	14	1	1	.	19	1	7	12	14	1	2	2	.	25	4	6	Father dead.
2	2	6	2	.	.	9	1	10	1	1	.	3	.	.	11	.	3	Mother dead.
.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	2	4	3	1	.	1	.	6	1	1	Deserted by parents.
1	1	8	4	.	.	.	.	4	7	.	3	1	6	.	4	.	1	One or both parents destitute or criminal.
6	6	31	9	1	1	32	3	29	25	19	5	6	9	.	58	6	12	Total.
																		MODE OF DISCHARGE.
11	11	34	24	20	5	12	18	37	26	16	38	29	15	8	24	8	11	To employment or service.
3	3	26	4	6	.	25	1	45	4	11	1	2	6	2	27	3	4	Returned to friends.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Emigrated.
.	.	7	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	30	.	.	Sent to sea.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	3	.	Enlisted.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	Discharged on account of disease.
.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	6	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	Committed to reformatory schools.
.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Transferred.
4	4	.	.	.	1	2	1	2	.	.	3	.	2	2	1	1	5	Died.
.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	3	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Absconded, Sentence expired.
19	19	73	28	35	7	44	20	95	35	30	43	32	24	13	114	15	23	Total.

APPENDIX No. IV. (B.)

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Return of Particulars of Admissi

ENGLAND—*continued.*

NAME OF SCHOOL IN ORDER OF COUNTY.	Boys' Refuge.		Burdett Road.		Brook (Irven, Roman Catholic.		Field Lane.		Cripples' Home.		Sloane Street.		School of Discipline.		Franklin's Row.		St. Margaret's, Roman Catholic.		Girls' Home.		King Edward.		Fakenham.		Newcastle.		Somerset.		Cannington, Roman Catholic.	
	Boys.		Boys.		Boys		Boys.		Girls.		Girls.		Girls.		Girls.		Girls.		Girls.		Girls.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.	
AGE AT ADMISSION.																														
From 6 to 8 - - -	.		1		2		1		.		.		.		.		.		.		1		.		.		.			
From 8 to 10 - - -	.		1		12		8		6		.		.		1		.		.		10		.		9		2		5	
From 10 to 12 - - -	26		5		25		4		5		.		.		.		2		.		31		.		9		4		5	
From 12 to 14 - - -	10		3		11		1		4		.		4		1		3		.		34		2		.		.		3	
Total - -	36		10		50		14		15		.		4		2		5		.		76		2		18		6		13	
PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE.																														
Illegitimate - - -	1		.		2		1		2		.		.		.		.		.		1		.		2		.		1	
Both parents dead - -	.		.		3		.		2		.		.		1		.		.		2		.		2		1		.	
Father dead - - -	6		5		15		6		2		.		.		.		.		.		14		.		4		.		3	
Mother dead - - -	1		2		8		1		1		.		.		.		.		.		12		.		.		.		1	
Deserted by parents - -	.		.		1		.		1		.		2		.		.		.		4		.		2		.		1	
One or both parents destitute or criminal.	.		.		3		.		1		.		.		.		1		.		4		.		5		4		1	
Total - - -	8		7		32		8		9		.		2		1		1		.		37		.		15		5		7	
MODE OF DISCHARGE.																														
To employment or service -	3		3		13		5		7		2		3		3		5		11		.		12		.		5		6		6	
Returned to friends - -	1		3		2		.		1		.		1		2		3		4		.		2		.		7		1		2	
Emigrated - - -	.		.		1		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	
Sent to sea - - -	.		.		1		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	
Enlisted - -	11		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	
Discharged on account of disease.	.		.		.		1		.		.		.		.		.		.		2		.		.		.		.		.	
Committed to reformatory schools.	.		1		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	
Transferred - - -	.		.		1		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	
Died - - - -	2		1		2		.		.		.		1		.		1		5		.		.		2		.		.		.	
Absconded, Sentence expired	.		.		1		1		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	
Total - -	17		8		21		7		8		2		5		5		9		20		.		16		.		14		7		8	

APPENDIX No. IV. (B.)

Discharges, &c. for the Year ending December 31, 1876—*continued.*

ENGLAND—*continued.*

Surrey.		Princess Mary's Home, Brighton.		Penn Street.	Shustoke.	Gem Street.		Sparkbrook.	Vale Street.	Coventry.	Salisbury, Roman Catholic.	Bradford.		Hull.		"Southampton."	Leeds.	Leeds.	York.	Middlesbrough.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	
																					AGE AT ADMISSION.
.	7	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	2	3	.	1	From 6 to 8.
11	3	19	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	1	8	.	6	.	.	5	3	2	1	From 8 to 10.
23	3	10	19	.	.	36	.	3	.	1	2	8	.	3	.	40	8	4	6	6	From 10 to 12.
0	.	11	5	.	.	18	.	2	.	.	2	3	.	1	.	60	3	1	6	7	From 12 to 14.
4	13	41	24	.	.	59	.	5	.	2	7	19	.	10	.	101	18	11	14	15	Total.
																					PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE.
1	7	3	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	6	2	.	1	.	Illegitimate.
.	.	.	1	.	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	1	1	.	Both parents dead.
2	.	10	5	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	3	5	.	3	.	17	3	1	6	3	Father dead.
5	.	1	1	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	14	6	3	2	2	Mother dead.
2	.	4	2	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	11	.	.	1	.	Deserted by parents.
	4	1	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	4	1	.	1	.	3	1	4	.	.	One or both parents destitute or criminal.
0	11	19	12	.	.	33	.	3	.	2	7	11	.	6	.	54	12	9	11	5	Total.
																					MODE OF DISCHARGE.
2	.	13	4	6	1	3	4	1	6	5	.	12	.	5	1	4	6	.			To employment or service.
.	.	3	.	19	.	1	.	1	1	10	2	2	6	26	6	7	5	1			Returned to friends.
.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			Emigrated.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	39	2	.	.	.			Sent to sea.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			Enlisted.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.			Discharged on account of disease.
1	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			Committed to reformatory schools.
.	1	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	2	4	.	11	.	.	.	2	.			Transferred
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	5	2	.	.	.			Died.
.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			Absconded, Sentence expired.
3	1	21	6	30	1	4	7	2	7	18	7	19	17	75	12	11	15	1			Total.

APPENDIX No. IV. (B.)

Industrial Schools.—Return of Particulars of Admissions

Name of School in Order of County.	SCOTLAND.																	
	Aberdeen.		Aberdeen Females.		Ayr.		Kilmarnock.		Bute.		"Cumberland."		Dumfries.			Edinburgh (Original).		
	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.			
Age at Admission.																		
From 6 to 8	31	13	10	1	.	2	.	6	3	.	.	.	12					
From 8 to 10	29	11	4	.	.	5	.	4	2	.	5	.	32					
From 10 to 12	36	13	2	10	1	13	.	8	3	32	5	.	31					
From 12 to 14	7	6	4	1	1	3	.	3	1	140	1	1	5					
Total	103	43	20	12	2	23	.	23	9	172	11	1	80					
Particulars as to Parentage.																		
Illegitimate	34	8	2	1	.	1	.	4	2	3	1	.	4					
Both parents dead	3	.	1	.	1	3	.	2	2	37	1	.	1					
Father dead	21	11	7	3	1	6	.	6	.	63	3	1	20					
Mother dead	11	7	2	5	.	2	.	2	3	21	1	.	17					
Deserted by parents	2	2	3	.	.	.	.	1	1	9	.	.	6					
One or both parents destitute or criminal.	5	3	2	1	.	2	.	1	1	6	.	.	12					
Total	76	31	17	10	2	14	.	16	9	139	6	1	60					
Mode of Discharge.																		
To employment or service	32	11	11	5	2	6	7	11	6	6	11	1	17					
Returned to friends	3	.	4	8	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	1	2					
Emigrated	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
Sent to sea	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	133	.	.	.					
Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
Discharged on account of disease.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.					
Committed to reformatory schools.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
Transferred	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.					
Died	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1					
Absconded, Sentence expired	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	1					
Total	38	11	17	14	4	8	7	11	6	164	13	2	21					

APPENDIX No. IV. (B.)

Discharges, &c. for the Year ending December 31, 1876—*continued*.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh United.		Leith.		Arbroath.		Dundee.		"Mars."	Glasgow, Mossbank.	Glasgow, Rotten Row.	Glasgow Roman Catholic Orphanage.		
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
													AGE AT ADMISSION.
3	2	1	.	.	.	4	4	.	14	11	9	14	From 6 to 8.
9	3	7	1	.	.	23	6	.	39	16	18	14	From 8 to 10.
11	5	6	1	.	.	16	5	21	55	10	28	20	From 10 to 12.
2	3	3	3	.	.	3	4	102	20	10	12	5	From 12 to 14.
25	13	17	5	.	.	46	19	123	128	47	67	53	Total.
													PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE.
1	.	.	.	.	.	14	2	6	6	5	.	.	Illegitimate.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	15	12	8	6	14	Both parents dead.
5	4	4	1	.	.	11	3	49	37	18	21	11	Father dead.
3	1	2	.	.	.	4	7	25	27	4	13	9	Mother dead.
1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	5	4	4	9	Deserted by parents.
1	2	.	.	.	.	9	1	3	13	3	6	5	One or both parents destitute or criminal.
11	8	6	1	.	.	42	15	101	100	42	50	48	Total.
													MODE OF DISCHARGE.
12	1	4	.	1	.	15	3	29	47	31	15	19	To employment or service.
1	.	1	1	2	.	3	2	1	54	20	17	10	Returned to friends.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Emigrated.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	62	.	.	.	.	Sent to sea.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Enlisted.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	Discharged on account of disease.
1	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Committed to reformatory schools.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	9	1	.	.	Transferred.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	2	2	2	2	Died.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	Absconded, Sentence expired.
15	1	9	1	4	1	25	8	95	113	54	36	31	Total.

APPENDIX No. IV. (B.)

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Return of Particulars of Admissions, Discharges, &c. for the Year ending December 31, 1876—*continued.*

SCOTLAND—*continued.*

NAME OF SCHOOL IN ORDER OF COUNTY.	Glasgow, Slatefields, Roman Catholic.		Perth, Feehney.		Perth, Ladies.		Perth, Girls.		Greenock.		Paisley.		Falkirk.		Stirling.		Newton Stewart.	
	Boys.		Boys.		Girls.		Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	
AGE AT ADMISSION.																		
From 6 to 8	.		4		1		5		6	11	8	5	2	3	5	1	4	
From 8 to 10	4		7		2		2		16	6	10	9	5	.	4	2	2	
From 10 to 12	7		3		1		2		19	3	12	2	.	.	1	2	2	
From 12 to 14	7		1		.		2		8	4	.	.	1	2	3	.	.	
Total	18		15		4		11		49	24	30	16	8	5	13	5	8	
PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE.																		
Illegitimate	.		2		1		1		3	2	6	1	1	.	2	.		
Both parents dead	2		1		.		2		3	1	4	2	1	1	.	.		
Father dead	2		8		2		7		11	7	7	5	4	3	6	1		
Mother dead	.		.		1		.		14	6	5	5	.	.	3	3		
Deserted by parents	1		3		.		1		.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.		
One or both parents destitute or criminal.	.		1		.		.		8	3	3	1	.	.	.	.		
Total	5		15		4		11		39	20	25	14	6	4	11	4		
MODE OF DISCHARGE.																		
To employment or service.	31		12		5		12		23	8	8	5	1	2	2	2		
Returned to friends	18		1		.		1		5	4	9	2	3	.	1	.		
Emigrated	.		.		1		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Sent to sea	.		.		.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Enlisted	.		.		.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Discharged on account of disease.	3		.		.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Committed to reformatory schools.	.		.		.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Transferred	.		.		.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Died	5		3		1		.		1	2	2	1	1	2	1	.		
Absconded, sentence expired.	4		.		.		.		1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Total	61		16		7		13		30	14	19	8	5	4	4	2		

APPENDIX No. IV. (B.)—ABSTRACT.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—PARTICULARS of ADMISSIONS and DISCHARGES for the Year ending December 31, 1876.

TOTALS.	ENGLAND.				SCOTLAND.				TOTAL.	
	BOYS, Protestant.	BOYS, Roman Catholic.	GIRLS, Protestant.	GIRLS, Roman Catholic.	BOYS, Protestant.	BOYS, Roman Catholic.	GIRLS, Protestant.	GIRLS, Roman Catholic.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
AGE AT ADMISSION.										
From 6 to 8	20	18	19	6	101	9	79	14	148	118
From 8 to 10	254	82	57	20	195	22	76	14	553	167
From 10 to 12	759	147	103	24	279	35	58	20	1,220	205
From 12 to 14	493	73	86	29	303	19	44	5	888	164
Total	1,526	320	265	79	878	85	257	53	2,809	654
PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE.										
Illegitimate	45	7	15	2	86	.	26	.	138	43
Both parents dead	62	16	21	1	86	8	21	14	172	57
Father dead	338	88	39	18	264	23	76	11	713	144
Mother dead	162	30	32	8	142	13	45	9	347	94
Deserted by parents	69	16	13	4	31	5	15	9	121	41
One or both parents destitute or criminal.	62	20	37	22	65	6	27	5	153	91
Total	738	177	157	55	674	55	210	48	1,644	470
MODE OF DISCHARGE.										
To employment or service	391	132	155	124	242	46	120	19	811	418
Returned to friends	276	160	42	19	99	35	39	10	570	110
Emigrated	19	8	1	.	.	.	1	.	27	2
Sent to sea	195	9	.	.	197	.	.	.	401	.
Enlisted	54	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54	.
Discharged on account of disease.	17	7	2	2	16	3	.	.	43	4
Committed to reformatory schools.	18	14	4	2	5	.	2	.	37	8
Transferred	19	3	19	.	19	.	1	.	41	20
Died	42	18	8	16	17	7	14	2	84	40
Absconded, Sentence expired	24	18	1	1	9	6	2	.	57	4
Total	1,055	369	232	164	604	97	179	31	2,125	603

APPENDIX No. IV. (C.)

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—GENERAL RETURN of

NAME OF SCHOOL IN ORDER OF COUNTY.	ENGLAND.																
	Shefford, Roman Catholic.	Chester.		Birkenhead.		Stockport.		Macclesfield.		Devon and Exeter.	Dorset.	Sunderland.	"Wellesley."	Gateshead.	
	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.
ADMISSIONS.															
To December 31, 1861	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1862	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1863	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.
1864	.	9	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	.	.	.	.	.
1865	.	9	1	10	4	.	.	.	.	22	.	17	.	.	.
1866	.	19	10	21	3	3	.	9	7	15	.	60	.	.	.
1867	.	16	3	19	6	17	5	14	2	12	.	37	.	.	.
1868	.	30	5	11	5	7	5	30	1	13	.	22	77	.	.
1869	.	27	6	10	3	20	13	15	3	13	.	18	108	24	10
1870	11	22	7	12	2	29	17	13	2	22	.	34	49	30	25
1871	17	18	9	9	1	15	4	20	.	8	.	30	43	15	6
1872	13	19	7	28	9	23	12	16	.	13	1	13	75	17	13
1873	.	19	5	61	3	19	7	19	.	16	5	21	98	9	7
1874	13	18	8	13	6	14	5	14	.	14	5	20	81	17	6
1875	9	26	8	7	6	43	.	9	.	11	3	28	41	15	11
1876	3	27	8	8	4	32	5	45	.	8	5	22	102	23	.
Total	66	263	82	269	52	222	73	204	15	194	19	322	674	150	87
DISCHARGES.															
To employment or service	15	125	42	28	19	40	23	72	11	47	2	97	12	39	18
Returned to friends	6	25	7	55	6	6	5	13	3	72	3	75	99	5	6
Emigrated	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Sent to sea	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	10	.	11	206	.	.
Enlisted	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.
Discharged on account of disease.	1	1	.	2	.	5	1	2	.	2	.	5	18	.	1
Discharged by special order	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.
Committed to reformatory schools or prison.	.	3	.	2	.	5	.	3	1	4	.	24	6	.	.
Transferred	.	.	.	3	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.
Died	.	2	.	3	2	5	4	.	.	6	.	5	16	7	12
Absconded (Sentence expired)	1	5	.	6	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	3	.
Total	25	164	49	101	29	68	33	93	15	144	5	224	367	54	37
Under detention Dec. 31, 1876	41	99	33	108	23	154	40	111	.	50	14	98	307	96	50
In school	41	89	29	105	23	140	32	107	.	48	14	97	305	95	50
On licence	.	9	4	3	.	14	8	3	.	2	.	1	.	1	.
Absconded (Sentence unexpired).	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
Retained in School, Sentence expired.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

APPENDIX No. IV. (C.)

Admissions and Discharges up to December 31, 1876.

ENGLAND—*continued.*

Sunderland.		Essex.		London School Board, Brentwood.		Ilford, Roman Catholic.		Walthamstow, Roman Catholic.		Halstead.		Cardiff.		Park Row.		Clifton.		"Formidable."		Bristol.		Bristol School Board.		Purbrook.		St. Swithun's.		Alresford.		St. Andrews.		Church Farm.		Home for Little Boys.	
Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.		
														29	62																				ADMISSIONS. To December 31, 1861.
			37				10		20		11																							1862.
			22				10		15		24																							1863.
			7				12		27		13																				3			1864.
			51				6		18		14																				6			1865
			21				8		16		34																				5			1866.
2			75				11		26		33						19														7			1867.
23			84				11		16		33						11														8			1868.
8			99			4	19		25		33		11		11		1		20		1										6			1869.
15			89			13	22		19		30		91		13		9		17												3			1870.
9			52		105	7	27		18		27		61		8		7		20												13			1871.
15			108		12	7	21		21		32		84		9		4		17												8		19	1872.
7	19		44		8	5	36		15		18		126		9		1		14		14										4		7	1873.
9	16		80		57	7	8		16		17		59		99		15		13		32		8								16		3	1874.
10	11		23		24		83		14		10		16		40		137		4		23		8		13		3				5		12	1875.
15	8		4		51		41		13		13		18		48		102		3		10		31		10		6				2		3	7	1876.
13	54		107		821		256		71		232		316		511		711		102		33		140		69		39				2		87	48	Total.
																																			DISCHARGES.
51					65		4		18		40		64		153		9		36				25		1		8						19		To employment or service.
10					352		53		4		53		35		55		3		8				31		2		3						11		Returned to friends.
					19		1				3		69		41		4		5				4										11		Emigrated.
					3						41		35		30		299						7										1		Sent to sea.
					1								1		3		7																		Enlisted.
2		1			6		3				1		6		9		3		2												2			Discharged on account of disease.
					7						2				2																				Discharged by special order.
1					13		13				6		1		4				2				1		1		2				1			Committed to reformatory schools or prison.
2		4			34		1		1		4		21		10		6		2				3		2		1				2			Transferred.
1		1			73		13		2		5		2		15		10		2		1		2		2						1		1	Died.
					34		21				9		3		4																3			Absconded (Sentence expd.)
7		6			607		109		25		164		237		326		341		57		1		73		8		14				51		1	Total.
46	54	101			214		147		46		68		79		185		370		45		32		67		61		25				2		36	47	Under detention, Dec. 31, 1876.
4	54	99			202		134		42		68		74		178		365		45		32		66		49		24				2		35	46	In school.
2		2			8		2		4				4		7										12		1								On licence.
					2		11																												Absconded (Sentence unexpired)
					2								1				5						1								1		1		Retained in school (Sentence expired).

APPENDIX No. IV. (C.)

Industrial Schools.—General Return of Admissions

ENGLAND—*continued.*

Name of School in Order of County.	Milton.		Tanner's Hill, R.C.		Kent County.		Eltham, Roman Catholic.		Ashton-under-Lyne, Roman Catholic.		Bolton.		Manchester.		Barnes' Home.		St. Joseph's, Manchester, Roman Catholic.		Liverpool.		Kirkdale.	
	Boys.		Boys.		Boys.	Girls.	Girls.		Boys.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
ADMISSIONS.																						
To December 31, 1861	.		.		.	.	.		.		.	.	22	5	.		.	.	9	2	.	.
1862	.		.		.	.	.		.		.	.	44	9	.		.	.	20	5	8	3
1863	.		.		.	.	.		.		.	.	23	6	.		.	.	22	4	7	.
1864	.		.		.	.	.		.		14	.	10	1	.		.	.	15	3	7	.
1865	.		.		.	.	.		.		18	3	31	2	.		.	.	20	12	1	1
1866	.		.		.	.	.		.		8	3	38	10	.		.	.	39	16	1	.
1867	.		.		.	.	.		.		18	6	84	18	.		.	.	78	37	.	.
1868	.		.		.	.	.		.		27	2	36	13	.		.	.	35	21	38	12
1869	.		.		.	.	.		.		43	6	29	6	.		.	.	16	15	35	10
1870	.		.		.	.	.		24		22	2	29	7	.		.	.	31	6	33	19
1871	.		.		.	.	21		33		31	7	31	10	38		47	7	51	26	29	6
1872	.		.		37	.	.		9		32	56	8	58	8	74	38	16	48	20	36	7
1873	.		.		6	.	.		7		16	53	8	91	22	179	71	21	48	8	19	15
1874	.		.		44	.	10		6		11	27	9	73	22	42	89	9	62	16	22	3
1875	.		55		11	.	16		22		.	18	5	37	13	93	71	17	43	14	5	.
1876	.		53		13	28	7		25		.	56	1	16	12	103	35	9	58	17	4	1
Total	.		108		111	28	33		90		116	391	60	652	164	529	351	79	590	222	245	77
DISCHARGES.																						
To employment or service	.		4		.	.	19		1	61	14	139	45	86	29	18	188	115	65	23
Returned to friends	.		3		.	.	3		31	79	10	107	33	1	42	5	107	29	21	6
Emigrated	.		4		.	.	.		.	.	.	1	.	2	2	.	2	.	.	2
Sent to sea	.		.		.	.	.		.	2	.	.	.	5	.	.	28	.	4	.
Enlisted	.		.		.	.	.		.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Discharged on account of disease.	2		5		.	.	1		5	7	.	3	.	2	3	2	1	.	1	.
Discharged by special order	.		.		.	.	.		.	7	.	2	.	.	.	.	9	1	1	.
Committed to reformatory schools or prison.	.		5		.	2	.		15	12	1	13	2	1	9	3	16	1	14	.
Transferred	1		.		.	1	.		36	11	.	155	2	60	13	.	3	.	.	.
Died	.		2		.	.	3		7	9	1	23	3	5	7	6	22	11	13	.
Absconded (Sentence expired)	.		1		.	.	.		21	14	3	19	.	1	2	.	13	1	29	.
Total	3		24		.	3	26		116	202	29	163	85	164	107	34	384	158	148	32
Under detention, Dec. 31, 1876	105		87		28	30	64		.	189	31	189	79	365	244	45	206	64	97	42
In school	105		80		28	30	64		.	156	19	173	72	295	221	43	171	60	67	27
On licence	.		6		.	.	.		.	33	11	15	7	70	22	.	32	4	21	11
Absconded (Sentence unexpired).	.		1		.	.	.		.	.	1	1	.	.	1	2	3	.	8	.
Retained in school, Sentence expired.	.		.		.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.

APPENDIX No. IV. (C.)

and Discharges up to December 31, 1876—*continued.*

ENGLAND—*continued.*

Grafton Street.		St. George's, Roman Catholic.	St. Anne's Street, Roman Catholic.	Beacon Lane, Roman Catholic.	St. George's, Roman Catholic.	St. Anne's, Roman Catholic.	St. Elizabeth's, Roman Catholic.	Falkner Street, Roman Catholic.	Middlesex.	Boys' Home.	East London.	Boys' Refuge.	Burdett Road.	Brook Green, Roman Catholic.	—
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	
															ADMISSIONS.
.	.	.	.	.	49	.	14	.	.	12	1	.	.	.	To December 31, 1861.
.	.	46	.	.	17	.	5	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	1862.
.	.	47	.	.	7	.	9	.	.	2	5	.	.	.	1863.
.	.	25	.	.	8	.	4	.	.	12	1	.	.	.	1864.
.	.	31	.	.	5	.	1	.	.	19	21	.	.	.	1865.
.	.	67	.	.	1	.	14	.	.	14	24	.	.	.	1866.
.	.	101	.	.	91	40	13	.	256	4	8	11	.	.	1867.
.	.	99	68	83	25	77	10	14	142	4	6	16	.	.	1868.
.	.	26	75	40	8	48	1	53	157	9	13	11	.	.	1869.
9	9	38	26	49	24	11	18	26	161	29	10	12	.	.	1870.
34	31	87	9	30	20	18	28	11	166	22	18	7	.	.	1871.
23	19	42	18	15	41	17	31	1	171	16	24	13	.	8	1872.
45	28	50	32	29	27	15	21	11	168	16	52	20	102	125	1873.
31	15	103	21	17	11	6	11	.	220	15	9	49	.	22	1874.
38	6	49	26	10	8	11	8	.	186	20	24	46	4	6	1875.
56	8	57	30	42	9	12	12	.	154	16	25	36	10	50	1876.
236	116	868	305	315	351	255	200	116	1781	222	241	221	116	211	Total.
															DISCHARGES.
22	31	246	84	82	161	126	75	46	107	44	55	34	4	14	To employment or service.
37	3	203	13	25	34	19	21	4	218	22	29	10	3	12	Returned to friends.*
.	.	14	19	1	.	2	.	1	131	16	2	4	.	1	Emigrated.
2	.	10	4	16	.	.	.	.	340	7	.	.	.	1	Sent to sea.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	240	8	.	20	.	.	Enlisted.
2	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	2	20	.	6	3	1	.	Discharged on account of disease.
.	.	6	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Discharged by special order.
4	.	21	8	8	4	12	5	.	6	6	6	4	2	10	Committed to reformatory schools or prison.
.	1	7	.	2	15	.	.	.	14	20	3	.	1	3	Transferred.
10	8	42	20	3	26	6	9	13	16	4	11	8	2	2	Died.
.	.	79	17	1	9	3	3	.	3	12	12	4	.	5	Absconded (Sentence expd.)
78	44	630	166	140	251	171	116	66	1095	140	124	87	13	48	Total.
158	72	238	139	175	100	84	84	50	686	82	117	134	103	163	Under detention, Dec. 31, 1876.
150	67	215	123	172	92	81	80	56	610	75	111	117	100	147	In school.
8	5	14	4	2	8	.	4	.	75	6	3	12	3	4	On licence.
.	.	6	7	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	2	5	.	12	Absconded (Sentence unexpired).
.	.	3	5	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Retained in school, Sentence expired.

APPENDIX No. IV. (C.)

Industrial Schools.—General Return of Admissions,

ENGLAND—*continued.*

Name of School in order of County.	Field Lane.		Cripples' Home.	Sloane Street.	School of Discipline.	Lisson Street.	Franklin's Row.	St. Margaret's, Roman Catholic.	Girls' Home.	King Edward.	Fakenham.	Newcastle.		Somerset.
	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.
Admissions.														
To December 31, 1861	.	.	1	1	3	5	.	23	.	.	.	71	44	.
1862	.	.	1	2	3	1	.	26	.	.	.	8	4	.
1863	.	.	.	.	8	4	.	5	.	.	.	23	13	.
1864	.	.	.	2	3	3	.	8	.	.	.	13	8	.
1865	.	.	1	5	6	3	16	20	.	.	.	12	6	.
1866	.	.	5	5	5	10	8	16	.	.	.	15	8	20
1867	.	.	5	3	7	2	5	25	13	.	.	12	10	49
1868	.	.	3	5	4	.	14	15	.	.	.	22	20	24
1869	.	.	1	6	1	.	14	24	2	.	.	9	13	9
1870	11	7	6	2	6	.	9	7	1	.	.	8	6	18
1871	44	31	2	8	6	.	4	14	1	.	.	16	13	20
1872	13	10	3	6	6	.	9	27	4	1	.	35	16	19
1873	7	.	.	1	1	.	4	14	.	61	.	23	7	18
1874	10	19	.	3	3	.	9	16	4	37	.	10	10	7
1875	30	13	.	1	4	.	2	8	4	36	.	18	8	14
1876	14	15	.	.	4	.	2	6	.	76	2	2	6	13
Total	129	100	28	50	70	28	96	254	29	211	2	313	192	211
Discharges.														
To employment or service	22	21	16	29	36	2	54	69	12	17	.	118	88	52
Returned to friends	6	5	5	5	9	5	13	55	3	5	.	38	27	41
Emigrated	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1
Sent to sea	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Enlisted	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Discharged on account of disease	7	1	3	.	2	.	.	5	1	6	.	3	.	3
Discharged by special order	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	7	7	.
Committed to reformatory schools or prison.	4	.	.	.	2	2	.	10	.	.	.	7	2	7
Transferred	3	.	1	.	1	13	2	9	.	.	.	.	.	16
Died	4	4	.	2	1	.	6	29	.	3	.	21	6	1
Absconded (Sentence expired)	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	23	.	.	.	17	6	10
Total	49	32	28	40	53	28	76	200	18	32	.	213	137	131
Under detention, Dec. 31, 1876	80	68	.	10	17	.	20	54	11	179	2	100	55	80
In school	71	68	.	8	16	.	20	44	10	178	2	99	54	74
On licence	5	.	.	1	1	.	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	4
Absconded (Sentence unexpired)	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	2
Retained in school, Sentence expired.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	1	.

APPENDIX No. IV. (C.)

and Discharges up to December 31, 1876—*continued.*

ENGLAND—*continued.*

Cannington, Roman Catholic.		Bath.		Staffordshire.		Surrey.		Princess Mary's.		Brighton.		Penn Street.		Shustoke.		Gem Street.		Winson Green.		Sparkbrook.		Vale Street.		Coventry.		
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	
																								ADMISSIONS.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	To December 31, 1861.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	1862.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1		1863.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1		1864.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4		1865.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2		1866.
.	.	.	40	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	5		3		1867.
.	.	.	21	.	.	7	39	36	14	5	.	3	2											1868.
39	.	.	50	.	.	8	21	26	19	2	.	1	3											1869.
28	3	24	51	4	.	4	7	24	22	.	.	.	3											1870.
21	13	26	76	15	.	15	10	31	7	.	.	3	.											1871.
10	19	13	73	16	.	12	20	13	7	.	.	2	3											1872.
18	7	10	26	8	.	13	.	41	7	.	39	.	7											1873.
7	1	47	26	14	.	11	20	27	.	.	6	1	1											1874.
10	5	18	61	15	12	17	15	38	.	.	10	.	6											1875.
11	7	18	44	13	41	24	.	59	.	.	8	.	2											1876.
144	55	156	468	85	53	179	132	295	76	19	63	15	41											Total.
																								DISCHARGES.
49	14	49	192	6	.	74	59	32	15	1	26	8	8											To employment or service.
19	5	17	8	1	.	12	3	54	10	3	2	4	11											Returned to friends.
1	.	.	19	.	.	3	7	1	1	.	.	.	1											Emigrated.
11	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.											Sent to sea.
4	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.											Enlisted.
1	1	.	7	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1											Discharged on account of disease.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.											Discharged by special order.
.	1	4	6	2	1	11	3	10	1	4	.	.	2											Committed to reformatory schools or prison.
.	.	1	.	2	2	3	11	2	46	9	.	3	.											Transferred.
1	2	.	9	.	.	1	3	4	2	.	1	.	3											Died.
1	.	.	9	.	.	14	1	6	.	.	.	.	.											Absconded (Sentence expired).
87	23	72	258	11	3	118	88	115	76	19	29	15	26											Total.
57	32	84	210	74	50	61	44	180	.	.	34	.	15											Under detention, Dec. 31, 1876.
56	32	79	198	70	50	60	44	154	.	.	33	.	15											In school.
1	.	5	10	.	.	1	.	25	.	.	1	.	.											On licence.
.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.											Absconded (Sentence unexpired).
.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.											Retained in school, Sentence expired.

APPENDIX No. IV. (C.)

Industrial Schools.—General Return of Admissions

ENGLAND—*continued.*

Name of School in order of County.	Salisbury, Roman Cath.		Bradford.		Hull.		"Southampton."	Leeds.	Leeds.		York.		Middlesbrough.	
	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.
Admissions.														
To December 31, 1861	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.
1862	.	.	.	5	1	.	9	2	25	10	.	.	.	.
1863	.	.	.	23	4	.	11	5	13	1	.	.	.	.
1864	.	.	.	18	4	.	19	2	17	7	.	.	.	.
1865	.	8	1	8	6	.	10	2	27	3	.	.	.	.
1866	.	19	2	20	2	.	31	5	21	2	.	.	.	.
1867	.	5	4	11	6	.	38	14	28	11	.	.	.	.
1868	.	11	2	24	2	27	22	16	17	8	.	.	.	.
1869	.	10	1	15	3	103	31	12	35	11	.	.	.	.
1870	.	7	3	18	7	88	22	11	5	4	.	.	.	.
1871	42	17	2	22	9	55	28	10	15	14	.	.	.	.
1872	7	28	9	8	5	77	20	9	31	17	.	.	.	.
1873	.	19	.	19	4	67	16	6	25	6	.	.	.	.
1874	3	11	.	14	6	39	13	37	13	6	.	.	.	.
1875	13	21	.	9	1	66	22	8	5	.	18	.	.	.
1876	7	19	.	10	.	102	18	22	14	.	15	.	.	.
Total	72	175	24	224	60	624	310	161	295	100	33	=	=	=
Discharges.														
To employment or service	15	31	10	53	17	22	102	45	71	39	.	.	.	.
Returned to friends	6	42	6	31	25	134	52	19	116	26	1	.	.	.
Emigrated	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.
Sent to sea	.	.	.	24	.	162	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Discharged on account of disease	1	1	.	3	.	3	4	2	5	.	.	.	.	.
Discharged by special order	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	4	1	.	.	.	.
Committed to reformatory schools or prison	.	12	.	15	2	11	22	2	6	2	.	.	.	.
Transferred	.	2	4	22	12	6	3	2	6	30	.	.	.	.
Died	1	5	1	4	1	22	12	9	5	2	.	.	.	.
Absconded (Sentence expired)	.	8	2	3	.	9	11	2	8	.	.	.	.	.
Total	23	101	23	155	57	371	213	82	224	100	1	=	=	=
Under detention Dec. 31, 1876	49	74	1	69	3	253	97	79	71	.	32	1	.	.
In school	49	72	.	65	.	234	72	66	68	.	30	.	.	.
On licence	.	2	1	4	3	18	23	10	3	.	2	.	.	.
Absconded (Sentence unexpired)	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Retained in school, Sentence expired	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.

APPENDIX No. IV. (C.)

and Discharges up to December 31, 1876—*continued.*

SCOTLAND.														
Aberdeen.		Aberdeen Female.	Ayr.		Kilmarnock.		Bute.		"Cumberland."		Dumfries.		Edinburgh (Original).	
Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
														ADMISSIONS.
59	45	.	13	6	17	7	.	.	.	.	3	60	43	To December 31, 1861.
13	6	.	6	4	4	.	.	.	.	8	4	12	.	1862.
7	3	.	16	10	4	2	.	.	.	5	3	18	2	1863.
6	1	.	8	8	11	10	7	.	.	10	3	16	.	1864.
1	3	.	7	4	9	4	3	1	.	13	4	7	9	1865.
4	.	.	7	2	18	7	5	1	.	5	1	16	6	1866
66	20	.	11	12	14	8	7	4	.	12	3	12	3	1867.
91	22	.	13	7	9	10	25	11	.	6	4	18	7	1868.
33	8	.	10	4	7	6	16	3	182	10	4	37	7	1869.
34	10	.	12	.	9	9	34	19	203	12	3	25	8	1870.
58	11	95	10	7	9	4	17	13	77	9	.	19	7	1871.
31	7	15	11	6	13	6	12	7	138	10	2	28	3	1872.
47	14	20	8	.	10	6	5	4	123	26	8	20	5	1873.
41	11	2	11	8	20	12	9	3	145	10	4	28	4	1874.
50	18	11	12	4	14	12	3	5	163	10	1	36	10	1875.
03	43	20	12	2	28	.	25	9	178	11	1	80	25	1876.
44	222	163	167	84	191	103	168	80	1209	156	48	432	139	Total.
														DISCHARGES.
00	83	28	46	37	59	42	76	32	70	55	16	106	34	To employment or service.
12	4	20	47	15	26	10	10	4	73	21	11	13	3	Returned to friends.
.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	5	.	.	5	12	Emigrated.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	567	.	.	.	.	Sent to sea.
.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Enlisted.
9	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	39	.	.	2	1	Discharged on account of Disease.
20	11	.	2	5	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	49	31	Discharged by special order.
27	5	.	5	2	10	1	4	.	1	7	1	4	1	Committed to reformatory schools or prison.
4	.	1	4	2	6	2	2	.	24	.	.	59	.	Transferred.
11	9	10	4	2	4	2	4	5	24	12	2	14	2	Died.
25	8	2	1	.	9	4	5	.	15	6	1	5	9	Absconded (Sentence expired).
48	123	61	113	63	118	67	103	42	818	101	32	257	93	Total.
96	99	102	54	21	73	36	65	38	391	56	16	175	46	Under detention, Dec. 31, 1876.
85	94	96	51	20	71	36	60	31	386	55	16	170	44	In school.
5	1	3	1	1	.	.	5	6	.	.	.	5	.	On licence.
6	3	.	2	.	2	.	.	1	5	1	.	.	.	Absconded (Sentence unexpd.)
.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	Retained in School, Sentence expired.

APPENDIX No. IV. (C.)

Industrial Schools.—General Return of Admissions

SCOTLAND.

Name of School in Order of County.	Edinburgh. Marionville.		Edinburgh United.		Leith.		Arbroath.		Dundee.		"Mars."	Glasgow, Mossbank.	Glasgow, Rotten Row.	Glasgow Roman Catholic Orphanage.	Glasgow, Nazefield Roman Catholic.	
	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	
Admissions.																
To December 31, 1861	6	15	16	.	.	4	2	2	.	.	167	95	.	.	.	
1862	5	30	4	22	1	3	2	21	2	.	23	19	3	1	.	
1863	9	35	12	13	4	.	.	13	2	.	29	10	28	14	.	
1864	5	38	2	10	3	2	.	.	1	.	18	9	48	15	.	
1865	6	20	7	13	.	2	.	1	2	.	34	14	36	19	.	
1866	7	13	4	13	2	2	.	15	1	.	65	22	44	19	.	
1867	10	19	4	5	3	6	2	31	5	.	116	52	59	23	.	
1868	9	32	4	3	2	4	7	19	1	.	174	108	110	111	111	
1869	1	25	7	12	4	2	.	29	11	102	144	72	56	52	33	
1870	.	34	4	17	10	.	1	47	16	127	107	49	39	27	28	
1871	.	17	5	11	3	7	.	41	6	108	105	52	48	22	24	
1872	.	25	3	10	.	2	3	20	6	68	110	47	51	39	20	
1873	.	12	5	14	1	7	2	42	8	119	73	50	48	39	49	
1874	.	27	3	11	2	.	3	21	7	107	88	39	45	38	32	
1875	.	36	6	3	1	2	1	37	11	97	99	52	46	21	28	
1876	.	25	13	17	5	.	.	16	19	124	133	47	72	54	18	
Total	58	401	99	174	41	43	23	385	98	852	1485	737	733	514	342	
Discharges.																
To employment or service.	36	155	36	89	23	17	11	84	17	155	402	260	146	142	140	
Returned to friends	7	26	10	16	6	2	.	53	13	25	379	150	173	95	94	
Emigrated	.	3	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	8	3	3	3	.	
Sent to sea	1	3	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	297	2	.	2	.	.	
Enlisted	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	
Discharged on account of disease.	1	6	1	.	.	.	.	11	4	2	4	3	3	1	.	
Discharged by special order.	1	5	8	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	32	17	60	55	.	
Committed to reformatory schools or prison.	3	51	9	13	.	2	1	13	1	.	8	3	4	.	.	
Transferred	3	.	.	.	1	1	.	15	.	21	87	9	39	1	.	
Died	.	12	1	3	1	1	2	9	7	26	30	37	38	27	1	
Absconded (Sentence expired).	6	21	3	1	.	7	2	47	3	2	52	23	22	4	.	
Total	58	287	69	126	31	32	16	234	45	529	1027	505	490	328	275	
Under detention, Dec. 31, 1876.	.	114	30	48	10	11	7	151	53	323	458	282	243	186	67	
In school	.	100	24	48	10	9	6	144	52	323	388	202	235	183	46	
On licence	.	14	5	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	69	30	4	2	11	
Absconded (Sentence unexpired).	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	
Retained in school, Sentence expired.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	

APPENDIX No. IV. (C.)

and Discharges up to December 31, 1876—*continued.*

SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Perth, Feehney.		Perth, Ladies.	Perth, Girls.	Greenock.		Paisley.		Falkirk.		Stirling.		Newton Stewart.	
Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	
													ADMISSIONS.
16	14	3	40	18	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	To December 31, 1861.
3	7	2	13	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	1862.
8	5	2	14	6	11	5	.	.	.	.	.	7	1863.
22	7	7	14	6	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	1864.
17	5	3	10	7	10	7	.	.	.	.	.	22	1865.
22	6	7	22	4	13	12	.	.	.	.	.	13	1866.
16	6	13	21	7	6	2	14	10	.	.	.	3	1867.
18	13	27	31	20	23	4	8	5	9	2	5		1868.
23	8	9	24	20	10	4	5	7	7	4	5		1869.
20	9	13	28	13	19	14	7	6	6	4	10		1870.
11	7	7	28	9	21	10	7	9	3	5	4		1871.
15	12	12	21	8	15	3	7	3	10	2	7		1872.
31	15	8	25	10	16	11	14	3	5	6	3		1873.
19	9	14	38	18	14	7	11	10	4	3	5		1874.
31	13	7	40	9	19	11	6	7	9	4	5		1875.
15	4	11	49	24	30	16	8	5	13	5	8		1876.
287	140	145	418	184	215	109	87	65	66	35	119		Total.
													DISCHARGES.
104	59	46	132	56	42	25	30	24	12	8	59		To employment or service.
33	9	21	56	33	34	18	4	8	15	2	20		Returned to friends.
.	3	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.		Emigrated.
.	.	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		Sent to sea.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1		.	.	.		Enlisted.
1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.		Discharged on account of disease.
.	.	.	6	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	4		Discharged by special order.
9	.	1	5	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2		Committed to reformatory schools or prison.
2	1	.	5	3	4	1	.	.	.	.	.		Transferred.
12	3	6	12	15	17	7	9	7	2	4	9		Died.
5	1	4	23	6	15	5	2	.	.	1	.		Absconded (Sentence expired).
166	77	79	256	118	117	57	46	39	29	16	94		Total.
121	63	66	162	66	98	52	41	26	37	19	25		Under detention, Dec. 31, 1876.
120	61	62	153	63	97	48	40	24	37	19	20		In school.
1	2	2	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	5		On licence.
.	.	2	3	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.		Absconded (Sentence unexpired).
.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.		Retained in school, Sentence expired

APPENDIX No. IV. (C.)—Abstract.

Industrial Schools. — General Return of Admissions and Discharges up to December 31, 1876.

	ENGLAND.				SCOTLAND.				TOTAL.	
	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Roman Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Rom. Catholic.	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Roman Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Rom. Catholic.	Boys.	Girls.
Admissions.										
To December 31, 1861	210	.	62	86	398	.	252	.	608	400
1862	172	83	45	48	164	3	75	1	422	169
1863	211	69	51	21	182	28	73	14	490	159
1864	213	32	40	20	173	48	63	15	466	138
1865	291	82	76	26	153	36	92	19	562	213
1866	455	88	103	31	227	44	88	19	814	241
1867	843	176	190	169	366	59	157	23	1,444	539
1868	812	334	196	141	492	221	259	111	1,859	707
1869	979	279	185	134	679	89	183	52	2,026	554
1870	1,016	265	240	86	741	67	198	27	2,080	551
1871	1,126	401	269	161	558	72	254	42	2,157	728
1872	1,287	333	281	149	546	71	152	39	2,237	621
1873	1,592	399	288	116	597	96	179	39	2,684	622
1874	1,340	391	302	62	604	77	164	38	2,412	566
1875	1,388	299	254	87	667	74	188	21	2,428	556
1876	1,535	333	283	80	892	90	257	54	2,850	674
Total	13,470	3,564	2,865	1,417	7,439	1,075	2,634	514	25,548	7,439
Discharges.										
To employment or service	2,453	593	918	529	1,879	292	899	142	5,217	2,48
Returned to friends	1,729	759	327	147	852	267	357	95	3,607	92
Emigrated	328	64	16	3	24	7	26	3	423	4
Sent to sea	1,221	45	.	.	894	2	.	.	2,162	
Enlisted	298	5	.	.	12	1	.	.	316	
Discharged on account of disease.	142	29	25	18	79	10	13	1	260	5
Discharged by special order	46	14	14	1	120	61	81	55	241	13
Committed to reformatory schools or prison.	264	101	35	34	164	5	28	.	534	9
Transferred	406	96	136	24	237	39	20	1	778	19
Died	296	170	95	93	256	56	131	27	778	34
Absconded (Sentence expired).	252	183	25	38	248	27	72	4	710	13
Total	7,435	2,059	1,591	887	4,765	767	1,627	328	15,026	4,43
Under detention, Dec. 31, 1876.	6,035	1,505	1,274	530	2,674	308	1,007	186	10,522	2,98
In school	5,548	1,391	1,184	503	2,537	281	928	183	9,757	2,7
On licence	439	63	75	18	112	20	61	2	634	1
Absconded (Sentence unexpired).	41	40	8	3	22	5	10	1	108	
Retained in school, Sentence expired.	7	11	7	6	3	2	8	.	23	

APPENDIX No. IV. (D.)

JSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of DISCHARGES for the Years 1873, 1874, and 1875, showing the NUMBER DOING WELL, CONVICTED OF CRIME, &c. since their DISCHARGE to December 31, 1876.

—	ENGLAND.																			
	Shefford, Roman Catholic.	Chester.		Birkenhead.		Stockport.		Macclesfield.		Devon and Exeter.		Dorset.	Sunderland.	"Wellesley."		Gateshead.	Sunderland.	Essex.	Brentwood.	Ilford, Roman Catholic.
	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.
HARGES FOR YEARS 3, 1874, AND 1875:																				
nployment - -	9	56	18	7	9	22	13	31	2	12	1	40	5	27	14	31	.	.	15
ends - - -	3	6	1	14	2	.	3	8	.	26	.	5	50	4	4	4	.	.	137
rated - - -	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
n - - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	4	95	.	.	.	.	.	1
ed - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ally discharged -	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	2
nded - -	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	12
Total - - -	14	63	19	21	11	30	16	40	2	42	1	49	157	31	18	35	.	.	177
nitted to Reforma- - -	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
quent character:																				
dead - - -	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	9	1	.	.	.	.	3
well - - -	13	53	17	19	10	23	15	37	2	33	.	44	118	27	15	26	.	.	114
ful - - -	.	2	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	9	1	2	9	.	.	6
cted or re-com- ed - -	.	3	1	2	.	2	.	2	.	8	.	3	6	1	1	.	.	.	24
own - - -	1	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	1	.	.	.	.	30
Total - -	14	63	19	21	11	30	16	40	2	42	1	49	157	31	18	35	.	.	177
ntage Doing well -	93	85	94	90	91	77	93	95	All	80	.	92	80	90	83	74	.	.	66
Convicted or re-committed.	.	5	5	9	.	6	.	5	.	19	.	6	4	3	5	.	.	.	13
Unknown -	7	6	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	3	.	.	.	.	17

APPENDIX No. IV. (D.)

Industrial Schools.—Return of Discharges for the Years 187 Crime, &c. since their Discha

ENGLAND.

—	Walthamstow, Roman Catholic.		Halstead.		Cardiff.		Park Row.		Clifton.		"Formidable."		Bristol.		Bristol School Board.		Purbrook.		Saint Swithun's.		Alresford.		Saint Andrews.		Church Farm.		Home for Little Boys.		Milton.		Tanner's Hill, Roman Catholic.		Eltham, Roman Catholic.		Kent County.		Bolton.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
DISCHARGES FOR YEARS 1873, 1874, AND 1875:																																						
To employment	1	8	13	13	48	3	15	.	17	.	2	.	7	.	.	2	13	.	.	18	4																		
To friends	25	3	13	5	8	1	6	.	16	1	2	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	27	3																		
Emigrated	.	.	3	27	20	2	3	.	2	.	.	.	6	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.																		
To sea	.	.	24	1	1	197	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.																		
Enlisted	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.																		
Specially discharged	1	.	.	1	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.																		
Absconded	17	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.																		
Total	44	11	59	49	79	206	26	.	40	1	4	.	16	.	.	10	16	.	.	53	7																		
Committed to Reformatory	10	.	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.																		
Subsequent character:																																						
Since dead	.	.	3	.	3	11	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	1																		
Doing well	24	9	48	45	72	174	16	.	29	1	2	.	11	.	.	6	14	.	.	36	4																		
Doubtful	8	2	1	1	2	14	6	.	7	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	3																		
Convicted or re-committed	2	.	5	1	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.																		
Unknown	10	.	2	2	.	6	1	.	3	.	1	.	4	.	.	1	1	.	.	12	.																		
Total	44	11	59	49	79	206	26	.	40	1	4	.	16	.	.	10	16	.	.	53	7																		
Percentage Doing well	55	82	86	92	95	89	70	.	73	All	50	.	69	.	.	86	88	.	.	69	6																		
„ Convicted or re-committed.	4	.	8	2	2	51	.	.	2	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.																		
„ Unknown	22	.	3	4	.	3	4	.	7	.	25	.	25	.	.	14	6	.	.	23	.																		

APPENDIX No. IV. (D.)

4, and 1875, showing the Number doing well, convicted of December 31, 1876—*continued.*

ENGLAND.

St. Joseph's, Roman Catholic.		Liverpool.		Kirkdale.		Grafton Street.		St. George's, Roman Catholic.	St. Anne Street, Roman Catholic.	Beacon Lane, Roman Catholic.	St. George's, Roman Catholic.	St. Anne's, Roman Catholic.	St. Elizabeth's, Roman Catholic.	Falkner Street, Roman Catholic.	Middlesex.	Boys' Home.	East London.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	
																		DISCHARGES FOR YEARS 1873, 1874, AND 1875:
14	7	60	37	34	12	10	13	97	48	48	51	60	21	62	43	16	21	To employment.
5	1	22	13	11	1	11	1	55	7	7	2	19	9	2	89	7	2	To friends.
2	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	4	8	1	.	2	.	.	72	9	2	Emigrated.
.	.	10	.	2	.	.	.	5	3	14	.	.	.	.	173	1	.	To sea.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	89	2	.	Enlisted.
1	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	10	.	2	Specially discharged.
1	.	1	.	13	.	.	.	2	12	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	5	Absconded.
23	9	95	50	60	14	23	14	163	78	71	54	83	30	34	477	36	32	Total.
5	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	3	5	.	4	.	.	3	3	.	Committed to Reformatory.
																		Subsequent character:
1	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	4	6	2	5	3	.	1	7	.	.	Since dead.
21	9	75	39	34	6	15	9	142	58	68	49	73	24	32	424	31	24	Doing well.
.	.	1	7	.	2	2	2	8	3	.	.	6	2	1	2	1	3	Doubtful.
1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	1	.	.	1	.	35	2	.	Convicted or re-committed.
.	.	13	4	26	6	4	3	5	8	.	.	1	3	.	9	2	5	Unknown.
23	9	95	50	60	14	23	14	163	78	71	54	83	30	34	477	36	32	Total.
95	All	81	78	57	43	71	64	89	81	99	All	91	80	97	90	86	75	Percentage Doing well.
4	.	4	8	.	.	.	.	2	4	1	.	.	3	.	7	5	.	„ Convicted or re-committed.
.	.	14	.	43	43	19	21	3	11	.	.	1	10	.	1	5	15	„ Unknown.

APPENDIX No. IV. (D.)

Industrial Schools.—Return of Discharges for the Years 1873, 1874, and 187
to December 3

ENGLAND—*continued.*

	Boys' Refuge.	Burdett Road.	Brook Green, Roman Catholic.		Field Lane.		Cripples' Home.	Sloane Street.	School of Discipline.	Franklin's Row.	St. Margaret's, Roman Catholic.	Girls' Home.	King Edward.	Fakenham.	Newcastle.		Somerset.	Cannington, Roman Catholic.	Bath.	
	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	
DISCHARGES FOR YEARS 1873, 1874, AND 1875:																				
To employment	19	1	1	17	14	.	13	9	24	18	7	1	.	23	19	20	27	9		
To friends	4	.	10	3	3	.	1	1	5	13	2	7	.	12	6	15	13	3		
Emigrated	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.		
To sea	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.		
Enlisted	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Specially discharged	3	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	3	.	1	1	.		
Absconded	2	.	4	.	1	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	2	2	1	1	.		
Total	37	2	15	26	18	.	14	12	29	34	10	10	.	40	27	38	46	12		
Committed to Reformatory	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.		
Subsequent character:																				
Since dead	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	2	2	.	2	1	.	2	.		
Doing well	29	2	7	19	11	.	9	10	20	23	6	7	.	33	19	33	40	10		
Doubtful	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	1	3	2	2	1	.	.	5	.	1	.		
Convicted or re-committed	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4	2	.		
Unknown	6	.	2	7	7	.	.	1	6	7	.	.	.	2	1	1	1	.		
Total	37	2	15	26	18	.	14	12	29	34	10	10	.	40	27	38	46	1		
Percentage Doing well	78	All	47	73	61	.	69	83	69	71	75	88	.	87	73	87	91			
" Convicted or re-committed.	5	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	10	4			
" Unknown	16	.	13	26	38	.	.	8	20	21	.	.	.	5	3	2	2	.		

APPENDIX No. IV. (D.)

ng the Number doing well, convicted of Crime, &c. since their Discharge
—*continued.*

ENGLAND—*continued.*

Princess Mary's.		Penn Street.		Shustoke.	Gem Street.		Sparkbrook.		Vale Street.	Coventry.	Salisbury, Roman Catholic.	Bradford.		Hull.		"Southampton."	Leeds.	Leeds.		York.		Middlesborough.	—
Girls.		Boys.		Boys.	Boys.		Girls.		Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	
																							DISCHARGES FOR YEARS 1873, 1874, AND 1875:
3		14		35	22		23		.	1	11	10	5	12	5	9	15	16		24	16	.	To employment.
.		1		1	28		1		.	7	2	26	2	6	5	90	28	4		19	7	.	To friends.
.		1		4	.		.		.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1		.	.	.	Emigrated.
.		.		.	.		.		.	.	.	.	.	4	.	66	1	.		1	.	.	To sea.
.		.		.	2		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	Enlisted.
.		.		.	.		.		.	1	1	.	.	1	.	3	1	1		.	.	.	Specially discharged.
.		7		.	3		.		.	.	.	2	.	3	.	4	1	1		1	.	.	Absconded.
3		23		40	55		24		.	10	14	38	7	26	10	172	48	23		45	23	.	Total.
.		3		.	3		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	3	.		.	.	.	Committed to Reformatory.
																							Subsequent character:
.		.		1	1		.		.	.	.	1	1	.	.	5	2	.		.	.	.	Since dead.
3		14		36	41		16		.	1	13	31	5	19	5	139	39	17		39	20	.	Doing well.
.		2		3	4		3		.	.	1	2	1	.	2	5	.	2		.	2	.	Doubtful.
.		1		.	1		1		.	.	.	2	.	2	1	10	2	3		3	.	.	Convicted or re-committed.
.		6		.	8		4		.	9	.	2	.	5	2	13	5	1		3	1	.	Unknown.
3		23		40	55		24		.	10	14	38	7	26	10	172	48	23		45	23	.	Total.
All		61		92	76		67		.	10	93	84	83	73	50	83	85	74		87	87	.	Percentage Doing well.
.		4		.	1		4		.	.	.	6	.	7	10	6	4	13		6	.	.	„ Convicted or re-committed.
.		26		.	14		16		.	90	.	6	.	19	20	7	10	4		6	4	.	„ Unknown.

APPENDIX No. IV. (D.)

Industrial Schools.—Return of Discharges for the Years 1873, 1874, and 1875, to December 31,

—	SCOTLAND.															
	Aberdeen.		Aberdeen, Female.	Ayr.		Kilmarnock.		Bute.		"Cumberland."		Dumfries.		Edinburgh Original.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
DISCHARGES FOR YEARS 1873, 1874, AND 1875:															
To employment	97	26	16	14	7	22	21	46	21	35	21	5	58	11	
To friends	1	.	5	18	3	6	1	9	3	28	.	3	7	1	
Emigrated	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	1	2	
To sea	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	279	.	.	.	.	
Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Specially discharged	4	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	26	.	.	1	1	
Absconded	2	.	1	.	.	5	1	4	.	5	.	1	2	1	
Total	104	26	22	33	10	34	24	61	24	377	21	9	69	16	
Committed to Reformatory	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	2	
Subsequent character:															
Since dead	1	1	.	1	1	1	.	3	.	14	1	.	4	.	
Doing well	90	22	21	32	9	15	12	54	23	273	17	7	47	12	
Doubtful	5	2	.	.	.	7	7	1	.	5	.	.	3	1	
Convicted or re-committed	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	5	.	.	10	2	
Unknown	4	1	1	.	.	11	4	3	1	80	3	2	5	1	
Total	104	26	22	33	10	34	24	61	24	377	21	9	69	16	
Percentage Doing well	87	88	95	All	All	45	50	93	96	75	85	78	72	75	
„ Convicted or re-committed.	3	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	15	12	
„ Unknown	3	4	4	.	.	33	16	5	4	22	15	22	7	6	

APPENDIX No. IV. (D.)

owing the Number doing well, convicted of Crime, &c. since their Discharge
876—*continued.*

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, United.		Leith.		Arbroath.		Dundee.		"Mars."	Glasgow, Mossbank.	Glasgow, Rotten Row.	Glasgow Rom. Catholic Orphanage.		
Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	—
													DISCHARGES FOR YEARS 1873, 1874, AND 1875:
13		24	14	6	5	58	11	117	133	92	36	51	To employment.
1		3	1	.	.	20	7	15	167	50	74	31	To friends.
.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	Emigrated.
.		.	.	.	.	.	.	179	.	.	.	.	To sea.
.		.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Enlisted.
1		1	.	.	.	4	2	.	1	.	.	1	Specially discharged.
1		1	.	.	.	8	.	1	7	4	9	2	Absconded.
16		29	15	6	5	85	20	313	308	146	119	86	Total.
2		4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Committed to Reformatory.
													Subsequent character:
.		.	.	.	.	.	.	19	6	3	2	3	Since dead.
14		.	.	2	5	72	16	257	224	126	96	74	Doing well.
1		.	.	.	.	5	1	12	20	2	9	7	Doubtful.
.		.	.	.	.	3	.	2	32	4	6	.	Convicted or re-committed.
1		29	15	4	.	5	3	23	26	11	6	2	Unknown.
16		29	15	6	5	85	20	313	308	146	119	86	Total.
88		.	.	33	100	85	80	87	74	88	82	89	Percentage Doing well.
.		.	.	.	.	3	.	6	10	2	5	.	„ Convicted or re-committed.
6		All	All	66	.	5	15	7	8	7	5	2	„ Unknown.

APPENDIX No. IV. (D.)

Industrial Schools.—Return of Discharges for the Years 1873, 1874, and 1875, showing the Number doing well, convicted of Crime, &c. since their Discharge to December 31, 1876—*continued.*

SCOTLAND—*continued.*

—	Glasgow, Slatefields, Roman Catholic.		Perth, Feehney.	Perth, Ladies.		Perth, Girls.	Greenock.		Paisley.		Falkirk.		Stirling.		Newton Stewart.
	Boys.		Boys.	Girls.		Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.
DISCHARGES FOR YEARS 1873, 1874, AND 1875:															
To employment	84		41	18		16	55	27	16	10	20	15	8	3	17
To friends	5		9	2		12	12	8	11	6	.	6	8	1	9
Emigrated	.		.	2		.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
To sea	.		.	.		.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enlisted	1		.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Specially discharged	4		1	1		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Absconded	1		.	.		.	3	1	7	1	.	.	.	1	.
Total	95		51	23		28	72	36	34	18	20	21	16	6	26
Committed to Reformatory	.		.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Subsequent character:															
Since dead	2		2	.		.	2	.	1	1	1	1	.	1	1
Doing well	71		47	21		28	57	30	29	15	14	17	15	4	24
Doubtful	3		.	.		.	5	.	1	.	5	3	.	1	1
Convicted or re-committed	17		.	.		.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Unknown	2		2	2		.	7	5	3	2	.	.	.	.	.
Total	95		51	23		28	72	36	34	18	20	21	16	6	26
Percentage Doing well	76		96	91		100	81	83	88	88	74	85	94	80	96
„ Convicted or re-committed.	18		.	.		.	1	2	.	.	.	.	6	.	.
„ Unknown	2		4	8		.	10	13	9	11	.	.	.	.	.

APPENDIX No. IV. (D.)—ABSTRACT.

	ENGLAND.				SCOTLAND.				TOTAL.	
	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Roman Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Roman Catholic.	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Roman Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Roman Catholic.	Boys.	Girls.
MODE OF DISCHARGE:										
To employment - -	948	235	356	213	821	120	348	51	2,124	968
To friends - -	611	249	110	51	331	79	119	31	1,270	311
Emigrated - -	171	31	7	2	6	.	5	1	208	15
To sea - - -	597	23	.	.	464	.	.	.	1,084	.
Enlisted - -	109	4	.	.	6	1	.	.	120	.
Specially discharged -	58	4	7	6	40	4	7	1	106	21
Absconded - -	75	49	5	2	50	10	12	2	184	21
Total - -	2,569	595	485	274	1,718	214	491	86	5,096	1,336
Committed to Reformatories - -	46	34	4	5	14	.	5	.	94	14
SUBSEQUENT CHARACTER:										
Since dead - -	60	19	14	11	58	4	9	3	141	37
Doing well - -	2,107	453	340	237	1,317	167	406	74	4 044	1,057
Doubtful - -	74	28	72	13	69	12	19	7	183	111
Convicted or re-committed - -	132	38	8	1	64	23	8	.	257	17
Unknown - -	196	57	51	12	210	8	49	2	471	114
Total - -	2,569	595	485	274	1,718	214	491	86	5,096	1,336
Percentage Doing well	84	79	72	90	76	80	84	89	82	81
„ Doubtful -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Convicted or re-committed.	5	6	1	37	3	10	1	.	5	1
„ Unknown -	8	9	10	4	12	3	10	2	9	8

APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

Industrial Schools, Return of Receipt

ENGLAND.

Receipts and Expenditure.	Sheffford, Rom. Cath. Boys.	Chester, Boys&Girls.	Birken-head, Boys&Girls.	Stockport, Boys&Girls.	Macclesfield, Boys.
	No. 58. Officers, 7.	No. 125. Officers, 12.	No. 141. Officers, 5.	No. 166. Officers, 13.	No. 82. Officers, 4.
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance	506 0 9	1,395 16 7	1,543 4 10	1,981 13 3	941 6 10
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	596 17 6	224 9 3	246 10 6	323 10 6	124 1 11
Payments from County Rates	- -	25 2 0	34 4 4	- -	469 12 6
„ from Borough Rates	- -	27 11 6	- -	- -	3 18 0
„ from School Boards	186 11 0	25 4 6	393 1 1	69 3 9	- -
„ from Parochial Authorities	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
„ for Voluntary Inmates	182 5 0	- -	8 10 0	- -	- -
„ for Hire of Labour	- -	- -	- -	442 18 8	- -
Sundries	- -	- -	2 8 3	14 12 5	100 0 0
Total Receipts	1,471 14 3	1,698 3 10	2,227 19 0	2,831 18 7	1,638 18 3
Expenditure.					
Officers' Pay and Rations	422 5 10	426 7 4	545 8 7	600 19 4	311 11 1
Food of Inmates	360 15 4	671 0 10	958 11 3	743 4 8	562 3 -
Clothing „	152 12 7	222 15 11	359 18 6	467 1 11	263 4 -
Washing, Fuel, and Light	106 14 2	171 1 8	92 5 11	160 8 2	144 15 3
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	27 13 11	136 11 7	31 3 6	128 4 10	77 14 -
Furniture	38 13 1	73 16 10	80 0 1	85 12 1	103 14 -
Printing and Office Expenses	39 0 10	33 19 7	27 16 9	63 4 4	28 13 1
Travelling and Police	10 15 0	20 5 8	22 19 6	21 17 1	4 5 -
Medical Expenses	15 15 6	3 18 10	26 5 5	- -	5 11 -
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	39 8 6	- -	5 7 8	45 1 1	- -
Total Ordinary Charges	1,213 14 9	1,759 18 3	2,149 17 2	2,315 13 6	1,501 12 1
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	20 18 6	14 1 7	15 4 11	13 19 0	18 6
Ditto Food	6 4 5	5 7 9	6 16 0	4 9 7	6 17 -
Ditto Clothing	2 12 8	1 15 8	2 11 1	2 16 3	3 4 -
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School Premises	35 0 0	- -	- -	19 19 2	- -
Disposal, Home	19 10 4	- -	14 8 11	- -	9 18 -
„ Emigration	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Building, Land, and Sundries	203 9 2	- -	275 0 0	439 10 0	411 6 -
Total Extra Charges	257 19 6	- -	289 8 11	459 9 2	421 5 -
Total Expenditure	1,471 14 3	1,759 18 3	2,439 6 1	2,775 2 8	1,922 18 3
Industrial Departments.					
Profit	- -	76 1 1	635 15 9	624 8 8	190 4 -
Loss	9 8 9	- -	- -	- -	- -

APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

ınd Expenditure of, for 1876.

ENGLAND.

Devon and Exeter, Boys.	Dorset, Girls.	Sunderland, Boys.	"Wellesley," Boys.	Gateshead, Boys&Girls.	Receipts and Expenditure.
No. 51. Officers, 6.	No. 39. Officers, 2.	No. 99. Officers, 6.	No. 286. Officers, 21.	No. 139. Officers, 10.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Receipts.
375 7 6	141 3 9	1,133 11 8	3,911 7 1	1,579 19 1	Treasury Allowance.
142 16 6	388 19 0	121 16 0	886 18 2	325 10 11	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
127 3 9	15 6 0	- -	- -	- -	Payments from County Rates.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	„ from Borough Rates.
230 12 0	- -	283 7 0	677 14 8	110 4 7	„ from School Boards.
- -	- -	- -	31 7 3	- -	„ from Parochial Authorities.
4 15 6	- -	- -	87 4 4	- -	„ for Voluntary Inmates.
91 3 4	- -	- -	144 5 3	28 18 8	„ for Hire of Labour.
- -	- -	8 7 11	97 17 3	- -	Sundries.
,171 18 7	545 8 9	1,547 2 7	5,836 14 0	2,044 13 3	Total Receipts.
					Expenditure.
216 14 6	115 0 0	503 15 4	1,394 0 4	560 0 6	Officers' Pay and Rations.
390 11 5	258 12 7	720 18 3	2,314 3 9	810 1 4	Food of Inmates.
91 1 11	90 5 2	128 9 7	953 4 0	376 7 10	Clothing „
112 18 2	18 7 11	95 8 0	403 1 8	130 15 3	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
101 8 9	81 19 2	16 0 1	371 19 3	100 15 3	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
22 9 10	58 15 11	119 7 1	130 8 3	89 18 3	Furniture.
35 8 9	4 6 6	22 6 5	275 6 5	27 15 4	Printing and Office Expenses.
6 16 2	- -	2 6 9	101 4 10	- -	Travelling and Police.
2 19 11	10 0 0	14 16 9	143 1 1	20 0 0	Medical Expenses.
10 5 1	11 12 8	34 8 8	54 6 9	30 15 0	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
990 14 6	648 19 11	1,657 16 11	6,140 16 4	2,146 8 9	Total Ordinary Charges.
19 8 6	16 12 10	16 14 11	21 9 5	15 8 10	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
7 13 1	6 12 8	7 5 8	8 1 10	5 16 7	Ditto Food.
1 15 2	2 6 3	1 5 11	3 6 8	2 14 2	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
48 0 0	- -	20 4 6	- -	- -	Rent of School Premises.
35 10 9	- -	- -	69 4 5	55 15 0	Disposal, Home.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	„ Emigration.
- -	- -	- -	343 13 1	112 5 8	Building, Land, and Sundries.
83 10 9	- -	20 4 6	412 17 6	168 0 8	Total Extra Charges.
074 5 3	648 19 11	1,678 1 5	6,553 13 10	2,314 9 5	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Departments.
161 19 9	- -	287 13 9	770 15 9	253 9 5	Profit.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Loss.

APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

Industrial Schools, Return of Receipts

ENGLAND—*continued.*

Receipts and Expenditure.	Sunderland, Girls.	Essex, Boys.	Brentwood, Boys.	Ilford, Boys. (Ro. Cath.)	Walthamstow, Boys. (Ro. Cath.)
	No. 42. Officers, 3.	No. 63. Officers, 7.	No. 100. Officers, 6.	No. 197. Officers, 20.	No. 130. Officers, 8.
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance	420 11 8	413 2 1	754 16 0	2,280 4 6	1,315 11 9
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	- -	518 16 2	- -	6 6 0	- -
Payments from County Rates	- -	184 7 9	- -	535 10 8	- -
„ from Borough Rates	- -	8 6 5	- -	- -	- -
„ from School Boards	61 8 2	256 13 4	1,066 19 10	876 5 2	753 13 1
„ from Parochial Authorities	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
„ for Voluntary Inmates	79 0 0	- -	- -	- -	- -
„ for Hire of Labour	17 7 6	8 12 6	- -	- -	- -
Sundries	- -	7 19 7	- -	21 6 7	- -
Total Receipts	578 7 4	1,397 17 10	1,821 15 10	3,719 12 11	2,069 4 10
Expenditure.					
Officers' Pay and Rations	187 10 0	389 1 8	422 10 9	900 0 1	355 12 11
Food of Inmates	306 3 9	328 4 8	555 14 8	1,354 7 11	881 1 3
Clothing „	158 13 1	214 12 9	193 9 5	580 19 7	368 11 3
Washing, Fuel, and Light	111 5 6	45 11 2	132 4 8	182 10 7	84 6 3
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	34 15 1	33 16 1	93 11 4	225 6 9	111 3 3
Furniture	19 12 8	194 1 6	44 13 1	199 4 4	110 13 7
Printing and Office Expenses	3 9 10	57 11 9	18 9 6	49 16 7	26 16 4
Travelling and Police	0 17 0	3 10 10	9 6 6	22 11 5	11 14 7
Medical Expenses	17 2 11	6 17 2	41 7 0	161 1 10	68 5 6
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	7 0 7	29 9 8	10 3 0	88 4 11	2 18 8
Total Ordinary Charges	846 10 5	1,302 17 3	1,526 9 11	3,764 4 0	2,021 3 7
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	20 3 1	20 13 7	15 5 4	19 2 2	15 10 11
Ditto Food	7 5 10	5 4 2	5 11 2	6 17 6	6 15 7
Ditto Clothing	3 15 6	3 8 2	1 19 8	2 19 0	2 16 8
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School Premises	27 10 0	65 17 0	218 3 4	49 7 6	- -
Disposal, Home	- -	6 1 5	- -	58 11 8	74 16 0
„ Emigration	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Building, Land, and Sundries	- -	23 1 2	- -	358 6 6	-
Total Extra Charges	27 10 0	94 19 7	218 3 4	466 5 8	74 16 0
Total Expenditure	874 0 5	1,397 16 10	1,744 13 8	4,230 9 8	2,095 19 7
Industrial Departments.					
Profit	160 4 4	35 5 7	- -	272 18 0	246 4 -
Loss	- -	- -	16 16 10	- -	- -

APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

and Expenditure of, for 1876—*continued.*

ENGLAND—*continued.*

Halstead, Girls. No. 52. Officers, 5.	Cardiff, Boys. No. 88. Officers, 7.	Park Row, Boys. No. 71. Officers, 8.	Clifton, Boys. No. 174. Officers, 10.	"Formidable," Boys. No. 370. Officers, 19.	Receipts and Expenditure.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Receipts.
384 3 0	935 7 2	803 0 6	2,133 16 4	4,688 18 8	Treasury Allowance.
343 6 7	62 10 0	67 13 0	169 6 0	1,066 7 9	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
116 2 4	66 1 1	4 1 0	152 18 9	153 9 0	Payments from County Rates.
14 6 0	21 19 7	- -	7 8 10	20 4 4	„ from Borough Rates.
75 0 11	112 15 0	226 5 0	395 15 1	1,983 17 11	„ from School Boards.
- -	- -	- -	2 9 9	- -	„ from Parochial Authorities.
47 3 6	- -	- -	23 8 0	202 7 8	„ for Voluntary Inmates.
14 15 4	- -	12 7 0	- -	- -	„ for Hire of Labour.
26 4 11	- -	9 1 0	8 16 4	- -	Sundries.
1,021 2 7	1,198 12 10	1,122 7 6	2,893 19 1	8,115 5 4	Total Receipts.
					Expenditure.
167 5 0	278 3 0	346 9 1	72 10 1	1,972 3 1	Officers' Pay and Rations.
263 16 7	490 0 4	458 6 10	1,141 12 8	2,598 4 3	Food of Inmates.
46 0 0	223 0 0	139 7 6	504 7 1	1,234 12 5	Clothing „
137 5 1	81 2 7	66 4 5	249 15 0	75 5 4	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
72 4 10	139 7 2	48 14 4	157 10 3	623 9 3	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
51 17 4	25 19 0	59 0 8	232 19 7	206 16 0	Furniture.
20 8 6	35 6 7	33 12 8	39 9 8	96 2 10	Printing and Office Expenses.
11 18 6	1 19 2	- -	- -	57 5 6	Travelling and Police.
- -	0 19 3	19 18 8	59 17 2	75 0 3	Medical Expenses.
46 12 0	96 16 7	46 4 4	121 1 4	196 2 4	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
817 7 10	1,372 13 8	1,217 18 6	2,979 2 10	7,135 1 3	Total Ordinary Charges.
15 14 4	15 12 0	17 3 1	17 2 5	19 5 8	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
16 18 10	5 11 4	6 9 1	6 11 3	7 0 5	Ditto Food.
0 17 8	2 10 8	1 19 3	2 17 0	3 6 9	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
75 0 0	- -	90 0 0	90 0 0	- -	Rent of School Premises.
24 0 0	- -	87 14 0	86 7 5	314 12 0	Disposal, Home.
- -	- -	- -	111 14 0	- -	„ Emigration.
122 10 6	- -	- -	97 0 4	278 9 5	Building, Land, and Sundries.
221 10 6	- -	177 14 0	385 1 9	593 1 5	Total Extra Charges.
038 18 4	1,372 13 8	1,395 12 6	3,364 4 7	7,728 2 8	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Departments.
55 2 9	193 8 1	143 1 7	465 18 2	292 6 10	Profit.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Loss.

APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

Industrial Schools, Return of Receipts

Receipts and Expenditure.	ENGLAND—*continued.*				
	Bristol, Girls.	Bristol School Board, Girls.	Purbrook, Boys.	St. Swithun's Boys.	Alresford, Girls.
	No. 44. Officers, 4.	No. 28. Officers, 3.	No. 56. Officers, 6.	No. 65. Officers, 10.	No. 51. Officers, 6.
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance	581 18 10	211 16 5	685 7 10	594 13 1	296 4 6
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	118 5 0	- -	6 2 0	70 18 6	- -
Payments from County Rates	20 12 0	- -	175 14 9	- -	40 15 6
" from Borough Rates	8 8 10	- -	44 18 10	- -	5 4 0
" from School Boards	124 15 9	600 2 7	53 6 11	301 15 0	35 4 0
" from Parochial Authorities	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 18 8
" for Voluntary Inmates	- -	- -	- -	55 0 0	285 3 0
" for Hire of Labour	- -	- -	72 1 4	- -	- -
Sundries	3 7 7	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total Receipts	857 8 0	811 19 0	1,017 11 8	1,022 6 7	666 9 8
Expenditure.					
Officers' Pay and Rations	214 2 3	138 4 7	273 9 1	271 9 8	220 3 8
Food of Inmates	295 9 0	219 4 8	366 10 0	479 12 4	342 2 2
Clothing	32 6 6	97 9 10	233 16 2	122 19 7	164 5 8
Washing, Fuel, and Light	44 1 7	45 16 6	79 11 0	71 19 4	48 8 9
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	47 5 0	93 17 2	9 19 6	19 7 6	84 6 5
Furniture	25 5 8	30 6 8	43 13 4	66 7 8	41 19 0
Printing and Office Expenses	5 14 6	3 16 10	14 14 11	11 12 4	8 2 6
Travelling and Police	1 10 9	1 10 0	6 7 9	2 19 9	5 19 3
Medical Expenses	15 9 1	20 12 2	10 0 0	10 17 7	21 19 7
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	12 17 8	9 5 5	10 1 0	5 13 6	5 2 6
Total Ordinary Charges	744 2 0	660 3 10	1,048 2 9	1,062 19 3	942 9 6
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	16 18 3	23 11 7	18 14 4	16 7 0	18 9 7
Ditto Food	6 14 3	7 16 7	6 10 11	7 7 7	6 14 2
Ditto Clothing	1 17 5	3 9 7	4 3 6	1 17 10	3 4 5
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School Premises	181 5 11	- -	31 12 6	60 0 0	75 0 0
Disposal, Home	25 0 3	- -	10 4 11	3 0 0	39 13 7
" Emigration	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Building, Land, and Sundries	- -	151 15 2	- -	30 0 0	24 7 7
Total Extra Charges	206 6 2	151 15 2	41 17 5	93 0 0	139 1 7
Total Expenditure	950 8 2	811 19 0	1,090 0 2	1,155 19 3	1,081 10 1
Industrial Departments.					
Profit	74 7 5	- -	159 13 4	9 0 0	- -
Loss	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 7

APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

and Expenditure of, for 1876—*continued.*

ENGLAND—*continued.*

St. Andrew's, Boys and Girls.	Church Farm, Boys.	Home for Little Boys.	Milton, Boys.	Tanner's Hill, Boys, (Ro. Cath.)	Receipts and Expenditure.
No. 18. Officers, .	No. 78. Officers, 8.	No. 319. Officers 31.	No. 91. Officers, 10.	No. 80. Officers, 6.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Receipts.
6 18 4	461 12 7	19 3	528 6 2	856 6 10	Treasury Allowance.
- -	1,258 12 3	9,029 6 7	1,601 13 11	23 12 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Payments from County Rates.
- -	10 9 4	- -	- -	- -	„ from Borough Rates
- -	245 5 2	352 19 8	875 4 6	542 1 3	„ from School Boards.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	„ from Parochial Authorities.
- -	- -	1,776 3 6	36 0 0	- -	„ for Voluntary Inmates.
- -	17 12 6	- -	- -	- -	„ for Hire of Labour.
- -	128 5 3	948 3 11	- -	6 6 6	Sundries.
6 18 4	2,121 17 1	12,527 12 11	3,041 4 7	1,428 6 7	Total Receipts.
					Expenditure.
School recently established, receipts and expenditure cannot be accurately given.	379 12 6	2,346 9 7	548 10 0	333 12 9	Officers' Pay and Rations.
	539 13 2	1,999 0 11	740 10 0	622 9 0	Food of Inmates.
	174 12 0	497 0 7	232 8 10	180 14 4	Clothing „
	79 12 11	605 18 6	97 0 8	82 13 4	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
	88 4 3	523 7 7	102 10 0	127 10 8	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
	95 9 6	499 8 7	389 3 8	145 9 5	Furniture.
	54 6 2	808 14 3	10 0 1	18 15 0	Printing and Office Expenses.
	6 3 2	175 4 0	8 5 7	5 11 0	Travelling and Police.
	38 1 6	67 18 6	41 1 0	35 7 1	Medical Expenses.
	53 0 8	492 11 3	23 14 8	24 4 9	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
	1,509 0 10	8,015 13 9	2,193 4 6	1,576 7 4	Total Ordinary Charges.
- -	19 6 11	25 17 2	24 2 0	19 14 1	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
- -	6 18 4	6 9 0	8 2 9	7 15 7	Ditto Food.
- -	2 4 10	1 12 1	2 11 1	2 5 2	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
- -	35 9 5	- -	130 0 0	- -	Rent of School Premises.
- -	7 0 0	88 4 4	- -	32 13 0	Disposal, Home.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	„ Emigration.
- -	854 0 3	4,297 15 1	550 0 0	70 0 0	Building, Land, and Sundries.
- -	896 9 8	4,385 19 5	680 0 0	102 13 0	Total Extra Charges
- -	2,405 10 6	12,401 13 2	2,873 4 6	1,679 0 4	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Departments.
- -	23 18 11	293 18 7	5 15 1	42 4 5	Profit.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Loss.

APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

Industrial Schools, Return of Receipts

Receipts and Expenditure.	ENGLAND—*continued.*				
	Kent, Boys.	Kent County, Girls.	Eltham, Girls, (Ro. Cath.)	Bolton, Boys&Girls.	Manchester, Boys&Girls.
	No. 12. Officers, 3.	No. 28. Officers, 3.	No. 56. Officers, 5	No. 161. Officers, 11.	No. 242. Officers, 11.
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance	33 15 6	221 18 1	476 9 4	1,738 7 9	2,638 13 11
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	- -	- -	67 11 6	111 2 6	564 3 3
Payments from County Rates	1,826 14 5	518 13 4	61 12 3	167 14 3	- -
„ from Borough Rates	7 8 9	9 2 6	- -	- -	- -
„ from School Boards	- -	15 16 9	327 14 2	337 16 0	836 8 2
„ from Parochial Authorities	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
„ for Voluntary Inmates	- -	- -	18 3 6	5 3 0	17 15 0
„ for Hire of Labour	- -	- -	12 1 4	297 4 5	28 3 6
Sundries	4 0 0	12 13 0	- -	3 4 8	233 4 2
Total Receipts	1,871 18 8	778 3 8	963 12 1	2,660 12 7	4,318 8 0
Expenditure.					
Officers' Pay and Rations	256 4 3	173 13 0	188 0 0	542 13 4	964 6 7
Food of Inmates	97 0 2	240 15 9	360 2 6	1,014 7 7	1,434 13 6
Clothing „	56 5 9	56 0 10	129 3 4	510 16 1	614 17 11
Washing, Fuel, and Light	53 13 11	45 16 2	54 16 8	223 13 3	217 18 5
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	0 12 0	84 1 10	58 0 0	440 18 2	279 7 8
Furniture	60 14 0	29 15 6	59 3 8	93 11 7	176 2 6
Printing and Office Expenses	76 15 6	48 8 8	6 8 9	65 11 10	72 1 5
Travelling and Police	14 4 1	1 9 0	6 10 0	26 9 2	9 2 2
Medical Expenses	11 19 6	13 17 7	10 10 0	44 5 1	25 2 5
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	4 17 8	6 10 4	2 15 0	45 8 1	46 14 7
Total Ordinary Charges	632 6 10	700 8 8	875 9 11	3,007 14 2	3,840 7 2
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	- -	25 0 4	15 12 8	18 13 8	15 17 5
Ditto Food	- -	8 7 5	6 8 7	6 6 0	5 18 7
Ditto Clothing	- -	2 0 0	2 6 2	3 3 5	2 10 10
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School Premises	- -	89 5 0	50 0 0	27 14 10	- -
Disposal, Home	- -	- -	18 0 0	51 0 1	- -
„ Emigration	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Building Land, and Sundries	1,232 17 3	- -	85 10 0	387 7 6	- -
Total Extra Charges	1,232 17 3	89 5 0	153 10 0	466 2 5	- -
Total Expenditure	1,865 4 1	789 13 8	1,028 19 11	3,473 16 7	3,840 7 2
Industrial Departments.					
Profit	- -	0 13 0	22 1 4	512 5 1	75 2 2
Loss	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

nd Expenditure of, for 1876—*continued.*

ENGLAND—*continued.*

Barnes' Home, Boys.	St. Joseph's, (Ro. Cath.) Boys & Girls	Liverpool, Boys & Girls.	Kirkdale, Boys & Girls.	Grafton Street, Boys & Girls.	Receipts and Expenditure.
No. 285. Officers, 14.	No. 303. Officers, 18.	No. 230. Officers, 18.	No. 162. Officers, 25.	No. 231. Officers, 10.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Receipts.
2,839 11 11	3,079 9 11	2,571 14 9	1,369 12 2	2,408 9 4	Treasury Allowance.
- -	1,145 12 7	1,081 11 10	2,792 1 0	1,790 15 4	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Payments from County Rates.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	„ from Borough Rates.
1,270 4 8	1,071 2 10	437 7 4	134 7 4	463 5 8	„ from School Boards.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	„ from Parochial Authorities.
1 4 0	100 0 0	72 10 0	- -	285 7 0	„ for Voluntary Inmates.
626 0 4	344 8 0	- -	- -	28 17 0	„ for Hire of Labour.
- -	1,211 0 0	87 13 8	1,392 2 0	148 2 8	Sundries.
4,737 0 11	6,951 13 4	4,250 17 7	5,688 2 6	5,124 17 0	Total Receipts.
					Expenditure.
1,064 11 3	785 6 10	1,023 18 0	1,286 13 6	805 19 5	Officers' Pay and Rations.
1,852 8 0	1,996 17 4	1,424 17 0	1,263 0 10	1,318 0 4	Food of Inmates.
773 17 4	747 8 4	434 5 4	326 13 2	735 9 2	Clothing „
342 1 11	346 17 7	401 2 0	153 7 11	458 3 3	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
370 6 9	211 6 4	17 0 6	154 4 10	271 0 10	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
510 12 1	368 12 1	179 12 8	129 16 10	297 16 9	Furniture.
86 3 9	110 5 10	134 17 5	198 14 10	185 10 0	Printing and Office Expenses.
65 19 9	50 0 2	14 5 4	9 8 7	15 3 2	Travelling and Police.
34 12 11	41 6 6	23 16 4	12 7 10	86 8 10	Medical Expenses.
73 19 8	221 3 4	65 7 4	347 17 11	40 5 0	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
4,174 13 5	4,879 4 9	3,719 1 11	3,882 6 3	4,293 16 9	Total Ordinary Charges.
18 3 2	16 2 1	16 3 5	23 19 4	18 11 9	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
6 10 0	6 11 10	6 3 11	7 15 11	5 14 1	Ditto Food.
2 14 4	2 9 4	1 17 9	2 0 4	3 3 8	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
- -	221 12 3	- -	347 2 6	114 12 9	Rent of School Premises.
70 0 0	10 7 0	- -	- -	75 5 4	Disposal, Home.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	„ Emigration.
- -	1,977 7 3	226 4 2	1,500 0 0	1,604 15 10	Building, Land, and Sundries.
70 0 0	2,209 6 6	226 4 2	1,847 2 6	1,794 13 11	Total Extra Charges.
4,244 13 5	7,088 11 0	3,945 6 1	5,729 8 9	6,088 10 8	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Departments.
770 5 9	344 8 0	452 2 5	86 19 11	484 3 3	Profit.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Loss.

APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

Industrial Schools, Return of Receipts

Receipts and Expenditure.	ENGLAND—*continued.*				
	St. George's, Boys. (Ro. Cath.)	St. Anne St. (Ro. Cath.) Boys.	Beacon Lane, (Ro. Cath.) Boys.	St. George's, (Ro. Cath.) Girls.	St. Anne's, (Ro. Cath.) Girls.
	No. 238. Officers, 10.	No. 159. Officers, 6.	No. 223. Officers 12.	No. 104. Officers 6.	No. 137. Officers 12.
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance	2,771 13 11	1,359 11 4	1,923 0 5	1,319 19 9	1,124 17 11
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	830 2 4	568 8 9	101 12 9	60 0 0	108 0 3
Payments from County Rates	- -	- -	- -	- -	0 5 0
„ from Borough Rates	- -	12 14 3	- -	- -	4 10 8
„ from School Boards	687 4 2	242 11 3	372 2 1	77 18 2	49 15 2
„ from Parochial Authorities	36 8 0	- -	- -	- -	- -
„ for Voluntary Inmates	- -	172 13 0	482 15 10	- -	294 11 4
„ for Hire of Labour	- -	- -	- -	- -	25 18 6
Sundries	13 6 7	751 7 4	54 2 7	- -	18 6 0
Total Receipts	4,338 15 0	3,107 5 11	2,933 13 8	1,457 17 11	1,626 4 10
Expenditure.					
Officers' Pay and Rations	487 14 0	262 3 10	247 0 0	295 0 0	283 11 0
Food of Inmates	1,829 14 0	1,150 9 10	1,435 12 2	363 19 6	757 8 9
Clothing „	454 9 9	613 17 6	342 12 2	351 15 10	199 1 5
Washing, Fuel, and Light	273 13 7	152 16 7	196 3 3	144 16 1	130 13 1
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	844 18 8	18 13 0	154 10 6	94 10 1	118 1 4
Furniture	154 13 0	123 11 7	137 16 6	81 16 2	80 3 0
Printing and Office Expenses	62 10 3	107 6 6	35 15 5	40 14 3	36 18 7
Travelling and Police	26 4 11	3 0 0	- -	32 13 6	10 17 11
Medical Expenses	305 11 7	36 1 11	12 19 10	60 10 0	23 1 4
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	67 11 0	81 4 10	45 6 5	16 10 0	32 8 2
Total Ordinary Charges	4,507 0 9	2,544 5 7	2,607 16 3	1,482 5 5	1,672 4 7
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	18 18 9	16 0 0	11 13 11	14 5 1	12 4 1
Ditto Food	7 13 9	7 4 9	6 8 9	3 10 0	5 10 7
Ditto Clothing	1 18 4	3 17 3	1 10 9	3 7 8	1 9 1
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School Premises	268 0 0	245 0 0	180 0 0	200 0 0	108 0 0
Disposal, Home	- -	13 4 4	25 17 5	50 0 0	92 2 1
„ Emigration	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Building, Land, and Sundries	392 10 2	199 9 3	120 0 0	- -	- -
Total Extra Charges	660 10 2	457 13 7	325 17 5	250 0 0	200 2 1
Total Expenditure	5,167 10 11	3,001 19 2	2,933 13 8	1,732 5 5	1,872 6 8
Industrial Departments.					
Profit	192 3 1	1,933 5 5	- -	20 12 0	59 9 9
Loss	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

and Expenditure of, for 1876—*continued.*

ENGLAND—*continued.*

St. Elizabeth's, (Ro. Cath.) Girls.	Falkner Street, (Ro. Cath.) Girls.	Middlesex, Boys.	Boys' Home, Boys.	East London, Boys.	Receipts and Expenditure.
No. 95. Officers 7.	No. 104. Officers 8.	No. 743. Officers 65.	No. 120. Officers 10.	No. 107. Officers 11.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Receipts.
1,123 9 6	731 6 0	7,344 4 0	827 11 8	1,107 9 10	Treasury Allowance.
84 18 0	352 19 9	- -	3,421 9 0	521 2 2	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
15 6 7	- -	8,867 15 7	21 7 10	- -	Payments from County Rates.
5 4 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	„ from Borough Rates.
77 18 1	- -	2,711 2 4	474 17 3	821 16 11	„ from School Boards.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	„ from Parochial Authorities.
66 5 0	- -	- -	- -	3 0 0	„ for Voluntary Inmates.
11 7 0	- -	80 4 1	140 19 7	29 4 2	„ for Hire of Labour.
33 13 2	437 2 2	196 10 0	- -	- -	Sundries.
1,418 1 4	1,521 7 11	19,199 16 0	4,886 5 4	2,482 13 1	Total Receipts.
					Expenditure.
332 8 8	164 16 0	5,076 2 8	531 2 2	604 12 11	Officers' Pay and Rations.
371 17 4	495 7 5	5,661 5 10	837 10 11	976 13 1	Food of Inmates.
221 4 9	137 18 2	1,871 3 1	364 18 1	551 15 4	Clothing „
66 0 7	76 14 9	1,661 12 5	170 5 9	254 12 1	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
59 13 6	62 5 1	1,576 4 10	167 17 6	210 18 6	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
67 10 2	28 10 3	644 3 9	86 2 5	100 3 6	Furniture.
21 13 6	13 5 3	578 7 9	124 9 10	131 1 4	Printing and Office Expenses.
6 18 1	- -	139 11 10	14 16 9	6 0 1	Travelling and Police.
69 9 5	31 16 8	376 6 9	41 19 1	68 9 4	Medical Expenses.
11 7 3	0 11 8	481 14 6	115 11 8	68 1 10	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
1,228 3 3	1,011 5 3	18,066 13 5	2,454 14 2	2,972 8 0	Total Ordinary Charges.
12 18 7	9 14 6	24 6 4	20 9 1	27 15 7	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
3 18 3	4 15 3	7 12 5	6 19 7	9 2 7	Ditto Food.
2 6 7	1 6 6	2 10 4	3 0 10	5 3 2	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
25 0 0	- -	- -	336 5 6	150 0 0	Rent of School Premises.
- -	30 0 0	862 14 10	162 18 7	48 9 6	Disposal, Home.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	„ Emigration.
212 10 0	25 0 0	373 17 8	2,281 8 8	88 6 9	Building, Land, and Sundries.
237 10 0	55 0 0	1,236 12 6	2,780 12 9	286 16 3	Total Extra Charges.
1,465 13 3	1,066 5 3	19,303 5 11	5,235 6 11	3,259 4 3	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Departments.
73 7 0	124 7 8	705 13 2	471 16 4	369 11 0	Profit.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Loss.

APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

Industrial Schools, Return of Receipts

ENGLAND—*continued.*

Receipts and Expenditure.	Boys' Refuge, Boys. No. 124. Officers 5.	Burdett Road, Boys. No. 100. Officers 6.	Brook Green, (Ro. Cath.) Boys. No. 134. Officers 12.	Field Lane, Boys&Girls. No. 132. Officers 7.	Cripples' Home, Girls. No. 100. Officers 6.
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance	1,078 19 10	1,102 18 1	1,446 4 3	1,298 9 7	18 4 6
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	370 15 0	- -	105 0 0	- -	1,567 16 3
Payments from County Rates	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
„ from Borough Rates	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
„ from School Boards	858 0 9	710 4 5	709 19 11	796 13 9	- -
„ from Parochial Authorities	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
„ for Voluntary Inmates	394 0 2	- -	- -	15 0 0	549 2 3
„ for hire of Labour	- -	- -	- -	32 3 6	- -
Sundries	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total Receipts	2,701 15 [illegible]	1,813 2 6	2,261 4 2	2,142 6 10	2,135 3 0
Expenditure.					
Officers' Pay and Rations	417 9 0	367 17 1	385 8 4	408 10 0	620 14 5
Food of Inmates	747 3 1	726 16 5	736 4 0	1,047 9 5	645 0 0
Clothing „	420 8 9	215 5 6	544 1 7	421 17 1	174 5 1
Washing, Fuel, and Light	178 8 3	192 12 9	34 7 4	322 7 10	228 0 9
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	118 1 1	106 4 4	120 10 3	150 7 6	101 11 7
Furniture	169 6 5	90 14 10	28 17 3	111 5 9	146 10 8
Printing and Office Expenses	88 5 9	14 9 4	17 3 6	30 4 5	175 11 2
Travelling and Police	- -	9 1 0	15 1 7	11 17 4	9 16 2
Medical Expenses	36 0 0	35 12 0	56 5 3	36 4 8	264 10 2
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	115 16 2	11 14 3	7 12 4	43 4 4	29 10 2
Total Ordinary Charges	2,240 18 6	1770 7 6	1,945 11 5	2,583 8 4	2,395 10 2
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	18 1 5	17 14 1	14 10 5	19 11 5	23 19 1
Ditto Food	6 0 6	7 5 4	5 9 11	7 18 8	6 9 0
Ditto Clothing	3 7 10	2 3 1	4 1 2	3 3 11	1 14 10
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School Premises	- -	227 6 10	140 0 0	62 5 6	119 13 2
Disposal, Home	57 14 0	- -	21 16 6	28 0 8	52 1 3
„ Emigration	- -	- -	4 0 0	- -	12 0 5
Building, Land, and Sundries	- -	25 18 2	69 7 8	3,160 19 2	- -
Total Extra Charges	57 14 0	253 5 0	235 4 2	3,251 5 4	183 14 10
Total Expenditure	2,298 12 6	2,023 12 6	2,180 15 7	5,834 13 8	2,579 5 0
Industrial Departments.					
Profit	- -	106 19 0	341 12 7	119 16 7	290 6 10
Loss	19 6 0	- -	- -	- -	- -

APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

and Expenditure of, for 1876—*continued.*

ENGLAND—*continued.*

Sloane Street, Girls. No. 48. Officers 8.	School of Discipline, Girls. No. 42. Officers 3.	Franklin's Row, Girls. No. 42. Officers 3.	St. Margaret's, (Ro. Cath.) Girls. No. 69. Officers 8.	Girls' Home, Girls. No. 41. Officers 4.	Receipts and Expenditure.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Receipts.
103 6 3	179 15 4	303 0 5	724 10 0	125 12 6	Treasury Allowance.
204 13 6	225 0 0	121 4 11	- -	512 12 4	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Payments from County Rates.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	„ from Borough Rates.
29 12 4	119 11 9	136 6 9	172 13 5	36 12 0	„ from School Boards.
26 0 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	„ from Parochial Authorities.
465 4 5	313 14 6	164 4 2	13 0 0	- -	„ for Voluntary Inmates.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	„ for Hire of Labour.
19 16 3	30 0 0	- -	- -	167 3 1	Sundries.
848 12 9	868 1 7	724 16 3	910 3 5	841 19 11	Total Receipts.
					Expenditure.
138 16 0	191 2 10	173 14 10	70 0 0	199 8 0	Officers' Pay and Rations.
357 14 11	390 16 3	334 3 10	410 15 8	338 14 10	Food of Inmates.
67 19 0	62 10 5	68 17 8	115 13 7	57 14 1	Clothing „
39 8 9	54 11 5	49 9 9	96 15 5	73 12 3	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
81 8 8	94 1 10	41 2 9	84 1 6	116 15 6	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
2 13 7	47 6 9	54 8 0	13 15 0	18 8 7	Furniture.
15 4 0	6 7 2	11 7 3	5 7 4	85 2 8	Printing and Office Expenses.
- -	2 11 10	- -	4 19 4	1 14 0	Travelling and Police.
10 4 6	4 10 1	6 13 3	35 13 8	4 3 6	Medical Expenses.
5 4 8	17 6 4	9 14 0	1 19 3	22 11 7	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
718 14 1	871 4 11	749 11 4	803 0 9	918 5 0	Total Ordinary Charges.
14 19 5	20 14 10	17 16 11	11 12 9	22 7 11	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
7 9 1	9 6 1	7 19 2	5 19 1	8 5 3	Ditto Food.
1 8 4	1 9 9	1 12 9	1 13 6	1 8 2	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
150 0 0	49 1 9	9 17 0	175 0 0	102 7 0	Rent of School Premises.
21 5 11	21 0 3	30 18 3	25 9 2	28 0 0	Disposal, Home.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	„ Emigration.
- -	- -	- -	- -	14 6 10	Building, Land, and Sundries.
171 5 11	70 2 0	40 15 3	200 9 2	144 13 10	Total Extra Charges.
890 0 0	941 6 11	790 6 7	1,003 9 11	1,062 18 10	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Departments.
8 12 3	48 2 11	35 5 0	4 16 6	40 16 0	Profit.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Loss.

APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

Industrial Schools, Return of Receipts

ENGLAND—*continued.*

Receipts and Expenditure.	King Edward, Girls.	Fakenham, Girls.	Newcastle, Boys&Girls.	Somerset, Boys.	Cannington, Boys. (Ro. Cath.)
	No. 156. Officers, 12.	No. 36. Officers, 3.	No. 186. Officers, 16.	No. 72. Officers, 7.	No. 61. Officers, 4.
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance	1,441 9 2	4 16 6	1,857 11 1	843 18 10	710 15 10
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	1,132 15 2	254 11 3	377 12 9	- -	103 15 6
Payments from County Rates	- -	- -	- -	63 19 0	5 3 11
„ from Borough Rates	- -	- -	- -	87 4 10	3 17 2
„ from School Boards	1,519 5 11	- -	252 10 3	54 5 1	151 15 8
„ from Parochial Authorities	- -	3 18 0	7 12 7	- -	- -
„ for Voluntary Inmates	130 18 9	444 13 9	- -	- -	57 0 3
„ for Hire of Labour	- -	- -	- -	- -	84 15 7
Sundries	29 11 4	- -	78 7 7	- -	65 13 8
Total Receipts	4,554 0 4	707 19 6	2,573 14 3	1,049 7 9	1,182 17 1
Expenditure.					
Officers' Pay and Rations	615 6 4	80 0 0	922 12 0	265 18 0	314 11 5
Food of Inmates	965 1 2	260 15 6	1 098 18 11	484 10 0	390 7 10
Clothing „	419 12 8	139 0 0	256 11 2	152 0 6	173 5 3
Washing, Fuel, and Light	311 8 9	50 15 10	213 18 11	129 9 6	69 13 6
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	128 2 10	39 18 2	164 14 10	46 3 0	6 14 10
Furniture	219 9 10	30 14 0	111 1 3	13 19 6	76 11 1
Printing and Office Expenses	84 3 4	11 15 5	46 12 4	6 9 8	51 6 6
Travelling and Police	14 10 6	- -	2 7 2	3 4 0	22 2 0
Medical Expenses	55 2 0	10 15 11	39 11 5	0 19 8	4 3 7
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	147 13 8	49 0 9	10 18 6	8 18 6	53 2 1
Total Ordinary Charges	2,960 11 1	672 15 7	2,867 6 6	1,111 12 4	1,161 18 1
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	18 19 7	18 13 9	15 8 4	15 14 4	19 0 11
Ditto Food	6 3 9	7 3 6	5 18 2	6 14 7	6 4 10
Ditto Clothing	2 13 10	3 17 3	1 7 7	2 2 3	2 16 10
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School Premises	49 18 0	46 0 0	- -	60 0 0	129 15 0
Disposal, Home	24 0 0	- -	15 7 9	27 5 6	62 12 6
„ Emigration	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Building, Land, and Sundries	2,013 0 9	- -	- -	6 0 0	223 5 7
Total Extra Charges	2,086 18 9	46 0 0	15 7 9	93 5 6	415 13 1
Total Expenditure	5,047 9 10	718 15 7	2,882 14 3	1,204 17 10	1,577 11 2
Industrial Departments.					
Profit	- -	- -	346 12 5	276 2 0	261 9
Loss	37 4 2	5 0 2	- -	- -	- -

APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

and Expenditure of, for 1876—*continued.*

ENGLAND—*continued.*

Bath, Girls.	Staffordshire, Boys.	Surrey, Boys.	Receipts and Expenditure.
No. 31. Officers, 3.	No. 77. Officers, 7.	No. 198. Officers, 15.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Receipts.
384 11 6	1,006 9 10	2,121 3 5	Treasury Allowance.
62 9 0	- -	- -	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
19 8 2	408 4 0	938 10 9	Payments from County Rates.
55 2 8	- -	- -	„ from Borough Rates.
1 13 8	- -	994 12 11	„ from School Boards.
- -	- -	1 7 3	„ from Parochial Authorities.
- -	- -	- -	„ for Voluntary Inmates.
- -	- -	41 3 1	„ for Hire of Labour.
21 11 8	8 11 8	33 12 6	Sundries.
544 16 8	1,423 15 6	4,130 9 11	Total Receipts.
			Expenditure.
143 15 4	368 17 7	529 4 9	Officers' Pay and Rations.
184 15 6	492 13 10	1,680 11 11	Food of Inmates.
49 3 10	167 3 7	407 0 10	Clothing „
69 16 9	96 3 5	162 18 3	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
2 19 4	34 13 2	84 9 2	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
27 3 1	57 19 3	179 11 7	Furniture.
4 17 11	34 1 8	48 10 8	Printing and Office Expenses.
0 13 6	5 6 4	98 0 1	Travelling and Police.
1 8 9	16 17 0	18 1 1	Medical Expenses.
6 14 8	23 1 4	146 13 11	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
491 8 8	1,296 17 2	3,355 2 3	Total Ordinary Charges.
15 17 1	16 16 10	16 18 11	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
5 19 3	6 8 0	8 9 9	Ditto Food.
1 11 9	2 3 5	2 1 1	Ditto Clothing.
			Extra Charges.
50 0 0	- -	49 11 8	Rent of School Premises.
23 0 10	66 9 5	147 14 1	Disposal, Home.
- -	- -	- -	„ Emigration.
6 18 0	86 8 2	482 14 5	Building, Land, and Sundries.
79 18 10	152 17 7	680 0 2	Total Extra Charges.
571 7 6	1,449 14 9	4,035 2 5	Total Expenditure.
			Industrial Departments.
162 3 3	241 9 10	208 2 5	Profit.
- -	- -	- -	Loss.

APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

Industrial Schools, Return of Receipts

Receipts and Expenditure.	ENGLAND—*continued.*			
	Princess Mary's Home, Girls.	Brighton, Boys.	Penn Street, Boys.	Shustoke, Boys.
	No. 155. Officers, 25.	No. 39. Officers, 6.	No. 58. Officers, 3.	No. 46. Officers, 4.
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance	629 8 11	194 7 7	675 6 9	634 12 0
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	2,773 9 10	- -	85 5 6	- -
Payments from County Rates	32 3 6	100 0 0	- -	- -
,, from Borough Rates	- -	- -	- -	903 14 4
,, from School Boards	7 1 4	1,172 18 6	60 16 6	- -
,, from Parochial Authorities	- -	- -	- -	- -
,, for Voluntary Inmates	355 13 5	5 8 0	- -	- -
,, for Hire of Labour	- -	- -	149 7 10	36 18 2
Sundries	0 5 10	- -	15 0 2	- -
Total Receipts	3,798 2 10	1,472 14 1	985 16 9	1,575 4 6
Expenditure.				
Officers' Pay and Rations	727 2 0	247 16 3	238 15 0	323 3 9
Food of Inmates	995 4 2	233 0 8	409 9 3	343 19 6
Clothing	129 7 7	138 5 7	197 1 9	189 14 6
Washing, Fuel, and Light	102 0 1	34 19 0	67 12 6	72 7 7
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	51 10 4	1 3 4	35 5 11	55 0 3
Furniture	123 17 11	147 13 7	54 19 4	73 2 7
Printing and Office Expenses	168 1 2	23 1 0	17 6 8	23 19 2
Travelling and Police	26 18 3	30 2 2	6 1 6	22 19 6
Medical Expenses	52 17 3	20 0 0	2 13 0	27 18 2
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	30 0 1	14 1 7	46 4 2	14 16 10
Total Ordinary Charges	2,406 18 10	890 3 2	1,075 9 1	1,147 1 10
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	15 10 7	22 16 6	18 10 10	24 18 9
Ditto Food	6 8 5	5 19 6	7 1 2	7 9 7
Ditto Clothing	0 16 8	3 10 11	3 8 0	4 2 6
Extra Charges.				
Rent of School Premises	20 5 0	24 0 0	29 5 8	85 19 2
Disposal, Home	18 0 0	- -	- -	16 10 3
,, Emigration	- -	- -	- -	6 0 0
Building, Land, and Sundries	2,220 3 1	417 3 8	- -	233 10 11
Total Extra Charges	2,258 8 1	441 3 8	29 5 8	342 0 4
Total Expenditure.	4,665 6 11	1,331 6 10	1,104 14 9	1,489 2 2
Industrial Departments.				
Profit	52 4 8	- -	189 11 7	27 13 1
Loss	- -	- -	- -	- -

APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

and Expenditure of, for 1876—*continued*.

ENGLAND—*continued*.

Gem Street, Boys. No. 156. Officers, 8.	Spark-brook, Girls. No. 33. Officers, 4.	Vale Street, Girls. No. . Officers, .	Coventry, Girls. No. 22. Officers, 4.	Receipts and Expenditure.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Receipts.
1,664 16 9	329 14 4	56 1 2	163 4 7	Treasury Allowance.
102 2 0	- -	- -	102 19 6	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
137 6 10	- -	- -	20 10 0	Payments from County Rates.
95 12 2	284 3 3	- -	3 5 0	„ from Borough Rates.
131 2 7	- -	- -	3 0 7	„ from School Boards.
- -	- -	- -	- -	„ from Parochial Authorities.
13 7 10	- -	- -	82 12 8	„ for Voluntary Inmates.
408 3 6	- -	- -	- -	„ for Hire of Labour.
70 6 6	- -	- -	2 1 7	Sundries.
2,622 18 2	618 17 7	56 1 2	377 13 11	Total Receipts.
				Expenditure.
470 3 11	172 5 4	The Certificate of this School has been resigned.	71 13 9	Officers' Pay and Rations.
1,206 15 6	203 5 1		188 14 9	Food of Inmates.
715 18 6	78 17 8		62 18 2	Clothing „
308 7 10	119 12 2		39 4 8	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
234 11 0	38 13 5		4 18 7	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
104 6 3	17 16 11		9 12 1	Furniture.
104 9 10	5 14 8		6 6 3	Printing and Office Expenses.
15 1 1	1 17 9		4 5 3	Travelling and Police.
29 3 1	8 1 11		2 4 7	Medical Expenses.
107 6 0	0 17 4		4 2 3	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
3,296 3 0	647 2 3	- -	394 0 4	Total Ordinary Charges.
21 2 7	19 12 2	- -	17 18 2	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
7 14 9	6 3 2	- -	8 11 7	Ditto Food.
4 11 9	2 7 10	- -	3 17 2	Ditto Clothing.
				Extra Charges.
- -	49 9 7	- -	- -	Rent of School Premises.
- -	18 7 8	- -	- -	Disposal, Home.
- -	- -	- -	- -	„ Emigration.
- -	- -	- -	23 8 4	Building, Land, and Sundries.
- -	67 17 3	- -	23 8 4	Total Extra Charges.
3,296 3 0	714 19 6	- -	417 8 8	Total Expenditure.
				Industrial Departments.
1,057 18 8	101 1 11	-	16 0 6	Profit.
- -	- -	- -	- -	Loss.

APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

Industrial Schools, Return of Receipts

ENGLAND—*continued.*

Receipts and Expenditure.	Salisbury, Girls, (Rom. Cath.) No. 60. Officers, 4.	Bradford, Boys & Girls. No. 75. Officers, 5.	Hull, Boys & Girls. No. 70. Officers, 8.	"Southampton," Boys. No. 215. Officers, 15.
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance	555 6 10	893 11 4	958 17 4	2,816 18 8
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	- -	52 0 0	439 10 1	159 15 5
Payments from County Rates	- -	21 17 10	97 3 11	48 16 4
„ from Borough Rates	- -	- -	19 10 10	3 9 9
„ from School Boards	33 15 2	48 7 5	193 18 7	630 2 1
„ from Parochial Authorities	- -	- -	- -	21 7 8
„ for Voluntary Inmates	71 12 0	- -	- -	- -
„ for Hire of Labour	- -	164 11 6	- -	- -
Sundries	- -	6 6 0	46 14 9	74 13 7
Total Receipts	660 14 10	1,186 14 1	1,755 15 6	3,755 3 1
Expenditure.				
Officers' Pay and Rations	66 0 0	283 14 8	316 4 5	1,223 3 6
Food of Inmates	330 15 2	590 16 5	525 7 6	1,192 13 2
Clothing „	66 7 6	101 9 8	183 14 0	519 0 9
Washing, Fuel, and Light	80 0 10	71 0 4	112 11 10	206 7 7
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	55 1 3	85 7 2	168 10 6	350 6 5
Furniture	26 13 0	49 12 9	91 8 6	66 10 2
Printing and Office Expenses	8 19 10	7 4 0	77 7 5	132 14 4
Travelling and Police	2 8 0	5 9 0	5 19 4	21 5 10
Medical Expenses	- -	17 8 0	32 7 6	55 19 1
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	2 0 0	53 3 6	21 7 10	20 13 6
Total Ordinary Charges	638 5 7	1,265 5 6	1,534 18 10	3,788 14 4
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	10 12 9	16 17 4	21 18 7	17 12 5
Ditto Food	5 10 3	7 17 6	7 10 1	5 10 11
Ditto Clothing	1 2 1	1 7 1	2 12 6	2 8 3
Extra Charges.				
Rent of School Premises	- -	40 0 0	29 12 11	- -
Disposal, Home	20 0 0	35 14 1	- -	137 15 9
„ Emigration	- -	- -	- -	- -
Building, Land, and Sundries	- -	19 15 6	- -	314 6 3
Total Extra Charges	20 0 0	95 9 7	29 12 11	452 2 0
Total Expenditure.	658 0 6	1,360 15 1	1,564 11 9	4,240 16 4
Industrial Departments.				
Profit	6 10 0	180 17 1	47 12 9	305 16 5
Loss	- -	- -	- -	- -

APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

nd Expenditure of, for 1876—*continued.*

ENGLAND—*continued.*

Leeds, Boys.	Leeds, Girls.	York, Boys.	Middlesbrough, Boys.	Receipts and Expenditure.
No. 82. Officers, 7.	No. 66. Officers, 6.	No. 70. Officers, 8.	No. 30. Officers, 5.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Receipts.
953 10 11	810 16 7	858 12 4	208 11 1	Treasury Allowance.
155 2 0	75 1 0	125 8 0	- -	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
- -	- -	- -	4 16 0	Payments from County Rates.
- -	11 14 0	10 2 0	- -	„ from Borough Rates.
267 6 8	- -	12 8 0	516 12 5	„ from School Boards.
- -	- -	- -	- -	„ from Parochial Authorities.
4 14 3	6 10 0	- -	- -	„ for Voluntary Inmates.
50 12 3	7 4 1	118 6 11	- -	„ for Hire of Labour.
9 1 8	144 13 0	12 2 6	- -	Sundries.
1,440 7 9	1,055 18 8	1,136 19 9	729 19 6	Total Receipts.
				Expenditure.
387 4 9	194 1 0	317 6 7	225 7 11	Officers' Pay and Rations.
617 18 7	433 4 1	467 14 4	261 16 9	Food of Inmates.
279 0 2	113 15 8	185 15 4	136 19 8	Clothing „
142 12 4	150 10 8	121 0 0	49 4 6	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
74 19 4	25 0 7	37 19 4	35 17 9	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
82 2 2	66 16 4	84 10 8	26 16 3	Furniture.
34 5 9	34 19 11	30 1 9	14 15 4	Printing and Office Expenses.
15 5 9	11 13 10	3 13 7	4 2 6	Travelling and Police.
9 1 2	11 12 2	4 13 3	12 14 0	Medical Expenses.
52 7 4	25 18 2	78 2 4	- -	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
1,694 17 4	1,067 12 5	1,330 17 2	767 14 8	Total Ordinary Charges.
20 13 4	16 3 6	19 0 3	25 11 10	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
7 10 9	6 11 3	6 13 8	8 14 7	Ditto Food.
3 8 1	1 14 6	2 13 1	4 11 4	Ditto Clothing.
				Extra Charges.
33 0 0	- -	25 0 0	- -	Rent of School Premises.
49 4 1	35 6 6	35 0 0	- -	Disposal, Home.
- -	- -	5 0 0	- -	„ Emigration.
9 13 11	- -	200 0 0	111 11 1	Building, Land, and Sundries.
91 18 0	35 6 6	265 0 0	111 11 1	Total Extra Charges.
1,786 15 4	1,102 18 11	1,595 17 2	879 5 9	Total Expenditure.
				Industrial Departments.
205 0 4	104 12 4	211 10 5	28 6 7	Profit.
- -	- -	- -	- -	Loss.

APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

Industrial Schools, Return of Receipts

Receipts and Expenditure.	SCOTLAND.			
	Aberdeen, Boys & Girls.	Aberdeen Female, Girls.	Ayr, Boys & Girls.	Kilmarnock, Boys & Girls.
	No. 326. Officers, 12.	No. 124. Officers, 6.	No. 96. Officers, 8.	No. 100. Officers, 6.
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance	3,155 9 6	950 6 9	726 13 9	961 16 9
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	282 1 6	274 11 6	2,391 6 9	116 3 0
Payments from County Rates	50 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
,, from Borough Rates	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
,, from School Board	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
,, from Parochial Authorities	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
,, for Voluntary Inmates	10 8 0	30 11 9	54 6 0	- - -
,, for Hire of Labour	- - -	29 1 6	24 17 6	- - -
Sundries	- - -	152 8 9	106 16 8	60 0 0
Total Receipts	3,497 19 0	1,437 0 3	3,304 0 8	1,137 19 9
Expenditure.				
Officers' Pay and Rations	680 12 6	139 2 8	273 2 1	346 2 5
Food of Inmates	1,550 6 1	688 0 7	581 8 1	493 2 1
Clothing ,,	794 11 9	85 8 11	360 18 8	208 1 6
Washing, Fuel, and Light	167 17 9	31 3 10	71 12 0	36 3 7
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	118 2 3	11 4 5	16 1 8	162 17 7
Furniture	49 11 10	47 10 1	99 5 8	58 16 9
Printing and Office Expenses	161 10 6	45 9 10	11 11 10	15 5 3
Travelling and Police	2 18 11	5 14 6	- - -	- - -
Medical Expenses	36 10 1	27 19 3	- - -	13 2 11
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	21 3 3	12 19 8	113 6 3	- - -
Total Ordinary Charges	3,583 4 11	1,094 13 9	1,527 6 3	1,333 12 1
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	10 19 10	8 16 7	15 18 2	13 6 9
Ditto Food	4 15 1	5 11 0	6 1 1	4 18 7
Ditto Clothing	2 8 9	0 13 9	3 15 2	2 1 7
Extra Charges.				
Rent of School Premises	223 17 3	105 18 10	182 10 6	20 0 0
Disposal, Home	- - -	20 0 0	- - -	- - -
,, Emigration	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Building, Land, and Sundries	208 1 8	377 15 5	5,839 11 2	- - -
Total Extra Charges	431 18 11	503 14 3	6,022 1 8	20 0 0
Total Expenditure	4,015 3 10	1,598 8 0	7 549 7 11	1,353 12 1
Industrial Departments.				
Profit	393 5 3	29 1 6	295 9 8	196 15 5
Loss	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

and Expenditure of, for 1876—*continued.*

SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Bute, Boys & Girls. No. 80. Officers, 2.	"Cumberland," Boys. No. 380. Officers, 15.	Dumfries, Boys & Girls. No. 71. Officers, 4.	Edinburgh (Original), Boys & Girls. No 293. Officers, 21.	Receipts and Expenditure.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Receipts.
800 12 2	5,948 2 7	748 10 9	1,477 17 2	Treasury Allowance.
79 18 6	601 15 0	94 10 10	1,165 2 5	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Payments from County Rates.
- - -	788 10 5	- - -	75 0 0	„ from Borough Rates.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	„ from School Boards.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	„ from Parochial Authorities.
12 17 4	- - -	- - -	93 9 9	„ for Voluntary Inmates.
59 13 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	„ for Hire of Labour.
22 12 8	59 16 10	740 11 2	154 1 0	Sundries.
975 13 9	7,398 4 10	1,583 12 9	2,965 10 4	Total Receipts.
				Expenditure.
134 12 0	1,533 13 11	233 11 0	979 7 10	Officers' Pay and Rations.
506 4 4	2,482 17 11	322 4 0	1,118 16 1	Food of Inmates.
140 8 7	1,125 10 5	130 18 2	487 12 7	Clothing „
126 8 3	161 5 6	36 14 10	176 1 5	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
30 0 11	763 9 5	44 12 5	205 10 9	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
16 3 4	136 16 4	18 12 3	421 19 10	Furniture.
25 6 8	197 13 3	20 2 1	197 4 1	Printing and Office Expenses.
1 8 4	125 16 7	0 19 6	13 8 0	Travelling and Police.
4 5 6	128 4 11	2 12 7	86 8 8	Medical Expenses.
1 13 7	431 0 9	6 1 11	53 10 3	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
986 11 6	6,986 2 0	816 8 9	3,739 19 6	Total Ordinary Charges.
12 6 8	18 7 8	11 10 0	12 15 3	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
6 6 7	6 10 8	4 10 9	3 16 4	Ditto Food.
1 15 1	2 19 3	1 16 10	1 13 3	Ditto Clothing.
				Extra Charges.
14 17 0	- - -	20 0 0	229 5 3	Rent of School Premises.
- - -	314 6 7	- - -	- - -	Disposal, Home.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	„ Emigration.
- - -	- - -	891 13 2	407 7 10	Building, Land, and Sundries.
14 17 0	314 6 7	911 13 2	636 13 1	Total Extra Charges.
1,001 8 6	7,300 15 7	1,728 1 11	4,376 12 7	Total Expenditure.
				Industrial Departments.
179 9 0	- - -	93 18 6	297 4 0	Profit.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Loss.

APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

Industrial Schools, Return of Receipt

SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Receipts and Expenditure.	Edinburgh United, Boys & Girls.	Leith, Boys & Girls.	Arbroath, Boys & Girls.	Dundee, Boys & Girls.
	No. 154. Officers 10.	No. 96. Officers —	No. 32. Officers 2.	No. 207. Officers 10.
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance	1,306 12 7	538 18 7	223 17 5	1,749 11 4
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	731 10 7	- - -	- - -	411 6 5
Payments from County Rates	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
„ from Borough Rates	75 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
„ from School Boards	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
„ from Parochial Authorities	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
„ for Voluntary Inmates	- - -	- - -	- - -	40 19 0
„ for Hire of Labour	- - -	- - -	- - -	232 17 10
Sundries	107 12 8	- - -	- - -	373 4 11
Total Receipts	2,220 15 10	- - -	223 17 5	2,807 19 6
Expenditure.				
Officers' Pay and Rations	554 1 8	No return of the receipts and expenditure of this School has been received.	96 0 9	497 7 0
Food of Inmates	745 17 2		100 0 11	1,245 1 0
Clothing „	195 8 3		39 7 11	187 1 2
Washing, Fuel, and Light	111 3 0		14 16 6	132 13 5
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	161 1 3		66 3 11	119 2 8
Furniture	45 17 0		13 11 2	151 15 10
Printing and Office Expenses	163 13 4		5 18 8	112 11 9
Travelling and Police	- - -		1 3 6	- - -
Medical Expenses	5 5 0		- - -	57 16 6
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	8 11 6		5 6 3	135 10 7
Total Ordinary Charges	1,990 18 2	- - -	342 9 7	2,988 19 11
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	12 18 7	- - -	10 14 1	14 8 10
Ditto Food	4 16 10	- - -	3 2 6	6 0 3
Ditto Clothing	1 5 5	- - -	1 4 7	2 7
Extra Charges.				
Rent of School Premises	- - -	- - -	6 13 4	- -
Disposal, Home	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -
„ Emigration	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -
Building, Land, and Sundries	191 15 10	- - -	20 0 0	3,244 0
Total Extra Charges	191 15 10	- - -	26 13 4	3,244 0
Total Expenditure	2,182 14 0	- - -	369 2 11	6,233 0
Industrial Departments.				
Profit	103 0 5	- - -	- - -	467 5
Loss	- - -	- - -	- -	- -

APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

nd Expenditure of, for 1876—*continued.*

SCOTLAND—*continued.*

"Mars," Boys.	Glasgow, Mossbank, Boys.	Glasgow, Rotten Row, Girls.	Glasgow (Rom. Cath. Orphanage) Boys & Girls.	Glasgow, Slate-fields (Rm. Cath.), Boys.	Receipts and Expenditure.
No. 303. Officers 16.	No. 402. Officers —	No. 211. Officers —	No. 408. Officers 22.	No. 70. Officers 7.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Receipts.
4,445 10 10	6,433 14 10	- - -	3,922 16 10	997 10 2	Treasury Allowance.
1,133 2 6	712 5 6	- - -	20 0 0	- - -	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
450 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Payments from County Rates.
- -	1,369 14 0	- - -	554 19 4	219 2 3	,, from Borough Rates.
- -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	- - -	,, from School Boards.
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	,, from Parochial Authorities.
- -	- - -	- - -	291 1 11	- - -	,, for Voluntary Inmates.
- -	222 0 11	- - -	33 15 9	265 10 8	,, for Hire of Labour.
272 10 4	75 2 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	Sundries.
6,301 3 8	8,812 17 10	- - -	4,842 13 10	1,482 3 1	Total Receipts.
					Expenditure.
1,823 11 1	1,429 19 7	580 10 4	713 18 0	303 0 0	Officers' Pay and Rations.
1,913 1 11	2,034 13 11	1,123 19 5	2,210 16 9	452 15 4	Food of Inmates.
1,145 2 4	1,358 6 9	546 0 10	1,694 1 0	220 12 11	Clothing.
121 16 9	520 17 0	273 11 4	470 13 5	92 1 4	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
257 14 9	246 6 1	351 10 2	210 13 3	100 3 4	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
240 15 7	218 6 3	70 6 9	358 18 6	48 16 3	Furniture.
65 11 4	209 18 7	117 5 2	94 19 7	35 13 8	Printing and Office Expenses.
- -	75 3 1	30 6 1	25 4 3	26 17 8	Travelling and Police.
133 19 6	60 12 6	47 13 0	79 3 7	90 12 0	Medical.
305 12 6	292 9 3	71 17 1	46 15 2	54 3 8	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
6,007 5 9	6,446 13 0	3,213 0 2	5,905 3 6	1,424 16 2	Total Ordinary Charges.
19 16 6	16 0 9	15 4 7	14 9 6	20 7 1	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
6 6 3	5 1 3	5 6 6	5 8 4	6 9 4	Ditto Food.
3 15 7	3 7 7	2 11 9	4 3 1	3 3 1	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	46 6 0	Rent of School Premises.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 0 11	Disposal, Home.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	,, Emigration.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Building, Land, and Sundries.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	57 6 11	Total Extra Charges.
6,007 5 9	6,446 13 0	3,213 0 2	5,905 3 6	1,482 3 1	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Departments.
- - -	708 4 0	*310 3 7	529 19 10	265 10 8	Profit.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Loss.

* Receipts included in Mossbank account.

APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

Industrial Schools, Return of Receipt

SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Receipts and Expenditure.	Perth, Fechney, Boys. No. 127. Officers, 12.	Perth Ladies, Girls. No. 67. Officers, 4.	Perth Girls. No. 75. Officers, 5.	Greenock, Boys & Girls. No. 202. Officers, 8.
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance	1,266 13 8	692 18 9	624 11 6	1,972 5 2
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	293 10 6	136 13 5	176 4 6	218 18 7
Payments from County Rates	50 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
„ from Borough Rates	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
„ from School Boards	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
„ from Parochial Authorities	- - -	- - -	36 17 6	2 19 6
„ for Voluntary Inmates	30 17 6	38 17 9	23 15 0	- - -
„ for Hire of Labour	74 15 2	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sundries	6 18 3	32 11 5	9 5 10	3 1 8
Total Receipts	1,722 15 1	901 1 4	870 14 4	2,197 4 11
Expenditure.				
Officers' Pay and Rations	419 12 5	183 6 8	299 17 8	522 7 2
Food of Inmates	701 1 5	354 0 0	468 5 9	1,060 8 0
Clothing	296 5 1	83 3 8	157 7 11	368 16 3
Washing, Fuel, and Light	74 17 11	36 11 6	58 0 6	140 2 9
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	93 17 3	48 5 2	42 10 1	149 4 8
Furniture	47 15 11	57 13 3	115 4 10	46 14 4
Printing and Office Expenses	63 4 0	14 7 4	13 6 7	33 14 7
Travelling and Police	1 4 6	4 15 6	1 1 0	- - -
Medical Expenses and Funerals	5 13 7	10 4 0	38 13 8	24 16 6
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	14 8 6	3 8 7	19 17 4	28 11 8
Total Ordinary Charges	1,718 0 7	795 15 8	1,214 5 4	2,374 15 11
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	13 10 7	11 17 7	16 3 10	11 15 2
Ditto Food	5 10 5	5 5 8	6 4 11	5 5 0
Ditto Clothing	2 6 8	1 4 10	2 2 0	1 16 6
Extra Charges.				
Rent of School Premises	104 3 11	3 2 6	12 6 11	- - -
Disposal, Home	143 14 2	17 9 9	22 5 0	- - -
„ Emigration	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Building, Land, and Sundries	273 9 9	- - -	230 1 8	- - -
Total Extra Charges	521 7 10	20 12 3	264 13 7	- - -
Total Expenditure	2,239 8 5	816 7 11	1,478 18 11	2,374 15 11
Industrial Departments.				
Profit	435 0 7	124 15 9	41 7 9	128 15 1
Loss	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

xpenditure of, for 1876—*continued.*

SCOTLAND—*continued.*

LEY, Girls.	FALKIRK, Boys&Girls.	STIRLING, Boys.	STIRLING, Girls.	NEWTON STEWART, Girls.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
152. rs. 9.	No. 68. Officers, 6.	No. 37. Officers, 3.	No. 18. Officers 2.	No. 24. Officers, 2.	
. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
9 6	626 8 11	286 11 0	159 18 10	229 5 5	Treasury Allowance.
10 3	227 15 0	85 10 8	42 15 4	273 4 6	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
-	- -	- -	- -	50 0 0	Payments from County Rates.
-	- -	- -	- -	- -	,, from Borough Rates.
-	- -	- -	- -	- -	,, from School Boards.
-	- -	- -	- -	36 1 6	,, from Parochial Authorities.
0 3	10 12 6	4 19 6	5 12 6	10 5 6	,, for Voluntary Inmates.
7 9	26 9 0	- -	- -	2 5 0	,, for Hire of Labour.
6 5	- -	16 16 8	6 13 4	23 4 10	Sundries.
8 2	891 5 5	393 17 10	215 0 0	624 6 9	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
					EXPENDITURE.
6 2	261 9 0	118 10 0	62 11 4	144 8 8	Officers' Pay and Rations.
10 6	363 18 7	140 4 0	71 6 3	239 0 6	Food of Inmates.
10 9	144 11 0	44 8 8	15 4 10	81 17 3	Clothing ,,
11 10	71 0 7	30 8 8	32 6 10	41 6 0	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
9 10	42 2 2	20 11 7	10 4 0	32 11 3	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
1 0	68 4 7	22 10 0	12 5 10	16 3 2	Furniture.
13 8	20 10 2	4 15 8	1 9 8	13 6 6	Printing and Office Expenses.
-	- -	0 19 4	12 4 0	21 15 0	Travelling and Police.
10 8	7 15 3	0 16 5	0 10 0	37 13 6	Medical Expenses.
5 7	30 17 1	30 16 8	- -	- -	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
0 0	1,010 8 5	414 1 0	206 11 1	628 1 10	Total Ordinary Charges.
2 4	14 17 2	11 3 10	11 9 6	26 3 5	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
12 8	5 7 0	3 15 9	3 19 3	9 19 2	Ditto Food.
4 2	2 2 6	1 4 0	0 16 11	3 8 3	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
-	- -	- -	- -	8 4 0	Rent of School Premises.
-	- -	- -	- -	- -	Disposal, Home.
-	- -	- -	- -	- -	,, Emigration.
-	- -	307 13 1	40 13 7	- -	Building, Land, and Sundries.
-	- -	307 13 1	40 13 7	8 4 0	Total Extra Charges.
0 0	1,010 8 5	721 14 1	247 4 8	636 5 10	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
					Industrial Departments.
17 2	70 2 3	53 3 10	23 4 10	13 18 11	Profit.
-	- -	- -	- -	- -	Loss.

APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)—Summary.

Industrial Schools.—Return showing the Income, Expenditure, and Cost per Head for the year 1876.

Industrial School.	Number.	Total Cost of Maintenance and Management.	Add Rent.	Add Expenses of Disposal.	Deduct Industrial Profit.	Add Industrial Loss.	Net Cost per Head with the additions deduction
England.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Shefford	58	1,213 14 9	35 0 0	19 10 4	—	9 8 9	22 0 1
Chester	125	1,759 18 3	—	—	76 1 1	—	13 9
Birkenhead	141	2,149 17 2	—	14 8 11	635 15 9	—	10 16 1
Stockport	166	2,315 13 6	19 19 2	—	624 8 8	—	10 6
Macclesfield	82	1,501 12 10	—	9 18 11	190 4 4	—	16 2
Devon and Exeter	51	990 14 6	48 0 0	35 10 9	161 19 9	—	17 17
Dorset, Girls	39	648 19 11	—	—	—	—	16 12 1
Sunderland, Boys	99	1,657 16 11	20 4 6	—	287 13 9	—	14 0 1
"Wellesley"	286	6,140 16 4	—	69 4 5	770 15 9	—	19 0
Gateshead	139	2,146 8 9	—	55 15 0	253 9 5	—	14 0
Sunderland, Girls	42	846 10 5	27 10 0	—	160 4 4	—	16 19 1
Essex	63	1,302 17 3	65 17 0	6 1 5	35 5 7	—	21 5
Brentwood	100	1,526 9 11	218 3 4	—	—	16 16 10	17 12
Ilford	197	3,764 4 0	49 7 6	58 11 8	272 18 0	—	18 5
Walthamstow	130	2,021 3 7	—	74 16 0	246 4 9	—	14 4
Halstead	52	817 7 10	75 0 0	24 0 0	55 2 9	—	17 12
Cardiff	88	1,372 13 8	—	—	193 8 1	—	13 8
Park Row	71	1,217 18 6	90 0 0	87 14 0	143 1 7	—	17 12 1
Clifton	174	2,979 2 10	90 0 0	198 1 5	465 18 2	—	16 2
"Formidable"	370	7,135 1 3	—	314 12 9	292 6 10	—	19 6 1
Bristol, Girls	44	744 2 0	181 5 11	25 0 3	74 7 5	—	19 18
Bristol, School Board	28	660 3 10	—	—	—	—	23 11
Purbrook	56	1,048 2 9	31 12 6	10 4 11	159 13 4	—	16 12
St. Swithun's	65	1,062 19 3	60 0 0	3 0 0	9 0 0	—	17 3
Alresford	51	942 9 6	75 0 0	39 13 7	—	5 7 6	20 16
Church Farm	78	1,509 0 10	85 9 5	7 0 0	23 18 11	—	19 11
Home for Little Boys	310	8,015 13 9	—	88 4 4	293 18 7	—	25 3 1
Milton	91	2,193 4 6	130 0 0	—	5 15 1	—	25 9
Tanner's Hill	80	1,576 7 4	—	32 13 0	42 4 5	—	19 11
Kent County, Girls	28	700 8 8	89 5 0	—	0 13 0	—	28 3
Eltham	56	875 9 11	50 0 0	18 0 0	22 1 4	—	16 9
Bolton	161	3,007 14 2	27 14 10	51 0 1	512 5 1	—	16 0
Manchester	242	3,840 7 2	—	—	75 2 2	—	15 11
Barnes' Home	235	5,174 13 5	—	70 0 0	770 5 9	—	15 14
St. Joseph's	303	4,879 4 6	221 12 3	10 7 0	344 8 0	—	15 14
Liverpool	230	3,719 1 11	—	—	452 2 5	—	14 4 1
Kirkdale	162	3,882 6 3	347 2 6	—	86 19 11	—	25 11
Grafton Street	231	4,293 16 9	114 12 9	75 5 4	484 3 3	—	17 6
St. George's, Boys	238	4,507 0 9	268 0 0	—	192 3 1	—	19 5
St. Anne Street	159	2,544 5 7	245 0 0	13 4 4	1,933 5 5	—	5 9
Beacon Lane	223	2,607 16 3	180 0 0	25 17 5	—	—	12 12
St. George's, Girls	104	1,482 5 5	200 0 0	50 0 0	20 12 0	—	14 1
St. Anne's	137	1,672 4 7	108 0 0	92 2 1	59 9 9	—	13 4
St. Elizabeth's	95	1,228 3 3	25 0 0	—	73 7 0	—	12 8
Falkner Street	104	1,011 5 3	—	30 0 0	124 7 8	—	8 10
Middlesex	743	18,066 13 5	—	862 14 10	705 13 2	—	24 10
Boys' Home	120	2,454 14 2	336 5 6	162 18 7	471 16 4	—	20 13
East London	107	2,972 8 0	150 0 0	48 9 6	369 11 0	—	26 3
Boys' Refuge	124	2,240 18 6	—	57 14 0	—	19 6 0	18 13 1
Burdett Road	100	1,770 7 6	227 6 10	—	106 19 0	—	18 18
Brook Green	134	1,945 11 5	140 0 0	25 16 6	341 12 7	—	13 4
Field Lane	132	2,583 8 4	62 5 6	28 0 8	119 16 7	—	19 6 1
Cripples' Home	100	2,395 10 2	119 13 2	64 1 8	290 6 10	—	22 17
Sloane Street	48	718 14 1	150 0 0	21 5 11	8 12 3	—	18 7
School of Discipline	42	871 4 11	49 1 9	21 0 3	48 2 11	—	21 5
Franklin's Row	42	749 11 4	9 17 0	30 18 3	35 5 0	—	17 19
St. Margaret's	69	803 0 9	175 0 0	25 9 2	4 16 6	—	14 9
Girls' Home	41	918 5 0	102 7 0	28 0 0	40 16 0	—	24 11
King Edward	156	2,960 11 1	49 18 0	24 0 0	—	37 4 2	19 13
Fakenham	36	672 15 7	46 0 0	—	—	5 0 2	20 2
Newcastle	186	2,867 6 6	—	15 7 9	346 12 5	—	13 12
Somerset	72	1,111 12 4	60 0 0	27 5 6	276 2 0	—	12 16
Cannington	61	1,161 18 1	129 15 0	62 12 6	261 9 8	—	17 18

APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)—Summary.

Return showing the Income, &c.—*cont.*

Industrial School.	Number.	Total Cost of Maintenance and Management.	Add Rent.	Add Expenses of Disposal.	Deduct Industrial Profit.	Add Industrial Loss.	Net Cost per Head with these additions or deductions.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
England—*cont.*							
Bath, Girls	31	491 8 8	50 0 0	23 0 10	162 3 3	—	12 19 7
Staffordshire	77	1,296 17 2	—	66 9 5	241 9 10	—	14 11 5
Surrey	198	3,355 2 3	49 11 8	147 14 1	208 2 5	—	16 17 10
Princess Mary's	155	2,406 18 10	20 5 0	18 0 0	52 4 8	—	15 8 9
Brighton School Board	39	890 3 2	24 0 0	—	—	—	23 8 10
Penn Street	58	1,075 9 1	29 5 8	—	189 11 7	—	15 15 7
Shustoke	46	1,147 1 10	85 19 2	—	22 10 3	—	26 13 10
Gem Street	156	3,296 3 0	—	—	1,057 18 8	—	14 6 11
Sparkbrook	33	647 2 3	49 9 7	18 7 8	101 1 11	—	18 12 1
Coventry	22	394 0 4	—	—	16 6 6	—	17 3 8
Salisbury	60	638 5 7	—	20 0 0	6 10 0	—	10 17 1
Bradford	75	1,265 5 6	40 0 0	35 14 1	180 17 1	—	15 9 4
Hull	70	1,534 18 10	29 12 11	—	47 12 9	—	21 13 5
"Southampton"	215	3,788 14 4	—	137 15 9	305 16 5	—	16 16 10
Leeds, Boys	82	1,694 17 4	33 0 0	49 4 1	205 0 4	—	19 3 5
Leeds, Girls	66	1,067 12 5	—	35 6 6	104 12 4	—	15 2 6
York	70	1,330 17 2	25 0 0	40 0 0	211 10 5	—	16 18 5
Middlesbrough	30	767 14 8	—	—	28 6 7	—	24 12 11
Scotland.							
Aberdeen	326	3,583 4 11	223 17 3	—	393 5 3	—	10 9 5
Aberdeen, Female	124	1,094 13 9	105 18 10	20 0 0	29 1 6	—	9 12 2
Ayr	96	1,527 6 8	182 10 6	—	295 9 8	—	14 14 8
Kilmarnock	100	1,333 12 1	20 0 0	—	196 15 5	—	11 11 4
Bute	80	986 11 6	14 17 0	—	179 9 0	—	10 5 6
"Cumberland"	380	6,986 9 0	—	314 6 7	—	—	19 4 3
Dumfries	71	816 8 9	20 0 0	—	93 18 6	—	10 9 2
Edinburgh, Original	293	3,739 19 6	229 5 3	—	297 4 0	—	12 10 8
Edinburgh United	154	1,990 18 2	—	—	103 0 5	—	12 5 2
Leith	96			No Return.			
Arbroath	32	342 9 7	6 13 4	—	—	—	10 18 3
Dundee	207	2,988 19 11	—	—	467 5 4	—	12 3 8
"Mars"	303	6,007 5 9	—	—	—	—	19 16 6
Mossbank	402	6,446 13 0	—	—	708 4 0	—	14 5 6
Rotten Row	211	3,213 0 2	—	—	310 3 7	—	13 15 2
Glasgow Roman Catholic Orphanage.	408	5,905 3 6	—	—	529 19 10	—	13 3 6
Glasgow, Slatefields	70	1,424 16 2	46 6 0	11 0 11	265 10 8	—	17 7 7
Perth, Feechney	127	1,718 0 7	104 3 11	143 14 2	435 0 7	—	12 1 1
Perth, Ladies	67	795 15 8	3 2 6	17 9 9	124 15 9	—	10 6 5
Perth, Girls	75	1,214 5 4	12 6 11	22 5 0	41 7 9	—	16 2 0
Greenock	202	2,374 15 11	—	—	128 15 1	—	11 2 5
Paisley	152	2,146 0 0	—	—	178 17 2	—	12 18 10
Falkirk	68	1,010 8 5	—	—	70 2 3	—	13 16 7
Stirling, Boys	37	414 1 0	—	—	53 3 10	—	9 15 1
Stirling, Girls	18	206 11 1	—	—	23 4 10	—	10 3 8
Newton Stewart	24	628 1 10	8 4 0	—	13 18 11	—	25 18 7

APPENDIX No. V. (A.)

Reconvictions after Detention in a Reformatory School.

Return from Governors of Prisons of Males and Females reconvicted during the Year ending December 31, 1876, after Detention in a Reformatory School.

ENGLAND.

Counties.	Prisons.	Males.	Females
Bedfordshire	Bedford County	3	—
Berks	Reading County	4	—
Bucks	Aylesbury County	2	—
Cheshire	Chester County	6	—
	Knutsford County	3	—
Cornwall	Bodmin County	1	1
Cumberland	Carlisle County	1	—
Derby	Derby County	1	—
Devon	Exeter County	6	1
Dorset	Dorchester County	1	—
Durham	Durham County	9	4
Essex	Springfield County	3	—
	Little Ilford County	2	—
Gloucester	Gloucester County	9	—
Hereford	Hereford County	1	—
Hertford	Hertford County	1	—
Kent	Canterbury County	2	—
	Maidstone County	13	1
Lancashire	Kirkdale County	1	—
	Lancaster County	1	—
	Preston County	10	2
	Manchester County	16	2
	Liverpool Borough	61	6
	Manchester City	24	1
Leicester	Leicester Borough	—	1
Lincoln	Lincoln County	1	—
	Lindsey County	1	—
Middlesex	Cold Bath Fields	72	—
	Newgate	3	—
	Clerkenwell	3	—
	Westminster Female	—	1
	Holloway	2	—
Monmouth	Usk County	3	—
Northampton	Northampton County	3	—
	Northampton Borough	1	1
Northumberland	Morpeth County	7	1
	Newcastle Borough	8	1
Nottingham	Nottingham County	3	—
	Southwell County	2	—
	Nottingham Borough	1	—
Oxford	Oxford City	1	—
Rutland	Oakham	—	1
Salop	Shrewsbury County	2	—
Somerset	Taunton County	2	—
	Shepton Mallet	1	—
	Bath City	4	—
	Bristol City	5	—

APPENDIX No. V. (A.)—*continued.*

RETURN from Governors of Prisons of Males and Females re-convicted during the Year ending December 31, 1876, after Detention in a Reformatory School—*continued.*

ENGLAND—*continued.*

Counties.	Prisons.	Males.	Females
STAFFORD	Stafford County	12	5
	Walsall Borough	—	1
SUFFOLK	Bury St. Edmunds	1	—
	Ipswich County	—	1
	Ipswich Borough	1	—
SURREY	Newington County	5	—
	Wandsworth Common	7	—
SUSSEX	Lewes County	4	2
WARWICK	Warwick County	4	—
	Birmingham Borough	31	2
WORCESTER	Worcester County	10	2
YORK	Beverley County	1	—
	Hull Borough	5	—
	Northallerton County	—	1
	Scarborough Borough	2	1
	Wakefield County	75	4
	Leeds Borough	14	3
BRECON	Brecon County	2	1
CARDIGAN	Cardigan County	2	—
CARNARVON	Carnarvon County	—	1
DENBIGH	Ruthin County	1	—
FLINT	Mold County	1	—
GLAMORGAN	Cardiff County	4	—
	Total	488	48

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN	Aberdeen County	16	4
AYR	Ayr County	1	1
	Kilmarnock	2	—
EAST LOTHIAN	Dunbar County	1	—
ELGIN	Elgin County	1	—
EDINBURGH	Edinburgh	19	3
FORFAR	Forfar County	1	—
	Dundee County	13	2
INVERNESS	Inverness County	9	1
	Fort William	1	—
LANARK	Glasgow City	33	13
	Lanark County	2	—
LINLITHGOW	Linlithgow County	—	1
PERTH	Perth General	19	—
	Perth County	4	—
RENFREW	Paisley County	4	—
	Greenock County	1	—
STIRLING	Stirling County	2	—
WIGTOWN	Wigtown County	2	—
	Stranraer County	1	—
CHESHIRE	Chester County	2	—
LANCASHIRE	Liverpool Borough	17	2
NORTHUMBERLAND	Morpeth County	1	—
	Newcastle Borough	1	—
	Total	153	27

APPENDIX No. V. (B.)

RETURN showing the Reformatory Schools to which the before-mentioned 488 Males and 48 Females (England), and 153 Males and 27 Females (Scotland), re-convicted during the year 1876, belong respectively, together with the total number of Discharges from the same Schools, up to December 31, 1876, with Percentage of Re-convictions.

Reformatory School. ENGLAND.	Total No. of Discharges from the School, deducting the dead and transferred.	Re-convictions in 1876.	Per-centage.
BOYS—			
Bedford	175	5	2·8
Bradwall	345	7	2·0
Cumberland	172	8	4·6
Devon and Exeter	172	2	1·2
Dorset	175	2	1·1
Essex	152	3	1·9
"Cornwall"	985	15	1·5
Boleyn Castle (R. Cth.)	711	31	4·3
Glamorgan	214	9	4·2
Hardwicke	342	10	2·9
Kingswood	568	16	2·8
Hants	291	2	·7
Herts	203	1	·5
"Akbar"	879	11	1·2
Liverpool Farm	377	15	4·0
"Clarence" (R. Cth.)	716	37	5·1
North Lancashire	384	9	2·3
Manchester and Salford.	252	9	3·6
Birkdale Farm	22	1	4·5
Mount St. Bernard's (Roman Catholic).	1,178	62	5·3
Home-in-the-East	261	3	1·1
Monmouth	79	1	1·2
Buxton	213	1	·4
Northampton	175	4	2·3
North-Eastern	702	21	3·0
Suffolk	294	4	1·3
Red Hill	1,426	28	1·9
Wandsworth	590	29	5·0
Saltley	404	11	2·7
Warwickshire	303	5	1·6
Wilts	229	3	1·3
Woodbury Hill	203	5	2·4
Castle Howard	306	7	2·3
Stoke Farm	275	25	9·0
Calder Farm	388	7	1·8
Leeds	339	23	6·8
Yorks (Rom. Cath.)	818	56	6·8
Total	15,318	488	3·2
GIRLS—			
Devon and Exeter	253	3	1·2
Sunderland	186	4	2·1
Arno's Court (R. Cath.)	505	7	1·4
Red Lodge	337	3	·9
Liverpool	341	5	1·4
Toxteth Park	185	5	2·7
Lancashire (R. Cath.)	27	1	3·7
Hampstead	377	1	·3
Northampton	3	—	—
Ipswich	119	—	—
Surrey	108	—	—
Warwickshire	138	—	—
Birmingham	186	4	2·1
Limpley Stoke	211	3	1·4
Yorkshire (Rom. Cath.)	227	10	4·4
Doncaster	177	2	1·2
Total	3,380	48	1·4

Reformatory School. SCOTLAND.	Total No. of Discharges from the school, deducting the dead and transferred.	Re-convictions in 1876.	Per centage.
BOYS—			
Old Mill	406	18	4·4
Wellington Farm	376	15	4·0
Rossie	191	8	4·2
Inverness	193	11	5·7
Glasgow	1,203	27	2·2
Parkhead (Roman Catholic).	829	60	7·2
Kibble	257	5	1·9
Stranraer	236	9	3·8
Total	3,691	153	4·1
GIRLS—			
Aberdeen	96	6	6·2
Dalry	177	3	1·7
Glasgow	402	9	2·2
Dalbeth (R. Cath.)	296	9	3·0
Total	971	27	2·8

ABSTRACT.

ENGLAND—			
Boys, Protestant	11,895	302	2·5
Boys, Rom. Cath.	3,423	186	5·4
Total	15,318	488	3·2
Girls, Protestant	2,621	30	1·1
Girls, Rom. Cath.	759	18	2·4
Total	3,380	48	1·4
SCOTLAND—			
Boys, Protestant	2,862	93	3·2
Boys, Rom. Cath.	829	60	7·2
Total	3,691	153	4·1
Girls, Protestant	675	18	2·7
Girls, Rom. Cath.	296	9	3·2
Total	971	27	2·8

APPENDIX No. VI. (A.)

Reformatory Schools.

Annual Commitments of Juvenile Offenders to Prisons from Counties in England and Wales, for Twenty-one Years ending September 30, 1876.

APPENDIX No. VI. (A.)

Annual Commitments of Juvenile Offenders to Prisons from Counties

	Bedford.	Berks.	Bucks.	Cambridge.	Cheshire.	Cornwall.	Cumberland.	Derby.	Devon.	Dorset.	Durham.	Essex.	Gloucester.	Hereford.	Herts.	Huntingdon.	Kent.	Lancashire.	Leicestershire.	Lincoln.	Middlesex.
Boys:																					
1856 -	46	68	46	52	242	31	44	79	202	52	73	175	382	18	94	11	285	1,737	84	63	3,606
1857 -	42	62	38	62	179	40	22	69	188	47	213	163	297	18	58	9	279	1,539	110	89	3,133
1858 -	25	62	40	35	149	29	41	49	153	38	158	128	226	14	65	23	225	1,226	139	77	2,644
1859 -	28	45	42	46	117	16	23	39	159	22	137	86	259	25	49	9	256	1,033	89	77	2,281
1860 -	33	59	23	66	132	44	16	46	146	35	85	126	218	34	52	12	257	890	74	74	1,865
1861 -	47	83	38	54	118	44	12	36	168	38	117	148	261	25	54	9	234	937	84	89	1,762
1862 -	34	76	43	54	99	38	26	49	187	33	129	118	271	17	45	12	273	994	101	95	1,335
1863 -	34	91	29	40	158	35	30	39	181	31	145	134	299	27	65	9	220	1,033	94	80	1,426
1864 -	36	72	27	48	131	35	23	52	188	48	128	149	214	26	37	8	231	884	85	121	1,864
1865 -	44	49	30	27	161	35	12	44	113	48	157	147	289	29	51	12	265	1,041	83	114	2,111
1866 -	31	84	27	37	138	42	22	59	102	32	165	156	265	39	69	14	251	1,058	78	106	2,120
1867 -	36	74	43	38	106	56	23	70	168	38	145	170	235	35	72	14	316	1,106	72	94	2,150
1868 -	25	54	32	33	111	42	24	96	142	41	141	172	295	31	72	10	334	1,226	66	137	1,976
1869 -	29	51	54	48	97	18	28	91	182	27	184	191	224	47	49	25	363	1,425	63	126	2,207
1870 -	28	70	39	38	126	24	29	61	191	35	169	156	266	30	57	9	372	1,310	85	123	2,105
1871 -	25	73	50	42	99	13	25	67	183	43	153	145	230	23	57	11	283	1,339	78	80	1,763
1872 -	20	56	43	56	66	31	27	79	155	27	158	178	228	31	53	13	272	1,291	103	105	1,856
1873 -	19	72	30	55	89	25	23	58	130	31	164	171	241	29	48	7	310	1,415	88	102	1,815
1874 -	25	56	32	54	108	23	28	53	142	36	142	194	271	27	59	6	241	1,291	69	103	1,683
1875 -	15	45	19	37	89	23	20	43	136	22	137	156	223	14	33	3	164	1,002	107	98	1,371
1876 -	17	52	18	40	77	9	14	45	137	20	132	156	218	24	50	8	172	1,050	62	87	1,361
Girls:																					
1856 -	2	18	5	5	47	12	9	10	34	8	20	17	61	5	12	4	53	430	16	25	507
1857 -	3	14	4	8	31	3	11	12	36	7	37	13	48	7	4	5	50	286	16	20	398
1858 -	5	7	2	4	18	12	5	4	35	12	39	15	25	4	6	6	34	202	18	39	368
1859 -	4	12	2	5	20	13	6	23	22	6	39	12	31	3	1	1	40	171	11	25	278
1860 -	3	14	5	5	25	10	4	16	33	10	25	16	41	3	5	2	38	155	6	26	315
1861 -	5	18	6	11	15	8	3	11	52	4	23	19	49	4	4	5	55	188	21	26	287
1862 -	2	11	5	7	24	11	6	9	39	7	31	19	25	7	5	5	33	176	14	31	176
1863 -	3	7	2	8	27	9	12	9	30	5	43	18	27	4	5	4	24	164	7	20	238
1864 -	1	10	6	11	32	12	6	10	30	6	44	15	38	3	6	.	41	174	11	37	256
1865 -	3	5	4	7	19	8	8	12	19	4	26	18	50	9	8	2	43	162	10	29	266
1866 -	1	11	9	8	30	6	1	5	17	3	29	13	39	2	6	2	28	158	10	19	273
1867 -	3	10	3	8	24	7	2	9	25	4	35	23	54	6	14	1	54	159	17	16	231
1868 -	1	6	7	6	26	11	9	10	23	9	48	21	34	4	10	4	26	188	7	31	231
1869 -	3	9	2	5	21	11	7	13	24	5	41	15	23	8	4	2	30	238	19	31	287
1870 -	2	9	1	5	16	8	8	15	20	13	52	10	51	8	7	4	48	226	16	32	286
1871 -	2	6	5	5	31	5	2	9	20	8	35	6	31	6	2	3	35	173	13	25	210
1872 -	1	5	1	13	19	10	7	14	26	2	30	16	33	9	4	3	38	229	20	17	210
1873 -	.	10	4	10	18	6	5	15	34	6	37	13	50	7	5	1	29	237	13	20	201
1874 -	2	9	2	10	15	2	11	16	17	1	22	17	35	4	6	1	38	177	17	19	195
1875 -	1	5	2	3	14	4	3	9	14	4	34	21	39	6	4	5	21	151	7	17	139
1876 -	.	10	5	6	15	6	4	15	13	3	36	20	28	5	7	1	23	135	7	23	122

Note.—The Youthful Offenders Act requires that every Young Offender sentenced to Detention
Numbers returned above as committed to Prison

APPENDIX No. VI. (A.)

ENGLAND and WALES, for Twenty-one Years ending September 30, 1876.

Norfolk.	Northampton.	Northumberland.	Nottingham.	Oxford.	Rutland.	Salop.	Somerset.	Southampton.	Stafford.	Suffolk.	Surrey.	Sussex.	Warwickshire.	Westmoreland.	Wilts.	Worcester.	Yorkshire.	Glamorgan.	Other Welsh Counties.	TOTALS.	
																					Boys:
187	79	220	119	44	4	67	171	239	209	123	1,317	150	366	12	37	80	796	92	64	11,808	1856.
188	63	162	134	43	4	28	142	255	222	104	1,437	146	309	12	56	61	568	132	64	10,822	1857.
147	64	188	132	53	2	31	100	189	189	79	968	94	221	9	47	75	510	114	37	8,837	1858.
116	67	150	88	23	1	46	132	144	179	78	701	107	199	8	59	74	443	95	33	7,582	1859.
140	44	87	69	27	4	36	87	182	235	67	611	100	130	5	44	84	384	60	39	6,765	1860.
210	72	107	123	45	3	48	120	201	245	64	716	117	186	5	50	84	480	64	48	7,373	1861.
206	63	118	102	67	5	62	123	223	205	112	737	144	165	5	45	65	463	62	42	7,080	1862.
201	55	129	110	41	2	40	128	229	170	78	780	108	179	7	54	72	495	48	39	7,208	1863.
198	56	119	120	36	2	34	118	242	191	81	845	130	201	21	47	57	499	74	32	7,536	1864.
167	53	150	167	53	3	51	127	222	185	95	1,073	123	215	12	49	76	546	52	38	8,350	1865.
162	60	110	119	35	2	46	121	221	220	81	902	103	226	14	80	72	495	76	26	8,099	1866
126	65	134	88	55	6	39	90	229	244	91	907	95	212	11	49	78	542	92	36	8,285	1867.
185	53	163	108	47	3	64	111	224	241	112	994	129	292	7	80	132	513	98	45	8,702	1868.
132	68	96	114	61	.	50	104	267	221	63	972	151	253	1	67	82	549	65	73	8,956	1869.
110	58	118	102	48	.	53	119	258	184	105	912	116	274	19	68	121	446	104	41	8,619	1870.
108	41	119	64	51	2	42	95	202	212	73	836	126	283	17	40	106	432	91	57	7,821	1871.
87	69	120	127	55	6	43	96	300	199	89	730	120	407	7	71	96	422	95	47	8,070	1872.
100	61	100	103	43	1	39	90	243	214	83	674	130	445	6	42	99	495	97	39	8,062	1873.
90	90	133	75	43	1	52	97	206	199	102	673	195	453	9	53	86	524	68	36	7,870	1874.
67	55	97	60	40	2	24	76	185	166	95	440	105	378	3	60	73	461	107	36	6,319	1875.
72	70	99	81	37	1	24	73	195	184	71	482	77	354	5	52	58	383	82	38	6,232	1876.
																					Girls:
15	10	79	17	7	.	20	35	42	77	15	161	31	63	8	9	29	111	90	20	2,173	1856.
15	9	36	23	7	.	17	36	23	22	7	144	38	45	1	12	22	94	86	16	1,679	1857.
11	9	33	17	6	1	12	28	27	26	21	117	23	28	3	7	27	129	77	16	1,492	1858.
8	8	46	13	5	.	8	15	31	37	11	143	26	39	5	15	18	96	63	8	1,330	1859.
17	15	23	10	5	.	12	12	34	57	13	77	27	32	3	9	16	87	26	9	1,264	1860.
29	10	34	6	5	.	10	31	39	65	17	94	23	31	2	12	22	112	32	11	1,428	1861.
18	11	16	14	8	3	15	24	40	86	19	97	26	30	1	15	31	84	42	14	1,269	1862.
17	6	36	16	10	.	13	21	25	66	11	107	30	40	2	4	21	84	43	19	1,251	1863.
20	7	31	11	9	2	11	17	40	59	10	102	28	32	.	12	16	100	31	21	1,321	1864.
20	7	25	25	4	.	9	10	44	53	7	108	31	45	.	7	35	94	28	13	1,290	1865.
18	10	22	18	11	1	9	28	52	59	7	88	25	59	2	10	16	88	41	6	1,257	1866.
15	13	25	17	18	1	15	15	44	80	13	99	28	53	2	21	23	104	28	15	1,346	1867.
21	15	29	7	7	.	13	18	34	120	19	87	24	52	1	10	20	109	31	15	1,377	1868.
13	4	14	15	12	1	5	20	24	87	11	75	30	50	.	11	18	91	43	14	1,358	1869.
23	15	18	8	5	.	15	21	31	68	8	65	22	37	6	16	17	100	31	8	1,379	1870.
20	15	13	9	7	.	18	23	34	48	13	94	18	32	2	22	15	78	32	12	1,156	1871.
11	18	23	16	8	3	15	20	28	34	17	121	30	47	3	16	18	98	15	21	1,293	1872.
6	8	23	9	11	.	9	23	31	63	10	123	37	45	1	11	28	90	26	10	1,297	1873.
15	6	13	1	14	1	12	15	22	37	8	78	26	46	1	14	18	95	24	8	1,073	1874.
12	11	15	4	5	.	8	11	21	37	5	52	16	49	.	11	20	76	21	14	893	1875.
8	10	11	12	6	.	.	12	23	45	8	86	13	54	.	11	10	70	19	9	906	1876.

a Reformatory School should undergo a previous Imprisonment of at least 10 days. The
lude those also sentenced to Reformatories.

APPENDIX No. VI. (B.)

RETURN showing the NUMBER of JUVENILE OFFENDERS COMMITTED to COUNTIES, for the Years

COUNTIES.	1861.			1862.			1863.			1864.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Bedford	11	.	11	7	.	7	6	.	6	8	.	8
Berks	9	1	10	11	.	11	7	3	10	4	.	4
Bucks	5	1	6	3	1	4	2	.	2	1	.	1
Cambridge	8	.	8	1	3	4	5	.	5	7	1	8
Cheshire	14	4	18	20	8	28	21	8	29	20	8	28
Cornwall	2	.	2	2	1	3	4	.	4	7	1	8
Cumberland	4	.	4	3	.	3	.	1	1	5	.	5
Derby	9	3	12	10	4	14	7	7	14	10	2	12
Devon	21	10	31	17	5	22	13	6	19	19	5	24
Dorset	5	4	9	7	.	7	6	2	8	9	.	9
Durham	30	10	40	21	11	32	17	15	32	22	11	33
Essex	13	5	18	1	.	1	14	4	18	11	.	11
Gloucester	31	8	39	30	8	38	30	5	35	18	13	31
Hereford	6	.	6	4	1	5	2	.	2	4	.	4
Herts	12	.	12	9	.	9	5	.	5	6	3	9
Hunts	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	1	3	.	1	1
Kent	16	7	23	24	2	26	17	3	20	19	8	27
Lancashire	188	34	222	194	45	239	179	27	206	194	35	229
Leicestershire	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	.	3	2	.	2
Lincoln	3	3	6	5	3	8	6	5	11	6	3	9
Middlesex	172	59	231	93	23	116	43	27	70	64	26	90
Monmouth	7	7	14	2	3	5	5	1	6	1	2	3
Norfolk	10	2	12	11	1	12	14	1	15	11	2	13
Northampton	2	.	2	13	1	14	9	1	10	4	.	4
Northumberland	33	5	38	30	2	32	30	5	35	23	8	31
Notts	9	1	10	19	2	21	13	1	14	17	1	18
Oxford	8	.	8	3	.	3	1	.	1	3	1	4
Rutland	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Salop	7	.	7	5	1	6	.	1	1	5	.	5
Somerset	20	17	37	22	5	27	14	4	18	17	7	24
Southampton	8	5	13	10	2	12	13	1	14	14	.	14
Stafford	26	7	33	13	7	20	13	7	20	20	9	29
Suffolk	11	1	12	19	3	22	8	.	8	12	.	12
Surrey	63	12	75	60	15	75	37	8	45	66	6	72
Sussex	8	4	12	16	2	18	6	3	9	10	.	10
Warwickshire	68	10	78	33	3	36	51	6	57	53	11	64
Westmoreland	1	.	1	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	1
Wilts	5	2	7	7	2	9	4	1	5	2	1	3
Worcestershire	18	6	24	12	5	17	5	5	10	11	1	12
Yorkshire	98	31	129	71	23	94	105	24	129	101	21	122
Glamorgan	9	.	9	9	4	13	6	.	6	14	1	15
Other WELSH COUNTIES.	7	1	8	6	.	6	2	4	6	9	4	13
Totals	978	261	1,239	825	201	1,026	725	187	912	830	192	1,022

APPENDIX No. VI. (B.)

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS in ENGLAND and WALES from the different 1861 to 1876 inclusive.

1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.			COUNTIES.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
10	1	11	6	.	6	6	1	7	6	.	6	Bedford.
6	1	7	3	1	4	5	.	5	2	1	3	Berks.
2	.	2	6	3	9	12	1	13	4	.	4	Bucks.
4	.	4	3	3	6	10	.	10	2	.	2	Cambridge.
14	1	15	13	11	24	24	9	33	34	4	38	Cheshire.
5	.	5	5	1	6	8	3	11	7	3	10	Cornwall.
1	1	2	5	.	5	5	.	5	6	2	8	Cumberland.
2	1	3	9	.	9	16	4	20	17	.	17	Derby.
20	3	23	12	5	17	19	4	23	14	4	18	Devon.
8	2	10	7	2	9	12	1	13	12	4	16	Dorset.
24	13	37	29	7	36	29	19	48	18	12	30	Durham.
12	4	16	12	2	14	12	2	14	22	5	27	Essex.
29	14	43	32	13	45	35	12	47	42	12	54	Gloucester.
7	3	10	5	1	6	2	1	3	3	1	4	Hereford.
5	.	5	9	.	9	6	.	6	4	.	4	Herts.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4	.	.	.	Hunts.
24	6	30	16	4	20	21	6	27	44	5	49	Kent.
276	47	323	230	40	270	211	23	234	220	36	256	Lancashire.
5	.	5	5	2	7	9	1	10	4	1	5	Leicestershire.
10	2	12	8	4	12	17	2	19	5	5	10	Lincoln.
109	50	159	160	40	200	204	43	247	108	30	138	Middlesex.
6	2	8	6	1	7	7	2	9	3	5	8	Monmouth.
6	1	7	14	1	15	11	3	14	19	6	25	Norfolk.
3	4	7	3	1	4	4	1	5	10	1	11	Northampton.
24	2	26	22	5	27	16	4	20	21	6	27	Northumberland.
6	1	7	17	4	21	15	2	17	18	.	18	Notts.
1	2	3	2	.	2	3	1	4	.	1	1	Oxford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Rutland.
2	1	3	4	.	4	1	1	2	4	6	10	Salop.
26	7	33	30	7	37	20	5	25	22	4	26	Somerset.
18	1	19	14	6	20	17	4	21	14	4	18	Southampton.
27	13	40	32	9	41	32	8	40	30	14	44	Stafford.
7	.	7	12	.	12	8	6	14	14	1	15	Suffolk.
67	14	81	112	14	126	77	11	88	97	9	106	Surrey.
9	4	13	12	3	15	11	1	12	10	2	12	Sussex.
63	14	77	47	16	63	38	6	44	44	14	58	Warwickshire.
2	.	2	3	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	3	Westmoreland.
7	.	7	13	6	19	10	2	12	23	2	25	Wilts.
8	6	14	14	6	20	20	4	24	13	2	15	Worcestershire.
119	29	148	113	29	142	123	33	156	135	35	170	Yorkshire.
15	1	16	8	2	10	15	6	21	10	2	12	Glamorgan.
4	5	9	11	2	13	16	5	21	8	3	11	Other WELSH COUNTIES.
993	256	1,249	1,064	251	1,315	1,110	238	1,348	1,072	242	1,314	Totals.

APPENDIX No. VI. (B.)

RETURN showing the NUMBER of JUVENILE OFFENDERS COMMITTED to COUNTIES, for the Years

COUNTIES.	1869.			1870.			1871.			1872.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Bedford	10	3	13	6	.	6	8	.	8	5	.	5
Berks	4	1	5	10	1	11	7	.	7	6	1	7
Bucks	8	1	9	3	1	4	5	.	5	12	1	13
Cambridge	9	.	9	8	.	8	6	1	7	9	5	14
Cheshire	18	8	26	28	7	35	26	6	32	19	4	23
Cornwall	8	2	10	5	2	7	5	1	6	1	1	2
Cumberland	3	.	3	1	1	2	7	2	9	7	1	8
Derby	13	2	15	5	1	6	18	1	19	9	.	9
Devon	28	8	36	20	5	25	33	5	38	15	6	21
Dorset	7	2	9	10	2	12	8	1	9	7	1	8
Durham	18	11	29	26	12	38	21	4	25	23	7	30
Essex	17	3	20	21	3	24	17	2	19	19	3	22
Gloucester	29	4	33	25	7	32	43	5	48	30	6	36
Hants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hereford	16	1	17	3	1	4	7	.	7	7	5	12
Herts	8	.	8	9	.	9	5	.	5	3	1	4
Hunts	2	.	2	.	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Kent	62	14	76	54	11	65	45	7	52	50	13	63
Lancashire	206	35	241	222	41	263	201	46	247	232	50	282
Leicestershire	8	3	11	6	1	7	6	.	6	8	5	13
Lincoln	6	4	10	16	9	25	5	9	14	8	2	10
Middlesex	150	38	188	109	45	154	115	35	150	155	60	215
Monmouth	3	7	10	16	6	22	12	2	14	13	7	20
Norfolk	9	1	10	9	3	12	12	3	15	13	4	17
Northampton	9	1	10	4	3	7	3	1	4	8	2	10
Northumberland	14	6	20	15	6	21	16	5	21	18	5	23
Notts	17	4	21	12	2	14	6	1	7	14	2	16
Oxford	1	1	2	4	2	6	7	2	9	7	2	9
Rutland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	4
Salop	3	1	4	6	.	6	1	4	5	5	3	8
Somerset	23	11	34	22	8	30	23	14	37	31	9	40
Southampton	23	.	23	27	2	29	22	8	30	27	1	28
Stafford	30	16	46	27	8	35	28	8	36	27	7	34
Suffolk	9	2	11	9	2	11	6	2	8	15	1	16
Surrey	93	7	100	108	10	118	85	17	102	73	26	99
Sussex	9	5	14	16	2	18	17	1	18	12	6	18
Warwickshire	49	6	55	56	7	63	53	5	58	73	6	79
Westmoreland	.	.	.	2	.	2	2	1	3	1	.	1
Wilts	6	4	10	3	3	6	4	7	11	10	3	13
Worcestershire	18	3	21	12	3	15	14	1	15	19	4	23
Yorkshire	113	32	145	92	35	127	103	25	128	87	25	112
Glamorganshire	5	3	8	9	2	11	15	3	18	15	3	18
Other WELSH COUNTIES.	11	6	17	11	1	12	5	3	8	11	9	20
SCOTLAND	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTALS	1,075	256	1,331	1,047	257	1,304	1,023	239	1,262	1,107	300	1,407

APPENDIX No. VI. (B.)

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS in ENGLAND and WALES from the different 861 to 1876 inclusive.

1873.			1874.			1875.			1876.			COUNTIES.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
5	.	5	13	2	15	9	1	10	8	.	8	Bedford.
5	.	5	10	2	12	4	2	6	9	2	11	Berks.
4	1	5	5	1	6	4	1	5	1	5	6	Bucks.
13	3	16	2	2	4	7	—	7	5	3	8	Cambridge.
39	6	45	29	8	37	22	6	28	19	8	27	Cheshire.
9	.	9	6	2	8	5	1	6	1	2	3	Cornwall.
1	.	1	4	1	5	10	—	10	6	1	7	Cumberland.
7	3	10	12	2	14	7	1	8	7	3	10	Derby.
30	10	40	18	4	22	16	5	21	22	5	27	Devon.
7	1	8	8	1	9	6	2	8	10	1	11	Dorset.
34	7	41	25	5	30	21	10	31	26	9	35	Durham.
28	1	29	25	4	29	32	—	32	20	5	25	Essex.
40	9	49	44	6	50	30	12	42	30	2	32	Gloucester.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	3	29	Hants.
8	3	11	7	3	10	3	1	4	2	.	2	Hereford.
6	.	6	12	.	12	1	2	3	7	2	9	Herts.
2	.	2	2	2	4	—	1	1	1	.	1	Hunts.
57	7	64	48	9	57	28	2	30	24	8	32	Kent.
263	39	302	270	54	324	224	41	265	268	23	291	Lancashire.
7	6	13	6	5	11	13	—	13	10	.	10	Leicestershire.
15	6	21	10	3	13	8	1	9	9	5	14	Lincoln.
38	36	174	128	39	167	121	36	157	121	35	156	Middlesex.
8	.	8	4	.	4	—	1	1	6	4	10	Monmouth.
11	4	15	9	3	12	9	—	9	12	1	13	Norfolk.
6	1	7	12	1	13	9	1	10	14	2	16	Northampton.
17	1	18	21	3	24	17	2	19	12	2	14	Northumberland.
11	1	12	8	1	9	2	—	2	4	1	5	Notts.
5	1	6	8	1	9	4	2	6	13	2	15	Oxford.
.	.	.	.	1	1	—	—	—	.	.	.	Rutland.
7	4	11	2	.	2	5	—	5	4	.	4	Salop.
24	9	33	18	5	23	14	4	18	20	7	27	Somerset.
22	2	24	10	4	14	23	2	25	.	.	.	Southampton.
26	8	34	29	11	40	32	1	33	33	11	44	Stafford.
9	2	11	4	2	6	6	—	6	15	3	18	Suffolk.
72	26	98	57	12	69	37	7	44	44	12	56	Surrey.
19	5	24	27	4	31	21	2	23	14	2	16	Sussex.
63	9	72	65	11	76	53	9	62	75	8	83	Warwickshire.
1	1	2	3	.	3	—	—	—	1	.	1	Westmorland.
5	4	9	10	2	12	15	3	18	3	1	4	Wilts.
24	5	29	8	9	17	14	4	18	13	4	17	Worcestershire.
85	25	110	116	33	149	123	36	159	110	24	134	Yorkshire.
20	2	22	12	4	16	20	4	24	17	3	20	Glamorganshire.
8	2	10	8	.	8	16	3	19	7	4	11	Other WELSH COUNTIES.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	SCOTLAND.
61	250	1,411	1,115	262	1,377	991	206	1,197	1,050	213	1,263	TOTALS.

APPENDIX No. VII. (A.)

Payments from Parents.

A List of the Places from which Payments have been received on accoun of Youthful Offenders under Detention in Reformatory and Industria Schools, during the Year ending December 31, 1876, and the Amoun collected at each such Place.

(*a*) On account of Young Offenders under Detention in Reformatory School

		£	s.	d.
Bedford	Bedford	8	8	0
	Biggleswade	0	7	0
	Dunstable	0	16	0
	Leighton Buzzard	2	12	0
	Luton	11	17	6
Berks	Abingdon	2	8	0
	Clewer	13	0	0
	Faringdon	0	13	0
	Newbury	8	6	6
	Reading	12	12	6
	Wallingford	2	12	0
	Wantage	1	19	0
	Windsor	6	10	0
	Wokingham	12	2	0
Buckingham	Aylesbury	5	4	0
	Buckingham	1	16	0
	High Wycombe	2	13	0
	Newport Pagnell	7	10	0
	Slough	3	19	0
	Steeple Claydon	9	2	6
Cambridge and Isle of Ely.	Cambridge	22	12	9
	Caxton	0	19	0
	Ely	6	12	6
	Whittlesea	6	3	6
	Wisbeach	2	4	6
Cheshire	Altrincham	5	5	0
	Birkenhead	53	8	0
	Chester	7	3	0
	Congleton	2	0	0
	Hyde	11	5	0
	Macclesfield	7	16	6
	Nantwich	8	9	0
	Runcorn	12	5	6
	Stockport	16	6	6
	Tarporley	0	6	0
Cornwall	Launceston	0	2	0
	Penzance	1	16	0
	St. German's	1	5	6
	Truro	5	6	0
Cumberland	Appleby	9	4	0
	Carlisle	27	5	0
	Cockermouth	4	2	0
	Penrith	4	16	0
	Whitehaven	0	8	0
Derbyshire	Alfreton	2	14	0
	Ashbourne	2	13	0
	Chapel-en-le-Frith	5	10	6
	Chesterfield	5	10	0
	Derby	23	19	0
	Eckington	7	16	0
	Heanor	10	17	6
	Litchurch	6	14	0
	Wirksworth	1	7	9
Devonshire	Chudleigh	1	1	0
	Cullompton	2	1	6
	Devonport	11	18	0
	Exeter	19	16	0
	Honiton	1	6	0
	Plymouth	11	8	0
	Stonehouse	11	18	0
	Torquay	6	16	3

		£	s.
Dorsetshire	Beaminster	2	19
	Cerne Abbas	2	3
	Dorchester	2	13
	Poole	4	11
	Sherborne	3	1
	Sturminster	1	6
	Weymouth	15	18
	Wimborne	4	14
Durham	Bishop's Auckland	3	17
	Castle Eden	24	17
	Consett	10	18
	Darlington	16	1
	Durham	2	12
	Gateshead	33	17
	Hartlepool	17	6
	Hartlepool, West	25	7
	Houghton-le-Spring	2	12
	Jarrow-on-Tyne	13	15
	South Shields	16	2
	Stockton-on-Tees	17	17
	Sunderland	51	19
Essex	Castle Hedingham	3	10
	Chelmsford	9	2
	Colchester	12	7
	Dunmow	2	11
	Epping	3	19
	Halstead	4	12
	Harlow	3	7
	Latchingdon	1	5
	Newport	4	9
	Southend	6	5
	Stamford	1	6
	Witham	3	3
Gloucestershire	Bristol	98	18
	Cheltenham	5	13
	Chipping Campden	0	18
	Cirencester	1	10
	Coleford	2	12
	Dursley	1	13
	Fishponds	9	5
	Gloucester	29	6
	Stroud	15	12
Hants	Aldershot	12	1
	Basingstoke	2	3
	Bitterne	7	10
	Fareham	1	7
	Gosport	1	18
	Kingsclere	0	4
	Lyndhurst	1	6
	Newport, I. W.	17	1
	Portsmouth	38	1
	Ringwood	2	1
	Ryde, I. W.	1	1
	Southampton	20	1
	Winchester	7	1
Herefordshire	Hereford	10	1
	Kington	2	1
	Leominster	9	1
	Ross	0	1

APPENDIX No. VII. (A.)

Payments from Parents (Reformatories)—*continued.*

		£	s.	d.
[ERTFORD	Hertford	13	4	3
	Hitchin	1	14	0
	Saint Albans	1	12	0
	Stevenage	1	6	0
	Ware	2	10	0
	Watford	8	2	0
UNTINGDON-SHIRE	Huntingdon	7	18	0
ENT	Ashford	3	18	0
	Canterbury	12	17	0
	Chatham	17	14	6
	Dartford	3	12	6
	Dover	28	10	6
	Faversham	3	2	6
	Folkstone	18	7	0
	Gravesend	0	16	6
	Hythe	9	10	0
	Maidstone	11	12	0
	Malling, West	16	2	0
	Margate	13	19	6
	Ramsgate	16	6	6
	Rochester	8	10	0
	Seabrook	2	13	0
	Sevenoaks	3	16	0
	Sittingbourne	4	19	9
	Tunbridge	5	6	2
	Tunbridge Wells	18	13	0
NCASHIRE	Ashton-under-Lyne	5	12	0
	Bacup	3	17	0
	Barrow	5	17	0
	Blackburn	99	9	6
	Bolton	76	15	0
	Bolton, Little	3	3	0
	Burnley	18	11	0
	Bury	27	15	0
	Leigh	11	17	0
	Liverpool	591	12	3
	Manchester	343	13	0
	Oldham	44	4	10
	Old Swan	1	8	0
	Old Trafford	30	7	0
	Prescot	39	4	6
	Preston	74	5	0
	Rochdale	13	10	0
	Salford	120	6	6
	Skerton	2	12	6
	Southport	8	0	0
	Staleybridge	0	13	0
	St. Helens	22	0	0
	Ulverston	1	11	6
	Warrington	7	16	0
	Wigan	47	12	6
	Wilshaw	5	17	0
CESTERSHIRE	Belgrave	7	16	0
	Hinckley	9	7	0
	Leicester	43	6	3
	Loughborough	3	18	0
COLNSHIRE	Bourne	2	5	0
	Brigg	1	0	0
	Gainsborough	6	6	0
	Grimsby	2	13	0
	Lincoln	3	1	0
	Market Rasen	8	8	0
	Spalding	11	18	6
	Spilsby	1	6	0
	Winterton	5	18	0
DLESEX	London	1,275	15	3
MONMOUTH	Abergavenny	0	6	0
	Monmouth	3	18	0
	Newport	8	11	6
	Tredegar	3	13	0
NORFOLK	Docking	7	15	0
	Downham	0	5	0
	East Dereham	2	12	0
	King's Lynn	3	17	6
	Loddon	4	11	0
	North Walsham	3	19	6
	Norwich	18	13	6
	Pulham	1	6	0
	Terrington	4	12	0
	Wymondham	0	3	0
	Yarmouth	16	13	6
NORTHAMPTON-SHIRE.	Daventry	2	12	0
	Kettering	6	4	0
	Northampton	36	12	6
	Oundle	2	8	0
	Peterborough	2	13	0
	Towcester	3	7	0
	Wellingborough	6	6	0
NORTHUMBERLAND	Bulman's Village	2	13	0
	Newcastle-on-Tyne	83	10	6
	Tynemouth	6	2	0
NOTTINGHAM-SHIRE	Newark	3	0	0
	Nottingham	5	7	6
	Worksop	9	2	0
OXFORDSHIRE	Banbury	9	17	0
	Chipping Norton	0	13	0
	Oxford	10	14	0
	Wallington	5	1	0
RUTLAND	Uppingham	5	2	0
SHROPSHIRE	Bridgnorth	1	6	0
	Church Stretton	5	11	0
	Oswestry	2	12	0
	Shrewsbury	6	0	0
	Wellington	8	5	6
	Whitchurch	2	12	0
SOMERSETSHIRE	Axbridge	4	9	0
	Bath	7	4	0
	Bridgwater	0	18	0
	Dunster	1	1	6
	Frome	4	1	0
	Glastonbury	8	15	6
	Long Ashton	7	16	0
	North Petherton	5	6	0
	Taunton	8	4	0
	Temple Cloud	5	5	6
	Weston	0	16	0
	Williton	3	19	6
	Wincanton	3	10	0
STAFFORDSHIRE	Bilston	4	14	0
	Brierley Hill	7	16	0
	Brownhills	2	9	0
	Burslem	14	4	6
	Burton	13	9	0
	Hanley	23	9	6
	Leek	3	3	6
	Lichfield	3	13	6
	Longton	2	2	9
	Newcastle-under Lyme.	4	2	0
	Stafford	5	8	0
	Stoke	3	12	0
	Stone	3	14	6
	Tunstall	3	17	0
	Walsall	8	0	0
	Wednesbury	16	0	6
	West Bromwich	6	3	6
	Wolverhampton	37	15	0

APPENDIX No. VII. (A.)

Payments from Parents (Reformatories)—*continued.*

		£	s.	d.
SUFFOLK	Boxford	1	10	0
	Brandon	2	13	0
	Bury St. Edmunds	6	5	0
	Clare	2	5	0
	Eye	3	0	0
	Ipswich	27	5	0
	Lowestoft	2	11	0
	Stowmarket	2	11	0
	Sudbury	5	12	0
	Woodbridge	2	12	0
SURREY	Chertsey	3	8	0
	Dorking	0	8	0
	Farnham	2	3	6
	Godstone	4	4	6
	Guildford	5	16	0
	Reigate	4	7	0
SUSSEX	Brighton	77	15	0
	Chichester	4	18	0
	Cuckfield	3	6	0
	Eastbourne	5	16	10
	Guestling	6	10	6
	Hailsham	9	15	0
	Hastings	32	4	0
	Horsham	5	6	0
	Lewes	7	16	0
	Midhurst	6	2	0
	Rye	6	12	0
	Steyning	2	12	0
	Worthing	2	12	0
WARWICKSHIRE	Aston	21	11	6
	Atherstone	0	17	0
	Birmingham	159	14	0
	Coventry	36	15	6
	Henley-in-Arden	3	18	0
	Kenilworth	3	11	6
	Leamington	15	14	0
	Longford	5	4	0
	Nuneaton	3	18	0
	Rugby	1	6	0
	Stratford-on-Avon	0	6	0
	Warwick	1	6	3
WESTMORELAND	Kendal	1	12	0
WILTSHIRE	Chippenham	9	2	0
	Devizes	5	12	0
	Hindon	2	5	6
	Marlborough	9	9	6
	Melksham	3	17	3
	Salisbury	11	5	0
	Swindon	13	2	6
	Trowbridge	2	19	6
WORCESTERSHIRE	Bromsgrove	3	19	6
	Dudley	3	8	0
	Great Witley	3	18	0
	Halesowen	8	17	0
	Kidderminster	5	5	0
	King's Heath	10	9	0
	Pershore	5	4	0
	Stourbridge	11	16	0
	Upton	0	16	6
	Worcester	16	18	0
YORKSHIRE	Barnsley	7	13	0
	Beverley	2	3	6
	Bradford	72	5	6
	Bridlington	1	6	0
	Dewsbury	27	6	6
	Doncaster	5	4	0
YORKSHIRE—*cont.*	Driffield	3	1	6
	Easingwold	0	6	6
	Guisborough	13	12	6
	Halifax	44	17	4
	Huddersfield	8	0	6
	Hull	128	4	9
	Keighley	2	10	0
	Knaresborough	10	1	6
	Leeds	138	7	0
	Leyburn	3	18	0
	Middlesborough	81	14	0
	North Ormesby	8	15	0
	Otley	7	16	9
	Pontefract	31	6	0
	Pocklington	0	6	6
	Ripon	3	18	0
	Rotherham	16	4	0
	Saddleworth	8	8	6
	Scarborough	27	5	6
	Selby	1	19	0
	Sheffield	158	9	6
	South Stockton	4	5	0
	Sproatley	2	16	0
	Tadcaster	5	19	9
	Wakefield	21	12	0
	Welton	2	12	0
	Whitby	18	0	6
	York	20	7	0
	Total	£ 6,391	2	2

WALES.

		£	s.	d.
BRECKNOCK	Crickhowell	8	1	0
CARMARTHEN	Llanelly	4	17	6
CARNARVON	Carnarvon	3	6	0
DENBIGH	Denbigh	2	12	0
	Wrexham	7	13	6
FLINT	Holywell	0	15	6
	Mold	0	2	6
GLAMORGANSHIRE	Cardiff	0	15	2
	Merthyr Tydvil	17	5	0
	Newbridge	15	10	6
	Swansea	23	1	6
MERIONETH	Towyn	1	2	0
PEMBROKE	Tenby	1	19	0
RADNORSHIRE	Presteign	1	19	0
	Total £	103	6	0

SCOTLAND.

		£	s.	d.
ABERDEENSHIRE	Aberdeen	42	4	10
AYR	Ayr	5	16	6
EDINBURGHSHIRE	Edinburgh	51	4	6
FORFAR	Dundee	4	12	6
LANARK	Glasgow	136	13	6
PERTH	Perth	6	9	6
STIRLING	Falkirk	2	12	6
	Total £	247	11	6
	GRAND TOTAL £	£6,741	19	6

APPENDIX No. VII. (B.)

ENGLAND.

Payments from Parents.

(*b*) On account of Children under Detention in Certified Industrial Schools.

		£	s.	d.
EDFORDSHIRE -	Bedford - -	0	19	6
ERKS - -	Abingdon - -	2	13	0
	Maidenhead -	5	4	0
	Reading - -	8	7	9
	Wantage - -	1	19	0
	Wokingham -	5	4	0
HESHIRE - -	Altrincham -	15	13	6
	Birkenhead -	105	15	3
	Chester - -	31	18	6
	Congleton -	11	13	6
	Macclesfield -	110	9	0
	Nantwich - -	16	18	0
	Northwich - -	11	14	0
	Runcorn - -	5	4	0
	Stockport - -	69	11	0
	Tarporley - -	6	1	0
	Tattenhall - -	8	12	0
ORNWALL - -	Falmouth - -	3	4	0
MBERLAND -	Brampton - -	0	13	0
	Carlisle - -	9	9	0
RBY - -	Chesterfield -	2	12	0
	Derby - -	41	1	0
	Eckington - -	3	18	0
	Heanor - -	1	19	0
	Litchurch - -	6	0	6
VON - -	Barnstaple - -	0	13	6
	Bow - -	3	5	0
	Chudleigh -	3	19	6
	Cullompton -	3	18	0
	Devonport -	17	19	6
	Exeter - -	24	1	3
	Plymouth -	11	14	0
	Teignmouth -	5	5	3
	Torquay - -	12	2	6
RSET - -	Beaminster -	7	0	10
	Poole - -	1	1	0
	Shaftesbury -	2	12	0
RHAM - -	Bishop's Auckland	2	8	0
	Castle Eden -	3	16	0
	Darlington - -	4	2	6
	Durham - -	10	16	0
	Gateshead -	152	10	8
	Hartlepool -	4	17	0
	Hartlepool, West	14	0	0
	Houghton-le-Spring	17	11	0
	Jarrow-on-Tyne -	28	9	0
	South Shields -	80	12	0
	Stockton-on-Tees	36	4	0
	Sunderland -	175	17	9
EX - -	Braintree - -	2	12	0
	Brentwood - -	5	4	0
	Colchester - -	4	8	0
	Dunmow - -	2	6	6
	Halstead - -	16	8	6
	Witham - -	8	2	0
UCESTER -	Bristol - -	177	12	3
	Cheltenham -	25	0	0
	Chipping Sodbury	3	18	0
	Cirencester -	5	18	9
	Coleford - -	16	8	3
	Fishponds -	22	13	6
	Gloucester -	10	8	0
	Stroud - -	13	18	0
TS - -	Aldershot - -	13	11	0
	Bitterne - -	2	12	0
	Fareham - -	4	16	0
	Gosport - -	6	16	0
	Newport, I. W. -	4	6	3
	Petersfield -	3	9	0
	Portsmouth - -	64	8	3
	Ringwood - -	6	12	6
HANTS—*cont.*	Romsey - -	1	4	0
	Ryde - -	5	15	0
	Southampton -	12	10	0
	Winchester -	6	15	6
HEREFORD -	Hereford - -	1	17	6
HERTFORD -	Hertford - -	0	16	0
	Ware - -	1	5	6
HUNTINGDON -	St. Neots - -	0	4	0
KENT - -	Ashford - -	1	8	0
	Chatham - -	2	16	0
	Faversham -	2	12	0
	Gravesend - -	5	15	0
	Maidstone -	17	1	0
	Sevenoaks -	2	13	0
	Sittingbourne -	2	12	6
	Tunbridge - -	6	6	0
LANCASHIRE -	Ashton-under-Lyne	7	6	0
	Blackburn -	43	19	6
	Bolton - -	104	6	6
	Bolton, Little -	26	15	6
	Burnley - -	3	18	0
	Bury - -	3	14	6
	Lancaster - -	21	4	6
	Liverpool - -	1,041	5	9
	Manchester -	432	11	6
	Oldham - -	18	18	6
	Old Swan - -	6	11	9
	Old Trafford -	60	2	0
	Prescot - -	6	3	0
	Preston - -	7	0	6
	Rochdale - -	12	17	6
	Salford - -	306	9	0
	Skerton - -	2	12	6
	Southport -	6	10	0
	Staleybridge -	9	3	0
	Warrington -	8	18	6
	Wigan - -	1	13	0
	Wilshaw - -	3	18	0
LEICESTER -	Leicester - -	9	18	6
	Loughborough -	1	6	0
LINCOLN - -	Boston - -	4	11	0
	Bourne - -	0	6	0
	Grantham -	3	3	6
	Grimsby - -	5	8	0
	Lincoln - -	2	12	0
	Louth - -	6	3	0
MIDDLESEX -	London - -	2,757	15	2
	London (School Board).	811	9	3
MONMOUTH -	Newport - -	0	7	6
	Pontypool - -	3	14	6
NORFOLK -	King's Lynn -	6	9	6
	Walsingham -	1	6	0
NORTHAMPTON -	Oundle - -	1	19	0
NORTHUMBERLD.	Bulman's Village	0	13	0
	Morpeth - -	9	1	0
	Newcastle - -	82	17	0
	Tynemouth -	53	4	6
NOTTINGHAM -	Newark - -	2	12	0
	Nottingham -	13	17	0
OXFORDSHIRE -	Henley-on-Thames	0	16	3
	Oxford - -	40	0	0
SOMERSET - -	Axbridge - -	16	2	0
	Bath - -	1	8	0
	Frome - -	1	10	0
	Glastonbury -	0	17	6
	Long Ashton -	1	6	0

APPENDIX No. VII. (B.)

Payments from Parents (Industrial Schools)—*continued.*

		£	s.	d.
SOMERSET—*cont.*	North Petherton	5	17	6
	Taunton	0	9	6
	Weston	8	7	6
	Wincanton	7	16	0
	Yeovil	1	19	0
STAFFORD	Bilston	2	11	0
	Brierley Hill	3	18	0
	Brownhills	3	16	0
	Burslem	26	17	0
	Burton-on-Trent	5	3	0
	Hanley	33	15	0
	Leek	10	15	0
	Lichfield	0	9	0
	Longton	33	13	6
	Newcastle-under-Lyme.	1	19	0
	Stafford	3	4	0
	Stoke	30	9	6
	Tunstall	7	10	0
	Walsall	15	19	0
	Wednesbury	23	7	0
	Wolverhampton	26	13	6
SUFFOLK	Ipswich	10	1	0
	Woodbridge	0	8	0
SURREY	Chertsey	4	5	0
	Farnham	2	12	0
	Guildford	10	8	0
SUSSEX	Brighton	20	8	0
	Guestling	14	4	6
	Hastings	7	17	0
	Horsham	5	6	0
	Hove	1	8	0
	Lewes	5	4	0
	Preston	1	12	6
WARWICK	Aston	18	4	6
	Birmingham	196	11	0
	Coventry	6	15	6
	Henley-in-Arden	6	10	0
	Leamington	5	4	0
	Rugby	2	12	0
	Shipston	2	12	0
WILTS	Bradford-on-Avon	0	13	0
	Chippenham	3	18	0
	Salisbury	7	8	0
	Swindon	3	18	0
WORCESTER	Bromsgrove	6	17	0
	Dudley	1	14	0
	Kings Heath	2	12	0
	Worcester	30	4	0
YORKSHIRE	Bradford	124	7	6
	Bridlington	1	2	0
	Dewsbury	1	16	0
	Goole	2	0	0
	Guisboro'	13	6	6
	Halifax	10	8	0
	Huddersfield	5	16	0
	Hull	172	1	6
	Keighley	10	0	6
	Leeds	89	18	6
	Middlesborough	236	2	0
	North Ormesby	20	1	0
	Patrington	9	8	0
	Rotherham	1	19	0
	Scarborough	9	16	0
	Sheffield	90	4	0
	Sproatley	3	18	0
	Wakefield	14	17	6
	Welton	5	6	0
	Whitby	8	6	0
	York	15	14	3
	Total £	9,061	5	11

WALES.

		£	s.	d.
DENBIGHSHIRE	Denbigh	10	8	0
	Wrexham	1	19	0
FLINTSHIRE	Holywell	14	12	0
GLAMORGANSHIRE	Cardiff	10	13	0
	Merthyr Tydvil	10	5	0
	Neath	1	4	0
	Newbridge	24	4	6
	Total £	73	5	6

SCOTLAND.

Payments from Parents and Parochial Boards.

		£	s.	d.
ABERDEENSHIRE	Aberdeen	515	18	1
EDINBURGHSHIRE	Edinburgh	381	8	6
FORFAR	Arbroath	12	0	6
	Dundee	363	4	6
	Montrose	1	12	6
LANARK	Glasgow	2,916	18	1
PERTH	Perth	405	2	9
STIRLING	Falkirk	66	4	3
	Total £	4,662	9	2
	GRAND TOTAL	13,797	0	7

FIFTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

OF

IRELAND,

CERTIFIED UNDER THE 21ST AND 22ND VIC., CAP. 103; 31ST AND 32ND VIC., CAP. 59; AND 31ST VIC., CAP. 25.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

CONTENTS.

Page

REPORT, ... 5

List of Industrial Schools under Inspection, ... 23

APPENDIX:

I. Detailed Report on Certified Reformatory Schools in Ireland during the year 1876, ... 27

Detailed Report on Certified Industrial Schools during the year 1876, . 38

II. Rules of Science and Art Department, South Kensington Museum, respecting Schools to promote the Instruction in Art of the Children of the Poor, . 89

III. Circular sent to Managers of Industrial Schools, ... 91

IV. Circular to Resident Magistrates, ... 93

V. Statistical Returns of Reformatory and Industrial Schools for the year 1876, ... 94

Office of Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools in Ireland,

July, 1877.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following as my Annual Report on the Operation of the Reformatory and Industrial Schools Acts in Ireland during the year ending 31st December, 1876, in which Report are detailed the circumstances and progress of the Institutions established under the provisions of those statutes.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

John Lentaigne,

Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools in Ireland.

The Right Honorable

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Bart., M.P.,

Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,

&c., &c.

FIFTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

OF

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS IN IRELAND.

Fifteenth Report.

THE subjoined Statistical Tables for the year ending 31st December, 1876, compiled from returns furnished by the Managers of the Institutions under my inspection, have been verified where practicable in my office from reports of the Governors of Gaols and other sources. They contain a summary of items of receipts and expenditure, and show the results of the working of Reformatory and Industrial Schools in Ireland during the year.

It will be seen that there has been a reduction in the number of young offenders under detention in Reformatory Schools during the year 1876 as compared with 1875 : the number of inmates being 935 boys and 225 girls—total 1,160—on 31st December, 1875 ; and 860 boys and 239 girls—total 1,099—on 31st December, 1876 ; showing a decrease of 61 on the total number during the year.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

Reformatory schools were first established in Ireland in 1858, by Act 21 & 22 Vic., cap. 103, amended in 1868 by 31 & 32 Vic., cap. 59.

Number of Schools certified.

No Reformatory School was certified in Ireland since 1870. The Institutions then as now numbered 10, viz., 5 for males and 5 for females, as under :—

For Boys, Protestant, 2 ; Roman Catholic, 3.
„ Girls, „ 1 ; „ 4.

Names of certified Reformatory Schools.

The following Table shows the Reformatory Schools at present existing in Ireland, the period when each was certified, as likewise the Sex and Religion of the young offenders committed to the schools :—

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
ANTRIM, . .	1. Malone Reformatory School for Protestant boys, Belfast. Certified 13th March, 1860. Manager, Mr. David Barclay.
CORK, . .	2. St. Patrick's Reformatory School for R. C. boys, Upton. Certified 6th July, 1860. Manager, Rev. John Hayde.

CERTIFIED REFORMATORY SCHOOLS—*continued.*

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
DUBLIN, . .	3. High Park Reformatory School for R. C. girls, Drumcondra, Dublin. Certified 21st December, 1858. Manager, Mrs. Mary M'Donnell.
,, . .	4. Reformatory School for Protestant boys, 3, Rehoboth-place, Dublin. Certified 18th November, 1859. Official Manager, Rev. James Monahan, D.D., Rector of St. Mary's, Dublin.
,, . .	5. Reformatory School for Protestant girls, 103, Cork-street, Dublin. Certified 12th April, 1859. Official Manager, Rev. James Monahan, D.D., Rector of St. Mary's, Dublin.
GALWAY, .	6. St. Joseph's Reformatory School for R. C. girls, Ballinasloe. Certified 23rd December, 1863. Manager, Mrs. Mary Burke.
KING'S CO.,* .	7. King's County Reformatory School for R. C. boys, Philipstown. Certified 22nd December, 1870. Manager, Rev. P. J. Gaughren.
LIMERICK, .	8. St. Joseph's Reformatory School for R. C. girls, Limerick. Certified 25th January, 1859. Manager, Mrs. Mary Anne Bartley.
MONAGHAN,† .	9. Spark's Lake Reformatory School for R. C. girls, Monaghan. Certified 29th July, 1859. Manager, Mrs. M. Genevieve Beale.
WICKLOW, .	10. St. Kevin's Reformatory School for R. C. boys, Glencree, Enniskerry. Certified 12th April, 1859. Manager, Rev. M. Gaughren.

* A Penal Reformatory is attached to this Institution.

† This Institution holds the place of a Penal Reformatory for Roman Catholic girls, and to it are transferred all those considered incorrigible in other Reformatory Schools.

Numbers in custody on 31st Dec. in each of the last eighteen years.

The following table gives the number of young offenders in Irish Reformatory Schools on the 31st December in each year, since the passing of the Act for Ireland in 1858:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1859, .	94	46	140	1868, .	541	160	701
1860, .	270	114	384	1869, .	621	166	787
1861, .	399	140	539	1870, .	681	175	856
1862, .	450	141	591	1871, .	778	192	970
1863, .	465	141	606	1872, .	838	211	1,049
1864, .	492	146	638	1873, .	883	206	1,089
1865, .	493	149	642	1874, .	879	221	1,100
1866, .	504	154	658	1875, .	935	225	1,160
1867, .	505	157	662	1876, .	860	239	1,099

The number of inmates in Reformatory Schools on 31st December, 1876, was 1,099, viz.:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Roman Catholic, ...	769	221	990
Protestant, ...	91	18	109

In addition to which there were at that date— Total number under warrants of detention.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On license,	96	3	99
In prison,	4	1	5
Absconded and not recovered,	10	1	11
Total under warrants of detention,	970	244	1,214

The corresponding numbers in 1875 were :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In schools,	935	225	1,160
Under warrants of detention,	1,015	230	1,245

Decrease on the year—In school, 61 ; under warrants of detention, 31.

Number of admissions.

The ADMISSIONS to Reformatory Schools in the year 1876 were 244, viz., boys 188, girls 56, showing a decrease on 1875 of 10 in the number of boys, and an increase of 11 in the number of girls.

The religions of these children were :—Boys—Roman Catholic, 172 ; Protestant, 16 ; Girls—Roman Catholic, 54 ; Protestant, 2.

Young offenders committed in 1876.

TABLE showing number of JUVENILE OFFENDERS COMMITTED to REFORMATORY SCHOOLS during the year 1876, and the County from which sent.

COUNTY.	Number in Custody on 31st Dec., 1875.		Number ordered to be sent in 1876.		Total.		Number Received into Reformatories in 1876.		Still in Custody at end of 1876.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	1	–	19	3	20	3	18	3	2	–
Armagh,	–	–	6	–	6	–	3	–	3	–
Cavan,	–	–	3	1	3	1	3	1	–	–
Clare,	–	–	5	–	5	–	5	–	–	–
Cork County,	2	–	6	4	8	4	8	4	–	–
„ City,	–	–	17	4	17	4	17	4	–	–
Donegal,	–	–	3	1	3	1	3	1	–	–
Down,	1	–	6	1	7	1	6	1	1	–
Drogheda,	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
Dublin County,	–	–	13	3	13	3	13	3	–	–
„ City,	1	–	49	16	50	16	*48	15	1	1
Fermanagh,	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	–	–
Galway,	–	–	5	3	5	3	5	3	–	–
Kerry,	–	–	6	1	6	1	†5	1	–	–
Kildare,	1	1	3	–	4	1	4	1	–	–
Kilkenny,	1	1	2	–	3	1	3	1	–	–
King's,	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Limerick County,	–	–	2	1	2	1	2	1	–	–
„ City,	–	–	7	2	7	2	6	1	1	1
Meath,	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Monaghan,	–	1	5	–	5	1	5	1	–	–
Queen's,	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	–	–
Roscommon,	–	–	3	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
Sligo,	–	–	3	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
Tipperary,	–	–	8	5	8	5	8	5	–	–
Tyrone,	–	–	4	–	4	–	4	–	–	–
Waterford,	–	–	8	4	8	4	6	4	2	–
Westmeath,	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Wexford,	–	–	4	2	4	2	4	1	–	1
Wicklow,	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total,	7	3	193	56	200	59	188	56	10	3

No young offenders were committed to Reformatories from counties Carlow, Londonderry, Longford, Mayo, Leitrim, or Louth.

* One rejected, being afflicted with scrofula and unfit for industrial training.

† One escaped *en route* to Reformatory, recaptured during present year and sent to Upton.

The *ages* on admission were—

Ages.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
10 years and under,	14	4	18
From 10 to 12 years,	52	7	59
„ 12 „ 14 „	68	23	91
„ 14 „ 16 „	54	22	76
Total,	188	56	244

Education. EDUCATION.—59 per cent. of the boys and 51 per cent. of the girls committed to Reformatory Schools in 1876 were totally uneducated. In 1875 the per-centage was 52 of boys and 46·6 of girls.

Criminal status. CRIMINAL STATUS, as tested by previous convictions :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Not before convicted,	155	47	202
Once „	19	7	26
Twice „	9	1	10
Thrice „	5	1	6
Total,	188	56	244

Parental circumstances. Parental circumstances :—

Both parents dead,	24
Deserted by parents, or parents out of jurisdiction,	19
Parents destitute or criminal,	50
Children Illegitimate,	15
Parents proceeded against,	136
Total,	244

The following were the results in the 136 cases in which proceedings were taken :—

Excused by magistrates on account of poverty,	20
Placed under contribution,	106
Still under inquiry,	9
Juvenile discharged pending proceedings,	1
	136

Of the 106 placed under contribution the following were the weekly rates :—

2 at 5*s.*, 1 at 3*s.* 6*d.*, 4 at 2*s.* 6*d.*, 12 at 2*s.*, 2 at 1*s.* 8*d.*, 2 at 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2 at 1*s.* 3*d.*, 24 at 1*s.*, 4 at 10*d.*, 3 at 9*d.*, 1 at 7*d.*, 29 at 6*d.*, 2 at 4*d.*, 12 at 3*d.*, 6 at 2*d.* Average rate of contribution, 11½*d.* for each per week.

Discharges in 1876 The DISCHARGES from Reformatory Schools for 1876 amounted to 276, viz., boys, 233 ; girls, 43. The corresponding numbers for 1875 were—boys, 210 ; girls, 44 ; total, 254 ; increase in 1876, 22.

The discharges were disposed of as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To employment or service,	77	24	101
Placed out through relatives,	113	15	128
Emigrated,	17	3	20
Sent to sea,	6	–	6
Enlisted,	10	–	10
Discharged from disease,	1	–	1
Died,	5	–	5
Absconded and not recovered,	4	1	5
Total,	233	43	276

In 1876, as compared with 1875, the number of young offenders who emigrated was less by 7, those sent to sea were more by 5, those who enlisted were 5 less, the deaths 2 less.

No death occurred in 8 of the 10 Reformatory Schools. Four of the five deaths resulted from consumption, and the fifth death was caused by the accidental fall of a sand-bank where the juvenile was working. In the latter case the coroner's jury gave their verdict that no blame attached to the Institution. Deaths.

The TOTAL ADMISSIONS to Reformatory Schools from the passing of the Act till 31st December, 1876, excluding transfers from one school to another, amounted to 4,022, viz., boys, 3,211; girls, 811. Total admissions since passing of Act.

The total discharges in the same period was 2,804, viz., 2,241 boys, 563 girls.

Of these the following were the modes of disposal:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To employment or service,	601	222	823
,, friends,	778	210	988
Emigrated,	491	93	584
Gone to sea,	74	–	74
Enlisted,	137	–	137
Discharged as diseased,	26	14	40
Discharged as incorrigible,	41	7	48
Died,	66	12	78
Absconded and not recovered,	27	5	32
Total,	2,241	563	2,804

The RESULTS of the discharges for the years 1873–4–5 were as follows:— Results of discharges during three years.

Number discharged in the above three years was 764, viz., 628 boys, 136 girls.

Of these 13 boys and 2 girls have since died, leaving 615 boys and 134 girls to be reported on.

Of the 615 boys—

449, or 73 per cent., were doing well.
11, or 1·8 ,, were doubtful.
72, or 11·7 ,, had been re-convicted.
83, or 13·5 ,, were unknown.

The above presents a more favourable result than in 1875, showing 3 per cent. more doing well, and the doubtful or unknown cases fewer than in 1875. The per-centage of re-convicted was the same in both years.

Of the 134 girls—

99, or 73·8 per cent., were doing well.
14, or 10·4 ,, were doubtful.
4, or 2·9 ,, were re-convicted.
17, or 12·6 ,, were unknown.

The per-centage of girls doing well was the same in 1876 as in 1875, the doubtful slightly more; but there is a decrease of 1 per cent. in the re-convictions, and 3·2 in the unknown cases; and it is satisfactory to observe that only 4 of the 136 girls discharged during the years 1873–4–5, had relapsed up to the end of 1876, and only 17 have been lost sight of.

Religions.

The following are fuller details of the previous cases :—

—	No. Alive Reported on.	Doing well.	Doubtful.	Convicted.	Unknown.
Roman Catholic Boys, .	514	73·1	2·1	10·8	13·8
,, Girls, .	121	75·2	10·7	3·3	10·7
Protestant Boys, . .	101	72·2	–	15·8	11·8
,, Girls, . .	13	61·5	7·6	–	30·7

Returns from governors of county and borough gaols.

The returns from governors of county and borough gaols in Ireland of offenders who had at some period previously been inmates of Reformatories, and who were committed to prison in 1876, give the following results :—

The offenders who have been so identified during the year numbered 96, viz., 81 males and 15 females. Some of these had, however, been discharged from Reformatory schools so far back as 1860.

The following were the offences of which they were convicted :

	M.	F.
Larceny, illegal possession, ...	24	3
Drunk, disorderly, assaults, &c., . . .	41	8
Loitering and concealed with intent, . .	3	4
Vagrancy, obstruction of thoroughfare, and poor-law offence, ...	5	–
Indecent behaviour, ...	2	–
Attempted suicide and manslaughter, . .	2	–
Absent from militia training, . . .	1	–
Fraud, ...	1	–
Malicious injury, ...	1	–
Having house-breaking implements, .	1	–
Total, ...	81	15

It should, however, be remembered that 2,804 young offenders were discharged from the schools up to 31st December, 1876.

Juveniles committed to County and Borough Gaols in Ireland during 1876.

Juveniles committed to county and borough gaols.

The Criminal Statistics taken from the Fifty-fifth Report of the Inspectors-General of Prisons in Ireland (for 1876), show that commitments of offenders whose ages did not exceed 16 years to county and borough gaols in Ireland increased, the males by 48, and the females by 22, in 1876. The total number of commitments of male juveniles in that year was 970, as compared with 922 in 1875; the females were 196 in 1876, and 174 in 1875.

During the 5 years which preceded 1874, commitments of juveniles to county and borough gaols in Ireland averaged about 4 per cent. of the entire number of criminal commitments of all classes to the gaols.

In 1874 or 1875 the average per-centage of commitments of juveniles was above 3 per cent., while in 1876 it was but 2·8 per cent. Individual males committed in 1876 numbered 908 ; in 1875 they were 856, showing an increase of 52 in the number of individual male juveniles committed during 1876. In that year they averaged 3·6 per cent. of the total males committed. In 1875 the per-centage was 3·7.

Individual female juveniles committed in 1876 numbered 157. In 1875 they were only 149. 1·3 per cent. of females of all classes committed in 1876 were juveniles. In 1875 they were 1·2 per cent. of the females committed.

Of the 908 males and 157 females whose ages did not exceed 16 years, committed to county and borough gaols in Ireland during 1876, 78 males and 14 females had been twice in custody; 20 males and 6 females 3 times; 9 males and 2 females 4 times; 1 male and 1 female 5 times; 2 males and 1 female 7 times; 2 females 9 times; 1 female 12 times; and 1 female 14 times.

Fifty-two per cent. of the male and 44 per cent. of the female juvenile offenders committed in 1876 could read more or less perfectly; and 39 per cent. of the males and nearly 25 per cent. of the females could also write.

Sentences on young offenders in 1876 and 1875.

The following table details the classes of the sentences passed on young offenders under 16 years of age in Ireland during the years 1876 and 1875.

SENTENCES of JUVENILES for all Terms of Imprisonment in 1876 and 1875.

SENTENCES.	Total, 1876.		Total, 1875.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Unlimited,	1	.	1	.
Non-payment of fine,	.	1	.	.
Whipped and discharged,	2	.	.	.
Sentence respited and not passed,	12	1	2	.
Penal servitude, 5 Years,	.	.	1	.
2 Years and above 18 Months,	.	.	.	1
18 Months and above 12,	1	.	.	.
12 Months and above 9,	1	.	1	1
9 Months and above 6,	.	.	2	.
6 Months and above 3,	8	3	11	2
3 Months and above 2,	12	2	18	3
2 Months and above 1,	32	3	30	3
1 Month and above 14 days,	131	20	122	23
14 Days and above 7,	270	69	245	62
7 Days and above 48 hours,	166	44	214	34
48 Hours,	40	14	38	14
24 Hours,	36	2	37	4
Total, Males,	712	.	722	.
Total, Females,	.	159	.	147
Total, M. & F.,	871		869	

The foregoing statistics show an increase of 2 in the number of sentences passed on young offenders committed to Irish prisons in 1876, as compared with those passed in 1875. The present improved status, however, of juveniles in Ireland, contrasts very favourably with the condition of the young criminal population of the kingdom before the extension of the Reformatory Schools Act to Ireland in 1858.

I regret, however, to add that I observe, on my inspections of gaols throughout the country, that a large number of young persons of both sexes are committed to the borough prisons in Ireland for drunkenness, an offence which is on the increase among the lower classes, and is the prevailing cause of crime in the kingdom.

Receipts and Expenditure of Reformatory Schools during the years 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1876.

The Receipts and Expenditure of the several Reformatory Schools in Ireland during the past year (1876) will be found in Appendix V., pages 104–5.

The total amounts received and expended during the years 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1876, were as under:—

RECEIPTS.

—	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury payments,	16,603 9 0	17,222 14 7	17,596 11 5	18,148 7 1
Subscriptions, legacies, &c.,	784 2 0	588 14 7	732 4 10	883 1 3
Contributions from rates,	7,380 10 6	7,386 10 0	7,597 16 9	8,112 5 7
Sundries,	40 6 11	56 18 6	26 11 4	79 5 4
Profits on industrial departments,	1,156 9 10	1,498 10 1	1,915 16 0	2,072 0 1
	25,964 18 3	26,753 7 9	27,869 0 4	29,294 19 4

EXPENDITURE.

Salaries and rations to officers,	6,000 6 0	4,607 11 2	4,762 15 4	4,682 10 8
Food of inmates,	9,806 7 11	9,451 4 0	9,925 1 0	10,461 5 4
Clothing „	2,510 13 4	2,567 4 4	2,950 15 4	3,326 2 0
Washing „	2,215 15 11	1,857 2 9	1,910 18 11	1,836 14 10
Repairs, rates, &c.,	638 14 3	713 8 9	906 15 4	1,019 8 9
Furniture, &c.,	906 14 7	998 19 2	1,120 5 2	1,297 8 9
Printing,	458 7 11	486 10 11	486 19 9	505 14 6
Travelling and police,	275 6 1	264 9 1	305 14 11	272 0 0
Medical,	327 11 2	316 16 9	361 8 7	328 6 6
Sundries,	413 11 8	490 5 7	515 8 4	623 5 0
Rent,	350 12 2	352 10 6	369 10 6	382 10 6
Interest,	—	681 11 2	619 10 0	680 2 7
Disposal,	997 9 10	1,118 18 6	817 3 3	1,095 10 6
Building,	3,589 9 7	3,835 9 11	2,337 15 1	4,147 13 6
Loss on industrial departments,	—	—	37 11 7	38 0 9
	28,991 0 5	27,742 2 7	27,427 13 1	30,696 14 2

Receipts in 1876.

The above return shows that the total receipts for the maintenance of Reformatory schools in Ireland amounted to £29,294 19*s.* 4*d.* in 1876, of which sum £18,148 7*s.* 1*d.* was contributed out of the Treasury vote, and £8,112 5*s.* 7*d.* from local rates. Industrial profits during the year realized £2,072 0*s.* 1*d.*

Voluntary subscriptions.

In 1876 the amount received from voluntary subscriptions was £883 1*s.* 3*d.*, in 1875 £732 4*s.* 10*d.*, in 1874 £588 14*s.* 7*d.*, in 1873 £784 2*s.*, in 1872 £1,207 17*s.* 6*d.*, in 1871 £566 12*s.* 9*d.*, in 1870 £1,014 11*s.* 10*d.*

Payments from rates.

Payments from county and borough rates were as follow:—

—	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
MALES.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Malone, Belfast,	516 1 4	504 8 8	518 4 8	460 6 9
Upton, Cork,	1,574 14 2	1,147 6 2	1,143 6 6	1,245 19 6
Rehoboth, Dublin,	428 13 5	219 6 4	433 18 11	231 8 2
Philipstown, King's county,	1,570 18 9	2,062 0 3	2,106 3 10	2,609 9 5
St. Kevin's, Glencree, Wicklow,	2,010 13 10	2,123 0 9	1,944 10 6	2,180 7 9
GIRLS.				
Cork-street, Dublin,	140 9 11	30 1 0	218 14 10	146 4 1
Iligh Park, county Dublin,	315 6 11	269 2 9	314 18 11	353 1 11
St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe,	291 12 8	330 0 2	386 16 11	332 13 9
St. Joseph's, Limerick,	171 11 1	340 15 6	171 2 5	199 2 5
Spark's Lake, Monaghan,	360 8 5	360 8 5	359 19 3	353 11 10
	7,380 10 6	7,386 10 0	7,597 16 9	8,112 5 7

The total expenditure in Reformatory schools in Ireland during the last four years was £114,857 10*s.* 3*d.*, of which sum £69,571 2*s.* 1*d.* was received from the Treasury for maintenance, leaving a balance of £45,286 8*s.* 2*d.* contributed from local rates, subscriptions and other sources, or remaining a debt on the Institutions. Expenditure last four years.

The average net cost per head for maintenance, including rent and disposal, and allowing for profit or loss on industrial departments, was £21 4*s.* 11*d.* for boys, and £21 10*s.* 1*d.* for girls.

The highest net cost for boys was £24 9*s.* 8*d.* (at Rehoboth); the lowest, £19 2*s.* 11*d.* (Upton).

The highest cost for girls was £24 6*s.* 10*d.* (High Park); the lowest, £17 11*s.* 5*d.* (Limerick).

Parental Contributions.

The amounts collected from parents of juveniles in Reformatory and Industrial Schools during the last five years were :— Parental contributions.

—	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Reformatory Schools:					
Dublin, . . .	255 13 2	238 7 5	259 9 2	301 19 9	342 11 5
In the provinces, .	170 9 8	203 2 11	243 0 1	299 0 7	372 0 8
Industrial Schools:					
Dublin, . . .	38 6 6	52 1 3	61 8 4	85 0 7	88 1 8
In the provinces, .	161 2 9	279 19 8	368 12 5	395 13 11	455 14 7
Total, . .	625 12 1	773 11 3	932 10 0	1,081 14 10	1,258 8 4

Industrial Schools.

The number of certified Industrial Schools in Ireland on 31st December, 1876, was 50, no school having been certified during the year. In March, 1876, the boys in the Parsonstown school were transferred to the Drogheda school, and they were replaced by the girls from the latter institution; and in future these schools will each admit children of one sex only, viz., boys in the Drogheda school and girls in that at Parsonstown. Number of industrial schools on 31st December, 1876.

At present, therefore, the schools are distributed thus :—

	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.
Boys, ...	8	5
Girls, ...	32	4
Young boys and girls (at Killarney), .	1	–
Total, . . .	41	9

The school for girls, and that for young boys at Killarney, although under the same management, have each a separate certificate. (The school for girls, certified 4th November, 1869, that for young boys, certified 19th August, 1872.) It is virtually one school, but the residence for each sex is in a separate building which is sufficiently distant from the other. The inmates of both sexes attend the National school on the premises, under the charge of the Industrial School managers. Killarney school.

Number of inmates, 31st December, 1876.

The number of inmates in Industrial Schools on 31st December, 1876, was 4,768 (1,841 of boys and 2,927 of girls), in addition to which there were at that date on licence 329 (94 boys, 235 girls), absconded and not recovered 12 (boys); total under order of detention, 5,109 (1,947 of boys, 3,162 of girls). The corresponding numbers in 1875 were, in schools, 4,751 (1,818 boys, 2,933 girls); under order of detention, 5,024 (1,918 boys, 3,106 girls). These figures show an increase of 23 boys and a decrease of 6 girls, inmates of the schools, on 31st December, 1876, as compared with the number at end of 1875.

Admissions.

The admissions to Industrial Schools in 1876, deducting transfers and re-committals, were 761 (298 boys, 463 girls).

Ages.

The AGES at admission were:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
From 6 to 8,	38	150	188
„ 8 to 10,	86	137	223
„ 10 to 12,	120	119	239
„ 12 to 14,	54	57	111
Total,	298	463	761

Family circumstances.

The family circumstances were:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Illegitimate,	10	14	24
Both parents dead,	63	141	204
Father dead,	53	56	109
Mother dead,	6	11	17
Deserted by parents, or parents out of jurisdiction,	45	60	105
One or both parents destitute, or criminal,	82	147	229
Both parents alive, and not included under any of the above heads,	39	34	73
Total,	298	463	761

It thus appears that only 199 of the 761 children sent to Industrial Schools in Ireland during 1876 had a parent or parents who could be sued for their maintenance, and of these the father was dead in 109 cases.

Result of proceedings before magistrates.

The following is the result of the proceedings taken against the parents of children in 1876:—

Orders for payment refused by magistrates on account of poverty of parents,	47
Orders for payment granted,	107
Children discharged or died during inquiries,	19
Cases not yet brought before the court,	26
Total,	199

Should the circumstances of the parents in any of the above 26 cases improve, proceedings will immediately be taken against them to enforce parental contribution.

Of the 107 parents placed under contribution, the following were the rates of payment ordered:— In 107 cases parents ordered to contribute.

	s.	d.			s.	d.	
2 to pay	5	0	per week.	4 to pay	0	10	per week.
1 „	3	0	„	1 „	0	9	„
4 „	2	6	„	2 „	0	7	„
9 „	2	0	„	32 „	0	6	„
6 „	1	6	„	8 „	0	4	„
3 „	1	4	„	15 „	0	3	„
6 „	1	3	„	3 „	0	1	„
11 „	1	0	„				

Average contribution 11*d.* each per week.

The discharges from Industrial Schools in 1876 were—boys 279, girls 408, total 687; being an increase of 50 of boys and a decrease of 29 of girls in 1876 as compared with the numbers in 1875. Discharges in 1876.

The following were the modes of disposal:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To employment or service, . .	131	252	383
Placed out through friends, . .	39	82	121
Emigrated, ...	8	18	26
Sent to sea, ...	22	–	22
Enlisted, ...	33	–	33
Discharged as diseased, . . .	5	8	13
Committed to reformatories, . .	4	5	9
Died, ...	27	32	59
Absconded, and not recovered, . .	3	–	3
Discharged on account of insufficient grounds for detention, . . .	7	11	18
Total, ...	279	408	687

The deaths of children in Industrial Schools numbered in 1876, 7 of boys and 7 of girls more than in the previous year; the numbers being—20 of boys and 25 of girls in 1875, and 27 of boys and 32 of girls in 1876. They occurred in 25 schools, no death having taken place in the remainder (25 schools). The mortality gives a death-rate of 1·2 per cent., or 1 in every 80 of the inmates. In 1875, the death-rate was 0·96 per cent., or 1 out of every 101 children. At page 129 the causes of death are given with the names of the schools in which they occurred, and it will be seen from that table that only 3 cases of zymotic disease (fever) are recorded. No case of scarlatina occurred during the year, notwithstanding the prevalence of the epidemic in the country. One case of accidental drowning is reported of a boy when bathing; 3 of heart disease; 8 of diseases of the liver and stomach; 1 of pleuritis, 5 of bronchitis and other lung diseases; and apparently 38 of scrofula in its different phases, including 25 of tubercular consumption. I regret to have still to report the large number of deaths from scrofula in Industrial Schools; during the past year, the per-centage from this cause being even greater than in 1875. Deaths, see table, p. 113.

Total admissions and discharges since the passing of the Act.

The TOTAL ADMISSIONS to certified Industrial Schools (excluding transfers) amounted up to December 31st, 1876, to—boys, 2,801; girls, 4,881; total, 7,682.

The TOTAL DISCHARGES to same date (excluding transfers) amounted to—boys, 852; girls, 1,678; total, 2,530.

These had been thus disposed of:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Employment or service,	322	832	1,154
To friends,	183	336	519
Emigrated,	35	141	176
Sent to sea,	58	–	58
Enlisted,	36	–	36
Discharged as diseased,	28	46	74
Committed to reformatory schools,	22	27	49
Died,	110	163	273
Absconded and not recovered,	8	2	10
Discharged on account of illegal committals,	50	131	181
Total,	852	1,678	2,530

Results, *see* table, p. 118.

The RESULTS of Industrial Schools, as tested by the numbers doing well, convicted, doubtful, and unknown, were as follows:—

Discharges during the years 1873-4-5.

The total number discharged in the three years 1873–4–5 was 1,530 viz., boys, 509; girls, 1,021.

Of these, 14 boys and 10 girls were committed to Reformatories, 61 boys and 86 girls died in the schools, 54 boys were discharged from the Clondalkin and Gort schools (which were closed in 1874), and 37 boys and 82 girls whose detention orders were deemed insufficient were discharged by the Chief Secretary.

The total to be reported on up to 31st December, 1876, was, therefore, 1,186, viz., 343 boys, 843 girls.

Of the boys, 9 died after discharge, leaving 334 to be reported on, of whom—

255, or 76·3 per cent., were reported as doing well.
4, or 1·2 ,, ,, doubtful.
4, or 1·2 ,, ,, convicted.
66, or 19·8 ,, ,, unknown.
5, or 1·5 ,, were recommitted to an Industrial School.

Of the 843 girls, 9 have since died, leaving 834 to be reported on, of whom—

741, or 88·8 per cent., were reported doing well.
29, or 3·5 ,, ,, doubtful.
60, or 7·2 ,, ,, unknown.
4, or 0·4 ,, were recommitted to an Industrial School.

The fuller details are as follows:—

—	Number Alive.	Per-centage.				
		Doing well.	Doubtful.	Unknown.	Convicted.	Recommitte to an Industrial School.
Roman Catholic Boys, .	237	81·9	1·2	13·5	1·2	2·1
Protestant „ .	97	62·9	1·0	35·1	1·0	–
Roman Catholic Girls, .	773	89·9	3·2	6·6	–	0·2
Protestant „ .	61	75·4	6·6	14·7	–	3·2

Cost per head in 1876.

The net cost per head for maintenance, deducting industrial profits and adding amount of disposal and loss to ordinary charges, ranged in the boys' schools from £27 1*s.* 6*d.* at Limerick, to £16 12*s.* 4*d.* at Greenmount, and £16 15*s.* 9*d.* at St. Nicholas, Cove-street. The cost in the two schools for young boys was £18 19*s.* 7*d.* at Drogheda, and £17 4*s.* at Cappoquin; and at the schools, Killarney, the amount was £16 19*s.* 9*d.* per head.

In the girls' schools the cost per head varied from £29 18*s.* 9*d.* at Lakelands, and £29 11*s.* 9*d.* at Hampton House, to £14 9*s.* 5*d.* at Training Home, and £14 3*s.* at Sligo.

In the *boys'* schools the largest industrial profits averaged £2 5*s.* 7*d.* per head at Limerick; £1 9*s.* at Artane; and £1 8*s.* 1*d.* per head at Greenmount. The average profits in the eleven boys' schools was £1 4*s.* 2*d.* per head. Losses occurred in the remaining two schools, viz.:—£21 2*s.* in the Gibraltar ship, Belfast, and £472 1*s.* in the Milltown industrial school, Belfast. As regards the former, it must be borne in mind that trades industries on board a training ship cannot be as remunerative as in other industrial schools, the boys being employed in making and mending their own clothes, and repairing the ship and fittings, no work being done for the public.

In the *girls'* schools the largest profits were at Hampton House, Belfast (£4 15*s.* 10*d.* per head); Sligo (£3 19*s.* 11*d.* per head); Westport (£3 8*s.* per head). The average profit in all the girls' schools was £1 14*s.* 1*d.* per head.

In the Killarney schools for young boys and girls, the profits amounted to £147 12*s.* 5*d.*, or £1 8*s.* 8*d.* per head.

Receipts and Expenditure.

Receipts and expenditure.

The returns of receipts and expenditure in Industrial Schools in Ireland show that the total receipts in 1876 were £97,715 12*s.* 6*d.*, and the expenditure £128,216 16*s.* 8*d.*, towards which expenditure the Treasury contributed £61,666 12*s.* 5*d.*, or less than one-half.

Industrial Schools were first established in Ireland in the year 1869. The number of children under orders of detention on the 31st December in that year, was 248—65 boys and 183 girls. The amount paid out of the Treasury grant for their maintenance in 1869 was £568 4*s.*

The following show the receipts and expenditure in the schools since that period.

Receipts.

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance,	9,081 19 8	23,898 5 5	36,314 0 0	50,961 13 11	56,873 3 4	59,363 15 1	61,666 12 5
Subscriptions, &c.,	1,838 0 11	8,112 16 10	12,886 6 9	14,558 1 5	12,093 12 8	6,577 4 4	8,397 15 4
Payment from rates,	650 17 6	2,827 18 5	5,846 12 11	9,886 1 3	14,783 11 0	16,997 1 8	18,231 16 8
Voluntary inmates,	152 9 0	372 5 6	282 0 9	729 13 1	727 2 6	782 1 3	1,268 6 5
Hire of labour,	8 6 5	48 18 10	115 19 0	178 8 7	234 10 2	92 0 0	238 3 1
Sundries,	261 18 10	1,792 9 8	2,038 12 2	490 4 3	660 6 1	291 12 11	1,251 2 2
Industrial profits,	—	—	—	3,563 0 2	4,410 14 7	5,509 13 0	6,661 16 5
Total receipts,	11,993 12 4	37,052 14 8	57,473 11 7	80,367 2 8	89,783 0 4	89,613 8 3	97,715 12 6

Expenditure.

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries of officers,	1,553 18 7	3,192 8 3	4,973 13 2	9 501 9 6	6,957 19 0	7,657 1 7	8,242 4 3
Rations for do.,	950 2 2	2,271 5 4	3,322 8 8	4,144 4 11	3,811 18 3	3,925 19 0	4,353 5 0
Food of inmates,	7,011 3 0	14,760 8 0	23,994 4 2	32,697 19 9	38,120 5 10	41,492 12 2	43,366 7 7
Clothing for do.,	2,952 2 5	5,640 18 7	9,088 0 0	11,491 13 9	12,293 17 5	13,287 4 3	13,787 1 11
Washing, fuel, and light,	907 0 0	2,284 14 9	3,780 1 1	5,856 7 7	6,278 14 6	7,111 18 7	7,515 17 4
Repairs, rates and taxes,	983 9 9	1,664 3 9	2,129 19 0	2,730 2 9	2,986 14 0	2,863 11 2	3,014 19 0
Furniture and sundries,	3,773 19 11	3,634 4 11	5,404 15 6	4,768 12 0	5,205 12 2	4,907 12 2	5,004 14 5
Printing, &c.,	208 12 7	455 0 10	815 12 2	860 1 0	1,222 7 4	1,336 16 3	1,420 5 0
Travelling, &c.,	80 10 8	135 6 0	204 15 3	190 19 9	276 4 3	236 16 8	315 6 3
Medical expenses, &c.,	195 13 4	631 13 11	945 10 9	1,051 10 11	1,119 11 5	1,282 14 11	1,265 14 9
Sundries, rewards, &c.,	169 0 1	396 17 4	607 9 7	1,038 17 8	1,229 5 3	1,018 4 4	1,233 6 1
Rent,	1,064 2 3	1,461 0 11	2,220 2 5	3,353 11 4	2,283 2 1	2,271 15 5	2,629 3 2
Interest,	—	—	—	—	2,227 18 8	2,796 1 2	3,998 8 3
Disposal,	10 9 6	159 19 2	360 16 5	657 5 5	1,037 5 6	1,612 19 4	1,745 17 8
Building,	4,901 17 7	14,798 9 5	26,934 3 2	28,554 11 9	27,790 0 11	27,834 12 0	29,831 3 0
Loss on industrial departments,	—	—	58 14 4	514 16 1	475 16 2	38 2 5	493 3 0
Total expenditure,	24,762 1 10	51,486 11 2	84,840 5 8	107,412 4 2	113,816 12 9	119,674 1 5	128,216 16 8

The preceding returns show that a sum amounting to £160,644 17*s.* 10*d.* has been expended by managers of Industrial schools towards the purchase of land and the erection of buildings for industrial school purposes, in the course of the last seven years, ending 31st December, 1876, and I may add that during the present year—1877—a further considerable expenditure has been incurred by managers for that object, the returns of which will not be received in this office until after the close of the year. £160,644 17*s.* 10*d.* has already been expended on buildings.

When it is remembered that this large sum has been obtained from private resources, or else borrowed on personal security, or collected through voluntary subscriptions from the public, we have good evidence of the zeal and earnestness which have prompted the managers to incur so large an expenditure.

Notwithstanding that a sum amounting to £23,756 7*s.* 6*d.* was raised and expended on the Artane School alone during the six years of its existence ending 31st December, 1876, much remains yet to be done to render that institution complete in all respects, and the same may be said of every other Reformatory and Industrial school for boys in Ireland. Many of the schools for girls, on the contrary, are much more perfect, the ladies who manage them having expended more or less of their private fortunes on the school premises, in order to secure the more effectual means of carrying out the training of the children intrusted to their care, and to provide the appliances necessary for that object. Artane School. Girls' Schools.

I calculate that at least £20,000 more than the sum stated above will be required to perfect the buildings at the Artane School, and a further sum of £10,000 to provide all the appliances which the managers desire to have for the training of their boys. I believe, however, that through the energy of the director of that school, the funds necessary for those objects will be ultimately obtained. Further expenditure required.

The manager of the Tralee School is training his boys to be skilled tradesmen, but the school buildings are defective in many respects, and the land attached to the institution is insufficient to teach the boys farm husbandry. The brig which it was originally proposed to have placed in Tralee Bay, in connexion with this school, has not been provided. Tralee School.

Lord Stuart de Decies, anxious to improve the social condition of the poor in his district, obtained from Government the promise of a certificate for an Industrial School for Roman Catholic boys at Ring, near Dungarvan, county Waterford, in which it is proposed that young boys, when fit to leave the Cappoquin School, shall be trained to the age of fourteen or sixteen years. Dungarvan School.

The building for the school has been partially erected, assisted by subscriptions from Lord Stuart De Decies and the leading nobility and gentry of the county Waterford. Sufficient funds not having been provided, the building at Ring remains incomplete and unoccupied.

Although I advocate that facilities be granted for obtaining loans of money on favourable terms and on unexceptional private security for the erection and completion of Reformatory and Industrial School buildings, and for the purchase of land for their Loans from Board of Public Works desirable.

use, I do not recommend that grants of public money in perpetuity be given for that object.

Appliances absent for want of funds.

I feel assured that managers do not require different terms from those now granted to other public works or institutions. If money could be obtained from the Board of Works on the usual terms, the Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools could then insist on the necessary appliances being provided for the schools. These appliances cannot now be procured owing to the want of funds. Several Industrial Schools in Ireland, the managers of which could not provide the accommodation and appliances which I deemed necessary, had to be closed at a considerable pecuniary loss to their founders.

The statute of 1868, which authorized the establishment of Industrial Schools in Ireland, was intended as an experiment. In consequence of prejudices which, however, are now fast wearing away, the Act when passed was shorn of many useful provisions which are in force in other portions of the United Kingdom.

Although deprived of advantages possessed by managers in charge of similar institutions in Great Britain, the managers of Irish Schools have overcome many difficulties by which they were impeded.

No amendment in Irish Statute.

During the nine years which have passed since the Irish statute came into force, no attempt has been made to amend its defects, which I have already enumerated in my reports on Industrial Schools in former years.

In the Act for Great Britain many useful amendments have been made to facilitate the working of the Industrial Schools system in that country, and I trust that at some future period they may also be introduced into the Act for Ireland.

Prospects of schools.

I must acknowledge that, notwithstanding the defects of the Irish Act, it has been most successful, and should the facilities granted by statute to managers in the sister kingdom be extended to this country, I feel sanguine that many of the schools managed under the present system in Ireland will in very few years be classed amongst the best in Europe.

The voluntary system.

The voluntary system on which the Irish schools are mainly based, and which has worked so satisfactorily in the reformation of convict women at Golden Bridge Reformatory for upwards of twenty years, is such, that when intrusted to earnest and efficient managers is always sure to obtain the most favourable results. Such institutions may safely be left to the zeal and guidance of men and women whose lives and fortunes are alike devoted to the work which they have undertaken. Their motives are far higher than any that can be created by the hope of pecuniary advantage, and long experience satisfies me of the utter hopelessness of the reclamation of youth or the proper training of children of the pauper class under any other system.

Children in Union Workhouses.

My knowledge of the working of the Poor Law since its introduction into this part of the United Kingdom has convinced me that the cheerless gloom, and degrading influences and habits found in the great majority of our workhouses are not surroundings proper for the reclamation and training of those children whose

infant life has been contaminated and passed in the haunts of vice.

The pauper whose adversity or misuse of life has driven him to end his days in a workhouse is not the proper companion or instructor to form the character of youth. Broken down by adversity or degraded by vice, to him should not be intrusted the duty of imprinting on the weak but impressible mind of childhood a spirit of industry. He is unfit for such an office, and can never teach youth to do otherwise than to cling to charity for support. To prevent the vagrant and friendless child from degenerating into the criminal far other and higher influences must be brought to bear, and no system short of that pursued in the Irish schools can ultimately be successful.

Number of children discharged.

Table 16 (Appendix) records the number of children of each sex who have been discharged from the Irish schools during the seven years which have elapsed since their establishment, up to the close of the year 1876.

That table shows that 2,530 children (852 boys and 1,678 girls) have been discharged from the schools during those years. I have endeavoured by every means in my power to test the results of the training of the children by their conduct subsequent to their discharge.

Small number convicted of crime.

With that object I have each year addressed a circular to the Governors of county and borough gaols throughout the kingdom, and their returns fully corroborate the reports of managers of the schools who state that very few indeed of the children, male or female, who have been trained in Industrial Schools in Ireland have been afterwards convicted of crime.

Incredible as it may seem only 8 cases* have been reported, viz., 5 of boys and 3 of girls, out of the 2,530 children who have been discharged from the schools since their establishment. One of these, a boy, was only one week an inmate of the school from which he absconded. The father of another kept a gaming table at fairs and markets, and his mother was a pickpocket. The boy himself was originally sent to the school, for having false keys in his possession. One of the girls was discharged from the school by the Chief Secretary in 1869 as being of weak intellect and incapable of industrial training. She was afterwards committed in August, 1871, to High Park Reformatory

* Detailed account of convictions:—

1. B. M. Only 2 months in school; discharged as idiotic; committed to Reformatory for larceny; is now a confirmed idiot.
2. C. C. Discharged after 2 years in school; was placed in service, but stole a breast-pin from her employer, and was sent to a Reformatory.
3. P. C. Son of a convict; was 8 times convicted of larceny, and is now under sentence of 5 years' P. S.
4. C. B. Only a week in school when absconded, and was not re-admitted; was sent to Reformatory, and has since enlisted.
5. M. F. Was 2 years in school; 14 years old when admitted; her mother an idiotic pauper in workhouse.
6. M. D. Only 10 months in school; was discharged on memorial of parent; is now in Reformatory for being concealed with intent to steal.
7. M. C. Five years in school; sentenced to one month's imprisonment for illegal possession of bellows.
8. C. F. Was 4 years in school; sentenced to 2 months' imprisonment for larceny of iron.

for breaking glass, but the manager reports that "she was imbecile and quite unfit for any employment." The only surviving parent of another of the girls was an idiot in the Enniscorthy workhouse. Besides these 8 children convicted after discharge from the schools, 3 others, a boy and 2 girls, who had been placed, on licence, in situations were guilty of larcenies, and were sent to Reformatories.

Children who misconducted themselves in Industrial Schools sent to Reformatories.

During the period named 49 children (22 boys and 27 girls) who misconducted themselves in the Industrial Schools were sent to Reformatories for breaches of rules and various offences, detailed accounts of each case are given in table 24, Appendix, p. 134.

It is remarkable that the parents of the children who thus misconducted themselves belonged for the most part to the criminal classes or were insane.

Italian children imported by Padroni into Ireland.

The attention of the Chief Secretary in Ireland having been called to the practice under which children bought or stolen from their parents in Italy or elsewhere are imported into this country by persons known as *Padroni*. The children are utilized by those people for the purpose of earning money by playing musical instruments, selling images, begging, or otherwise. As it is most important in the interests of the poor friendless children that this traffic be suppressed by every available means, the Irish Government have issued circulars to Resident Magistrates throughout the country, copies of which are given at page 93, Appendix IV., of this report.

In order to carry out the object of the circulars above referred to, I have had an interview with Signore Cavaliere Carlo Cattaneo, Consul-General for Italy in Ireland, and he has consented to pay the cost of maintenance of the children in the Industrial schools to which they may be sent by magistrates, at the rate of 7*s.* 6*d.* per week during the period of their detention. It is to be hoped that through this arrangement the above-mentioned scandalous traffic will be suppressed, and the poor children rescued from the life of misery and degradation into which they have been betrayed.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector.*

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Names of certified Industrial Schools.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
ANTRIM, . .	1. The Ulster Industrial School Training Ship *Gibraltar*, for Protestant boys, Belfast. Certified 22nd June, 1872. Hon. Secretary, Capt. Albert Dent, R.N., Belfast.
,, . .	2. Hampton House Industrial School for Protestant girls, near Belfast. Certified 13th April, 1874. C.M.—Miss E. M. Woodroffe.
,, . .	3. St. Patrick's Industrial School for R. C. boys, Milltown, Belfast. This is a transfer of the certificate from the school, Donegal-street, Belfast, certified 27th August, 1869. Re-certified 11th January, 1873. C.M.—Rev. John P. Greene, C.C., Belfast.
,, . .	4. St. Patrick's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Belfast. Certified 27th August, 1869. C.M.—Rev. A. Macaulay, Belfast.
CAVAN, . .	1. St. Joseph's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Cavan. Certified 1st October, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Catherine Murphy.
CORK, . .	1. St. Aloysius' Industrial School for R. C. girls, Clonakilty. Certified 13th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. T. Murray.
,, . .	2. St. Coleman's Industrial School for R. C. boys and girls, Queenstown. Certified 5th September, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Maria O'Neill.
,, . .	3. Our Lady of Mercy Industrial School for R. C. girls, Kinsale. Certified 19th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Joanna Bridgeman.
,, . .	4. The Home Industrial School for Protestant Boys, Marble-hill, Blackrock, county Cork. This is a transfer from the school on the South-terrace, Cork, which was certified 28th July, 1871. Re-certified 25th February, 1873. C.M.—Robert C. Hall, esq., Cork.
,, . .	5. St. Finbar's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Sunday's Well, Cork. Certified 29th April, 1870. New Buildings re-certified for an increased number of children, 2nd December, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Devereux.
,, . .	6. Greenmount Industrial School for R. C. boys. Certified 14th March, 1871. C.M.—Rev. Edmund A. Shanahan.
,, . .	7. St. Nicholas' Industrial School for Protestant boys, Cork. Certified 20th August, 1870. C.M.—Rev. George Webster, D.D., Rector of St. Nicholas', Cork.
,, . .	8. Training Home Industrial School for Protestant girls, Union-quay, a transfer from Glanmire and Passage West school. Certified 25th October, 1870. Re-certified 14th March, 1871. C.M.—Miss Elizabeth M. Woodroffe.

Names of certified Industrial Schools.

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—*continued.*

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
DUBLIN, . .	1. Artane Industrial School for R. C. boys, Artane. Certified 9th July, 1870. C.M.—Rev. Thomas A. Hoope.
,, . .	2. Booterstown Industrial School for R. C. girls, Booterstown. Certified 10th November, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Jane Forde.
,, . .	3. St. Mary's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Lakelands, Sandymount. Certified 25th February, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Marion Campbell.
,, . .	4. Meath Industrial School for Protestant boys, Blackrock. Certified 5th May, 1871. C.M.—Samuel Gordon, esq., M.D., Hon. Secretary.
,, . .	5. Merrion Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 10th June, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Elizabeth Telford.
,, . .	6. Heytesbury-street Industrial School for Protestant girls, Dublin. Certified 24th July, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Amelia G. Ball.
GALWAY, .	1. St. Bridget's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Loughrea. Certified 25th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Louisa Smyth.
,, . .	2. Clifden Industrial School for R. C. girls, Connemara. Certified 15th July, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Amelia White.
,, . .	3. Oughterard Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 12th May, 1873. C.M.—Mrs. Elizabeth Martyn.
,, . .	4. St. Anne's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Galway. Certified 3rd December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Magdalen Blake.
,, . .	5. Salthill Industrial School for R. C. boys. Certified September, 1871. C.M.—Rev. A. B. Kerins.
KERRY, . .	1. St. Joseph's Home Industrial Schools, Killarney—For R. C. girls; certified 4th November, 1869. For R. C. young boys; certified 19th August, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Mary D. S. Cotter.
,, . .	2. St. Joseph's Industrial School for R. C. boys, Tralee. Certified 25th March, 1871. C.M.—Rev. M. F. Mulligan.
,, . .	3. Kerry Home Industrial School for Protestant boys, Tralee. Certified 27th July, 1872. C.M.—Rev. Raymond T. Orpen, Rector of Tralee.
,, . .	4. Pembroke Alms House Industrial School for R. C. girls, Tralee. Certified 4th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary E. O'Reardon.

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—*continued.*

Names of certified Industrial Schools.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
KILKENNY, .	1. Kilkenny Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 22nd March, 1873. C.M.—Mrs. Catherine Lyons.
KING'S, . .	1. St. John's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Parsonstown. Certified 5th July, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Mary A. Beckett.
LIMERICK, .	1. St. George's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Limerick. Certified 11th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Anne Bartley.
,, .	2. St. Vincent's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Limerick. Certified 8th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary MacNamara.
,, .	3. Limerick School for R. C. Boys. Certified 18th August, 1875. C.M.—Rev. Patrick A. Martin.
LONGFORD, .	1. Our Lady of Succour Industrial School for R. C. girls, Newtownforbes. Certified 29th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Fallon.
LOUTH, . .	1. House of Charity Industrial School for R. C. boys, Drogheda. Certified 17th October, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Frances Austin.
MAYO, . .	1. St. Columba Industrial School for R. C. girls, Westport. Certified 13th April, 1871. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Davis.
MONAGHAN, .	1. St. Martha's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Monaghan. Certified 4th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. Genevieve Beale.
ROSCOMMON, .	1. St. Monica's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Roscommon. Certified 29th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary F. Marnan.
SLIGO, . .	1. St. Lawrence Industrial School for R. C. girls, Sligo. Certified 22nd April, 1871. C.M.—Mrs. Elizabeth Jones.
TIPPERARY, .	1. St. Augustine's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Templemore. Certified 20th August, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Josephine Walsh.
,, .	2. St. Francis' Industrial School for R. C. girls, Cashel. Certified 8th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Xavier Carroll.
,, .	3. St. Louis' Industrial School for R. C. girls, Thurles. Certified 11th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Eliza Grene.
,, .	4. Tipperary Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 1st May, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Catherine M'Namara.
TYRONE, . .	1. St. Catherine's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Strabane. Certified 30th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary C. Atkinson.

Names of certified Industrial Schools.

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—*continued.*

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
WATERFORD, .	1. Cappoquin Industrial School for R. C. young boys. Certified 1st March, 1873. C.M.—Mrs. Margaret Devereux.
,, .	2. St. Dominick Industrial School for R. C. girls, Waterford. Certified 13th April, 1871. C.M.—Mrs. Elizabeth Crilly.
WESTMEATH, .	1. Mount Carmel Industrial School for R. C. girls, Moate. Certified 9th April, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Catherine O'Halloran.
WEXFORD. .	1. St. Aidan's Industrial School for R. C. girls, New Ross. Certified 13th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Kate Devereux.
,, .	2. St. Michael's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Wexford. Certified 25th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Agnes Maguire.
WICKLOW, .	1. Meath Industrial School for Protestant girls, Bray. Certified 4th October, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. R. A. Echlin.

APPENDIX.

Appendix I.

Detailed Reports on Certified Reformatory Schools in Ireland during the year 1876.

County Antrim.

Malone Reformatory School, Belfast, for Protestant Boys.—Certified 13th March, 1860.

Inspected 10th March and 19th October, 1876.

Average number of inmates during 1876, 65.

State of premises.—I found the institution in a creditable condition when I inspected it in 1876. The buildings were in sound repair, well cared, clean, and orderly—the dormitories properly ventilated, and the general arrangements good. £52 8*s.* was expended on the buildings during the year. The farm is well managed, and the excellent corn, root, and vegetable crops which grow on a soil naturally stiff and difficult of culture, show what can be obtained by spade labour and judicious treatment, even on land of an inferior description.

The progressive annual decrease in the number of inmates tells injuriously on the income of the school, which, with the exception of private subscriptions, is derived from a capitation grant. The number of admissions during the year 1876, were only 12; the discharges 18. The average number of inmates in 1874 was 76; in 1875, 70; in 1876, 65. These figures are, however, satisfactory as showing the decrease of crime amongst the juvenile classes of Ulster, in which province this is the only reformatory for males.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory, no serious illness, no death. There has been no death amongst the inmates of this school since the year 1873.

Conduct and discipline.—With the exception of some cases of absconding, no grave offence in the school is reported during 1876. The manager states that the conduct of the boys was generally satisfactory, a good spirit prevailed in the school, and discipline was well maintained.

Educational state.—Fair progress was made in the scholastic department of the school in 1876. Reading, writing, geography, dictation, and arithmetic are taught, and some of the boys are well advanced in their classes; considerable difficulty however, has been experienced in teaching some of the bigger boys, who were quite illiterate when admitted. A library has been formed for the use of the inmates, it at present contains between 500 and 600 vols., and the committee request further donations. It is largely availed of by the boys. Religious exercises are conducted daily by the manager, morning and evening, besides which moral and religious instruction is given during the week by the chaplains, Revds. Mr. MacKenzie, Mr. Banks, and Mr. Welland. They report that the Sunday school has been working satisfactorily.

Industrial training.—In addition to the agricultural training which the boys receive in farming and market gardening on the 40 statute acres attached to the institution, the inmates are taught by competent

trades instructors tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry, box-making, printing, and paper-bag making. The committee have gone to considerable expense to render the printing department complete. They have now, besides the ordinary printing machine, a new "Arab" machine which has been purchased at a cost of £61.

A green-house has been erected at a cost of £50, to assist in training boys in practical flower gardening and the management of a conservatory.

Fourteen boys work on the farm, 6 in the market garden, 6 in the printing office, six in the tailor's shop, and six in the shoemaker's shop, 8 are employed in the carpenter's shop, and the remainder in other departments. The boys are occupied for 8 hours daily at industrial work, and attend school in the evenings.

A small steam-engine has been erected to facilitate labour in the carpenter's shop. It has well repaid its cost, and has been of great advantage to the department.

Staff.—The committee report that Mr. and Mrs. Barclay, the resident managers of the establishment, continue to merit their confidence, and show the greatest anxiety to advance the boys by every means in their power. My experience of Mr. and Mrs. Barclay's success satisfies me that they well deserve the approbation of the committee, for their efficient management of the school during the year. There are likewise resident on the premises, an assistant master, a land steward, a gardener, and general assistant. Four trades instructors and a farm carter who are non-resident, are employed daily.

Discharges in 1876.—14 sent to employment or to friends, including one who went to sea, 1 was discharged on account of disease, 1 emigrated, 2 enlisted. Total 18.

Total cost, £1,888 17*s.* 5*d.*, of which £1,673 5*s.* 7*d.* was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges £25 14*s.* 10*d.* per head. Net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £24 0*s.* 9*d.* Industrial profits, £273 15*s.* 6*d.*

Results.—Of 67 cases discharged during the three years 1873–4–5—45 are doing well; 13 were reconvicted of crime; 8 have been lost sight of; and 1 has since died.

The boys placed in service have shown considerable aptitude for the occupations selected for them; one who received a certificate from the Board of Trade is now a mate on board a merchant vessel, others have obtained similar advancement in their respective callings. Mr. Barclay showed me letters which he had received from boys placed out, the writers of which have evidently obtained the confidence of their employers by their good conduct.

County of Cork.

St. Patrick's Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Boys, Upton.

Certified 6th July, 1860.

Inspected 24th March, 1876.

Average number of inmates during 1876, 195.

State of premises.—A sum amounting to £1,027 11*s.* 2*d.* has been expended on buildings during the year. The interest in the lease of 79 acres of good land has been purchased and added to the farm which now

consists of 206 statute acres. 161 feet of new workshops have been erected with band-room and a day-room, 135 feet long, 19 feet wide, and 13 feet high, in which the boys can exercise in wet weather. The gas-house has been raised and enlarged, the farm-yard added to; the old forge, which was too small and insufficient, has been rebuilt on a larger scale, and a plumber's and gas-fitter's workshop has been fitted up. Much has been done to improve the premises, but much still remains to be done to make the school equal to its requirements.

On a late visit to the institution I found that buildings on the new farm are now being fitted up as residences for trades masters, qualified to instruct the boys. One serious defect has been remedied, the water in the tank is now filtered and rendered safe for drinking purposes. The heating of the school during the winter is insufficient.

Health and general condition.—Two deaths from consumption occurred in the school during the year. The general health of the inmates was, however, very satisfactory. No contagious disease of any kind occurred, and the medical officers report most favourably of the sanitary condition of the establishment during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager states that the conduct of the boys during 1876, was all he could expect. Two ineffectual attempts to abscond were the most serious offences reported, and discipline was firmly mantained during the year.

Educational state.—Satisfactory. Over two-thirds of the boys were illiterate on admission. On a late inspection I found that 60 could read and write well; 80 indifferently, the rest more or less imperfectly. 130 could work proportion, practice, and compound rules, and 40 the simple rules of arithmetic. The brass band belonging to the school continues to progress satisfactorily.

Industrial training.—The farm is well cultivated, principally by spade labour, and the crops are good. I found on the land, 14 cows giving milk, 15 young cattle, 3 horses, and 28 pigs. The new buildings for the farm bailiff and trades instructors will facilitate not only an improved management of the land, but likewise the development of the trades, as skilled workmen will then be enabled to reside on the premises. Carpentry, baking, smith's work, plumbing, gas making, painting, tailoring, and shoemaking are taught.

Staff.—Rev. M. Graley, manager, assisted by 12 brothers, a chaplain, and 8 other officers managed the establishment in 1876. I regret to learn that Mr. Graley has resigned the office of manager. He did much during his short term of office. He has been succeeded by the Rev. John Hayde.

Discharges.—Thirty-seven boys were discharged in 1876, of these 25 obtained employment, or returned to friends, 6 emigrated, 1 enlisted, 2 died, and 3 went to sea.

Results of 184 cases discharged in 1873–4–5—114 are known to be doing well, 2 are doubtful, 6 have died, 13 have been re-convicted of crime, and the condition of 49 has not been ascertained. The number of unknown cases is more by one than in 1875, and it would be very desirable if a patronage society were established in Cork in connexion with this reformatory, and likewise if the manager could induce all the boys after they leave to correspond with their old masters in the school.

Total cost for 1876, £5,051 5*s.* 3*d.*, of which £3,761 16*s.* 9*d.* was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges £19 5*s.* 10*d.* per head. Net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £19 2*s.* 11*d.* Industrial profits, £289 15*s.* 2*d.*

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

HIGH PARK REFORMATORY FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS AT DRUMCONDRA, DUBLIN.—Certified 21st December, 1858.

Inspected 17th January, 6th April, &c., 1876.

Average daily number of inmates in 1876, 53.

State of premises.—A sum of £150 was judiciously laid out on buildings in 1876. The farm offices are amongst the best attached to any school in Ireland. Vartry water and gas have been brought to every part of the premises, which are kept in the most perfect order.

This Reformatory ranks amongst the best managed institutions of the kind in Ireland; the apartments are lofty, and ventilated on the most approved system, with bath room, water-closet, and lavatory, on every story.

The manager reports that she is for the present unable to complete the arrangements which would make this school perfect, and it must be remembered that up to the present time a sum of £4,500 has been expended on the institution which has had a daily average of only 53 inmates.

Health and general condition.—The health of the children in this school has been remarkably good during the year; no serious illness, no death; the children show by their appearance the great care bestowed on them. They are for the most part very happy and contented.

Conduct and discipline.—Very satisfactory. Constantly under the supervision of the Sisters, the girls are trained to habits of industry, cleanliness and order. Faults few and trifling.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, dictation, grammar, arithmetic, geography, and vocal music are taught, and the scholastic as well as the industrial training of the girls is well attended to.

Industrial training.—Very satisfactory. Needlework and machine work are taught. The girls cut out and make their own dresses, and work for the shops. They likewise cut out and make shirts, and one class is employed in the manufacture of gloves for one of the principal houses in Dublin. This work requires the greatest cleanliness and neatness, and besides teaching a trade, by which a competence can be earned, affords an excellent training for the girls in habits of precision and tidiness.

Some of the girls wash and make up fine linen nicely. They cook, bake bread, do house work, make butter, milk a large number of cows (10), and care from 30 to 40 pigs, besides a quantity of poultry. They work on the farm and in the garden.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary M'Donnell, manager, assisted by seven Sisters of the Order of Our Lady of Charity of Refuge.

Discharges in 1876.—Seven girls were placed in respectable situations and are giving satisfaction. One returned to her friends, and one girl whose connexions in Dublin were very bad, and who gave much trouble to the managers, was transferred to the penal Reformatory at Monaghan.

The managers state that they are unable to supply the frequent applications made to them for servants and trades workers.

The total cost of the institution in 1876 was £1,558 6*s.* 2*d.*, of which £1,099 0*s.* 1*d.* was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges for each inmate £20 14*s.* 8*d.* for the year. Net cost per head, including profits on industrial departments, rent disposal, £24 6*s.* 10*d.* Industrial profits, £118 0*s.* 7*d.*

Results.—Of 29 cases discharged during the years 1873–4–5—23 are stated to be doing well; 2 have been reconvicted of crime, 2 have been lost sight of; 1 is in a Lunatic Asylum, and 1 has died since her discharge.

Dublin.

Rehoboth Reformatory for Protestant Boys, South Circular-road, Dublin.—Certified 18th November, 1859.

Inspected 21st December, 1876.

Average daily number of inmates in 1876, 34.

State of premises.—The new workshop for the accommodation of the carpenters and the boys employed at the lathes was completed in 1876. A four-horse power portable steam engine which has been placed in it, is used for working two circular saws and four wood turner's lathes. The farm which consists of six acres of land, is cultivated as a market garden. It is well managed and excellent crops of different kinds of vegetables have been grown on it.

Health and general condition.—The health of the inmates was very good; no serious illness occurred during the year; no death. The sanitary arrangements in the school were carefully attended to.

Conduct and discipline.—A firm, but mild discipline is maintained in this school, and the general conduct of the boys was satisfactory. Five cases of absconding however occurred; three of the boys who absconded were at once recaptured by the police with the assistance of one of the boys who acts as monitor. The other two were at large for some hours. Two of the absconders who were ringleaders were brought before the Magistrates and sentenced to six months imprisonment each.

A system of marks used in this school is found to have very beneficial results.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, and geography, are taught. Three hours are daily devoted to scholastic instruction. The teacher has been trained under the National Board and is well qualified. The Hon. Secretaries, the Rev. Dr. Monahan, and Rev. T. R. S. Collins, carefully supervise the literary as well as the moral and religious instruction of the inmates.

Industrial training.—Carpentry, turning, tailoring, and shoemaking, are carried on in this school, and some boys instructed in these trades who have since been discharged are now earning a competence thereby. The ground attached to the school which is worked as a market garden proved very remunerative during the year, the profits on the six acres of ground amounted to £98 4*s.* 3*d.* The profits on the trades £141 10*s.* 11*d.*

Staff.—Mr. Thomas Hanna, the Manager, and Mrs. Hanna, matron, continue to manage this school to the satisfaction of the Committee, and I consider them to be zealous and efficient officers. Mr. James Donnett, who is schoolmaster and assistant, is well qualified. Two other officers are on the staff, and tradesmen who do not reside on the premises attend daily to instruct the boys in the various handicrafts taught.

Discharges, 1876.—Eight lads were discharged in 1876, 6 of these were sent to employment or to friends, and 2 enlisted in H.M. service.

Total cost for 1876, £1,086 3*s.* 10*d.*, of which £1,028 18*s.* 4*d.* was for ordinary maintenance, making cost per head £30 5*s.* 3*d.* Net cost, including profit, &c., £24 9*s.* 8*d.* Industrial profit, £239 15*s.* 2*d.*

Results.—Of 35 cases discharged in 1873–4–5—28 doing well; 1 have been lost sight of, and 3 have been reconvicted.

The Manager continues to correspond with his former pupils, and the letters which he receives from them show the good results of the teaching imparted.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS, 103, CORK-STREET, DUBLIN.—Certified 12th April, 1859.

Inspected 20th December, 1876.

Average daily number of inmates in 1876, 19.

State of premises.—No material alteration was made in the buildings during the year, but I always found them on my inspections remarkably clean, and orderly; the ventilation good and the premises in sound repair.

Health and general condition.—Excellent; no serious illness, no death during the year. The girls by their healthy appearance show the care bestowed on them.

Conduct and discipline.—Generally most satisfactory. Discipline well maintained in the school. The girls are obedient, industrious, and appear cheery and happy. The tidy and regular habits instilled into the girls by Miss Cooke the Manager, have a very beneficial effect on their afterlife. The system of marks which prevails in this school has a most salutary effect, some of the girls have not lost a single mark during the year.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, dictation, grammar, geography, and English history, are taught. The senior classes are instructed in simple and compound proportion, interest and vulgar fractions; the junior classes learn elementary arithmetic and compound rules. The school is progressing favourably. One hour daily is set apart for religious and moral instruction.

Industrial training.—The girls are instructed in dressmaking, they cut out and make their own clothing, are taught the use of the sewing machine, and their spare time is employed in knitting socks for their own use and for the public; they are likewise taught household duties, to wash and make up fine linen, and are trained as domestic servants. They cook and do all the work of the establishment, and are employed in the painting, papering, whitewashing, &c. of the premises.

The large profit of £4 4*s.* 2*d.* for each girl in 1876, shows that they are kept industriously employed, and trained to be useful servants.

Staff.—Miss Cooke, who has for so many years managed this school with so much zeal and efficiency, is assisted in the management by Miss Fitzgerald, who has charge of the secular instruction of the children. She likewise gives satisfaction to the Committee. Additional assistants are employed when necessary.

Discharges in 1876.—One to employment, two to friends.

Total cost for 1876, £545 7*s.* 5*d.*, of which £459 2*s.* 6*d.* was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges £24 3*s.* 3*d.* per head. Net cost per head, including profit on industrial department, £24 3*s.* 5*d.* Industrial profit, £80 0*s.* 3*d.*

Results.—Of 13 cases discharged during 1873–4–5, 8 are doing well, 1 doubtful, and 4 have been lost sight of.

One girl committed from an Industrial School as incorrigible, in March, 1874, was licensed to employment, on 24th October, 1876. She is now stated to be a most exemplary girl, and continues to sustain the excellent character which she earned before she left the Reformatory. With few exceptions the girls discharged give general satisfaction; they frequently visit the institution, which they still regard as their home.

County of Galway.

St. Joseph's Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Girls, Ballinasloe.—Certified 23rd December, 1863.

Inspected 6th May, 1876.

Average daily number of inmates in 1876, 53.

State of premises.—No alteration has been made in the premises during the year. The buildings are in sound repair, remarkably clean, orderly, and well kept. The most perfect order and regularity prevail in every part of the establishment. The children cultivate flowers, and keep the premises in the nicest possible order. The dressed grounds are well laid out, with a conservatory attended to by the children.

Health and general condition.—No serious illness occurred during the year; no death. The girls by their appearance show the great care bestowed on them.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports most favourably of the conduct of the inmates of the school; a mild but firm discipline is maintained, which works most successfully. Several girls were sent to very respectable situations as servants, during 1876, where they have given satisfaction. A good spirit prevails in the establishment, amongst the inmates, who are obedient and industrious.

Educational state.—A sound primary education is given to the inmates. Reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, and dictation are taught. The girls sing well in parts, and are instructed according to Hullah's system.

Industrial training.—This department continues to be most carefully attended to. Needlework in all its branches, dressmaking, and embroidery are taught; the girls learn cookery and every other household duty which will enable them to fill respectable situations when discharged from the institution. They cut out and make their own dresses, make shirts for the shops, and work at point and guipure lace. They make butter, bake bread, do laundry, farm, and dairy work.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Burke, assisted by three Sisters of Mercy, manage the reformatory.

Discharges.—In 1876, 5 sent to employment, and 5 returned to friends. The sentence of one absconder expired.

Total cost in 1876, £1,275 18*s.* 10*s.* of which £1,090 4*s.* 1*d.* was for maintenance and management, making cost per head on ordinary charges, £20 11*s.* 5*d.* Net cost, including profit, &c., £22 15*s.* 3*d.* Industrial loss £69 9*s.* 11*d.*

Results.—Of 22 cases discharged in 1873–4–5—19 are doing well, and 3 have been lost sight of.

King's County.

Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Boys, Philipstown.—Certified 22nd December, 1870.

Inspected 22nd April and 4th May, 1876.

Average number of inmates in 1876, 337.

State of premises.—A sum of £1,620 8*s.* was judiciously expended on buildings and on the improvement of the land of this reformatory in 1876. Trades shops have been erected, the engine house has been commenced, a quantity of machinery has been purchased and other improvements have been made. The grounds have been tastefully laid out, and rows of large trees have been planted with judgment and effect.

In this school effective arrangements are being made for the training and improvement of the inmates. Still much remains to be done, but when completed, according to the programme of the manager, this reformatory will hold a high position amongst such institutions. The number of inmates has diminished from 369 in 1875 to 337 in 1876. The boys are for the most part much grown, and it is to be desired that their labour may be turned to the best advantage, by the aid of the machinery which has been purchased, but which is not yet in use. There are more than sufficient hands in the institution to carry on work efficiently, and to train many of the inmates to be useful and self-supporting members of society.

Health and general condition.—Three deaths occurred in 1876 ; 2 from consumption, and 1 the result of an accident. The verdict of the coroner's jury was, that no blame attached to any person. The health of the boys was generally very good, and no epidemic occurred during the year. One boy of scrofulous tendency, much diseased, very vicious, and of weak intellect, who should never have been admitted to the school, has given much trouble. The manager applied for his discharge, but as the boy had no settled place of abode previous to committal, no workhouse up to the present has agreed to receive him. He is not a fit case for a lunatic asylum, and he cannot be turned adrift.*

Conduct and discipline.—Satisfactory in 1876, discipline well maintained. The penal class in the old prison continues to have a most salutary effect ; it is principally used for the safe keeping of absconders.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and dictation are taught. A class for instruction in surveying has been formed, and the principal teacher in the school who was trained under the Board of National Education is zealous and efficient. Good brass and string bands have been formed.

Industrial training.—A class for printing has been established, in which 12 boys are instructed by an intelligent teacher, and the Annual Report of the Glencree Reformatory, which was printed by them is well executed. Carpentry, cooperage, smith's work, harness making, coach making, stone cutting, masonry, shoemaking, tailoring, and baking are taught in this school under competent trades instructors.

The boys also work in the gas house, and on the farm of 115 acres, they are trained to the use of the newest agricultural implements, as well as in the caring of cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs. The young boys sew and knit during bad weather. The croydons, jaunting cars, carts and harness made in this school are in much request in the neighbourhood.

Staff.—Rev. P. J. Gaughren, manager, assisted by twelve Brothers, and sixteen other officers.

Discharges.—In 1876 134 were sent to employment or to friends, 9 emigrated, and 3 died. One went to sea, 1 enlisted, and the sentences of 3 absconders expired.

Total cost in 1876, £9,128 9*s.* 11*d.*, of which £6,965 was for maintenance and management, making the cost per head on ordinary charges £20 13*s.* 4*d.* Net cost, deducting industrial profits, £22 7*s.* 3*d.* Industrial loss £38 0*s.* 9*d.*

Results.—Of 32 boys discharged during the years 1873–4–5, 30 are stated to be doing well ; and two were reconvicted.

* Since the above was in type, the boy has been ordered by the Chief Secretary to be discharged from the Reformatory, when he will be eligible for admission into the workhouse of the Tullamore union, in which the Reformatory is situate.

County of Limerick.

St. Joseph's Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Girls, Clare-street, Limerick.—Certified 25th January, 1859.

Inspected 8th May, 1876.

Average daily number of inmates in 1876, 47.

State of premises.—No change has been made in the buildings during the year. As has already been observed in former reports, they are old, and it would be very desirable if the proposal to erect a new building on a new model were carried out.

Health and general condition.—Excellent in 1876; no serious illness; no death.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the girls during the year was very satisfactory; and that she reposes the greatest confidence in them, which on no occasion has been abused. She adds "the girls are very happy and contented."

Educational state.—Reading, writing from dictation, and geography are taught. The girls sing well in harmony together. Needlework in various branches, laundrywork, baking, cooking, and housework are taught. The girls work in the garden, and a commendable spirit of industry prevails amongst them. Hence the large profits of £163 16*s.* although the average number of inmates in the school during the year was only 47.

Staff.—Mrs. Lawson, the lady superintendent, with a staff of five Sisters of the Order of Good Shepherd, managed the school in 1876, but Mrs. Lawson having resigned her charge, she has been succeeded by Mrs. M. A. Bartley, who so long and efficiently managed the Industrial School at New Ross.

Discharges in 1876—8 were sent to employment or to friends.

Total cost for 1876, £989 13*s.* 6*d.*, of which £922 0*s.* 10*d.* was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges £19 12*s.* 4*d.* per head. Net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £17 11*s.* 5*d.* Industrial profits, £163 16*s.*

Results.—Of 30 discharges during 1873-4-5—18 are stated to be well conducted; the characters of 3 are doubtful; 6 others unknown, 2 have been reconvicted of crime, and 1 has since died.

County of Monaghan.

Spark's Lake Reformatory for Roman Catholic Girls, Monaghan.

Certified 29th July, 1859.

Inspected 12th July and 21st September, 1876.

Average number of inmates during 1876, 71.

State of premises.—The premises were well cared during the year, and some beneficial alterations have been made during the year. The class-room has been wainscoted, and all the woodwork repainted. But further improvements are still much required, especially in the laundry and out-houses.

Health and general condition.—Excellent. No serious illness; no death during the year. All girls who show tendency to scrofula or consumption are given large quantities of cod liver oil, which has a most salutary effect; eggs are also largely used by the inmates, and preparations of

quinine when necessary. On a late inspection I did not find a single sick child in the establishment.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that at no period since the establishment of the reformatory has the conduct of the girls been so satisfactory as at present. The faults are few and trifling, punishments rare, and the solitary cells seldom used. No case of absconding occurred during the year, and when it is remembered that this institution holds the place of a penal reformatory for girls and that refractory cases are transferred to it from other institutions, the conduct of the inmates is evidence of the satisfactory results of the discipline enforced in the institution. The system of marks used in this school is found to be a powerful auxiliary towards reformation, and the girls gradually acquire habits of cleanliness, order, and industry.

Educational state.—The educational condition of this school is satisfactory. Reading, writing and dictation are taught. The girls work during the day and attend school for three hours during the evening.

Industrial training.—Needlework is well taught in this school: the girls cut out and make their own dresses, and do work for the public. They are taught the use of the sewing machine, the manufacture of point and guipure lace, crochet work, and embroidering; they work in the laundry, dairy, and farmyard, they cook and do housework. They wash and make up fine linen for several families in the neighbourhood. They work on a small quantity of land attached to the establishment, care pigs and poultry; the making of mattresses has been added to the industries carried on in this school, and the work has been found useful and remunerative. The principle on which this school is managed is that active work is given as a reward, never as a punishment.

Discharges.—During 1876, 10 girls went to employment or returned to their friends, 3 emigrated.

Total cost in 1876, £1,596 4*s.* 6*d.*, of which £1,440 0*s.* 6*d.* was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges £20 5*s.* 7*d.* per head. Net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £20 6*s.* 8*d.* Industrial profit in 1876, £152 7*s.* 8*d.*

Results.—Of the 42 discharged in 1873-4-5—31 are known to be doing well, 10 are doubtful, and 1 has been lost sight of. Some of the 31 girls known to be doing well now hold good situations with credit to themselves, and keep up a correspondence with the manager after discharge.

It is satisfactory to observe that of the 42 girls discharged during the last three years only one has been lost sight of, showing how carefully the lady superintendent looks to the future of the girls confided to her care.

County of Wicklow.

St. Kevin's Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Boys, Glencree, Enniskerry.—Certified 12th April, 1859.

Inspected 19th November, 1876.

Average number of inmates in 1876, 275.

State of premises.—Some of the defects in this establishment pointed out in former reports have been remedied, but still much remains to be done, and the school is still overcrowded. In my report for 1874, I re-

ferred to the essential requirements of a large play-hall, and extensive workshops, in which the inmates could be usefully employed, when deep snow lies on the ground, or wind and rain prevent labour on the mountain.

The kitchen and many of the outoffices are very imperfect, and a new infirmary should be provided.

It will be seen on reference to the tables that £1,277 4*s.* 7*d.* has been expended on buildings in 1876. A range of workshops measuring 150 feet in length, by 21 feet 6 inches in breadth, was commenced, but has not yet been completed. A portion of it was roofed in a temporary manner and is now used as a workshop for cabinet-making. It has been fitted up with circular and band saws, fret saws, lathes, boring, dowelling, and mortising machines, the whole worked by Lefell's Patent American turbine water-wheel. The wheel measures $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, and is worked by pipes from a tank on the mountain intended for the ordinary water supply of the establishment. The water power for wheel through those pipes is very limited, but since the commencement of 1877, the tank has been enlarged, and pipes of greater bore are being substituted. On a late inspection I called the attention of the manager to the necessity of having a quantity of new bedding supplied. I also pointed out other improvements which are very necessary, and advised that the dormitory should be better kept. The new smithy will contain three fires blown by a circular fan. It is fitted up on the most improved principle, but has not yet been set to work. It would be very desirable if it and the other shops were completed and occupied as soon as possible.

Health and general condition.—Very good. No serious illness: no death. Some cases of Ophthalmia occurred which were successfully treated in St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital, Dublin.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports very favourably of the conduct of the boys during 1876, he states that they were with few exceptions docile, obedient, and diligent at their work. Five cases of absconding are reported, all of which have since been retaken.

Educational state.—Of the 64 boys admitted in 1876, 34 were quite illiterate, 18 could read imperfectly, and the remainder (12), could both read and write fairly. Reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, and geography, are taught; some few of the boys learn geometry, algebra, and outline drawing, when it may be useful for their trades.

Staff.—Rev. M. Gaughren, manager, assisted by 1 clergyman and 16 lay brothers, a schoolmaster, master tailor, mason, carpenter, stonecutter, blacksmith, bandmaster, and night watchman.

Discharges.—Nineteen boys were discharged during 1876, of whom 9 returned to friends, 3 went to situations, 1 emigrated, 4 enlisted, 1 went to sea, and the sentence of one expired while an absconder from the school.

Results.—Of 310 boys discharged during 1873-4-5, 232 are doing well, 6 have since died, 9 are doubtful, 41 have been re-convicted, and 22 lost sight of.

Total cost, £7,538 6*s.* 7*d.*, of which £5,913 7*s.* 8*d.* was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges £21 10*s.* per head; net cost, £20 5*s.* 6*d.*; industrial profits, £684 19*s.* 10*d.*

Certified Industrial Schools.

County of Antrim.

The Ulster Industrial School Training Ship "Gibraltar" for Protestant Boys, Belfast.—Certified 22nd June, 1872.

Inspected 17th October, 1876.

Average daily number of inmates in 1876, . . . 218

State of premises.—I was much pleased with the neatness, order, and scrupulous cleanliness, which I found in every part of the ship on my visit. The ventilation is fair, but permission having been obtained from the Admiralty to make further improvements, I would suggest that the ports of the *Orlop* deck be cut as soon as possible.

A sum of £375 18*s.* 8*d.* was laid out on repairs of the ship during the year, and a further sum must be at once expended on the caulking and ballasting the ship, as well as to procure additional mooring in order to prevent the chances of further injury from heavy gales, such as were experienced during the past year, and which did considerable damage to the vessel.

I regret to observe the great falling off in the annual subscriptions and donations for the support of this admirable institution, which is the only school-ship in Ireland, and should be supported. The subscriptions and donations in 1876 amounted to only £454; in 1875 they were £593; and in 1874, £655.

The Committee confidently appeal to the public to increase their subscriptions, and not allow this valuable institution to languish for the want of sufficient funds. In other parts of the United Kingdom, public money levied by rates can be obtained for providing the necessary fittings for training ships. In Ireland no such power exists, yet the subscriptions for the *Gibraltar* contrast most unfavourably with those for training ships in England and Scotland. A few benevolent citizens of Belfast devote their time to the management, and have subscribed largely to maintain the ship, and they will I am sure be supported by the public who have reaped so much good from their exertions.

Health and general condition.—Six deaths occurred amongst the inmates of this institution during the year; 1 from pleurisy; 2 from consumption, and 3 from other scrofulous affections, brain and hip diseases.

On my visit I saw a marked improvement in the general appearance of the boys, showing the care and attention bestowed on them.

Conduct and discipline.—The Captain Superintendent reports that the conduct of the boys during the year was very good; and whenever trust was reposed in them, it was in no instance abused. The boys appear cheery and happy; they are trained to habits of self-reliance and industry.

Educational state.—The boys receive a sound primary education, and the teachers are efficient; reading, writing, spelling, grammar, dictation, and geography are taught. Rev. Thomas W. Roe, LL.D., the Incumbent of Ballymacarret reports in the visitors' book, that at a careful examination of the boys which he made, the results were most satisfactory, their answers quick and intelligent. Rev. J. M. Dickson likewise carefully examined the boys in the Holy Scriptures, and testifies to their excellent answering.

The band is admirably trained under an efficient teacher, and I was much pleased with the execution of some difficult pieces of music, which were played on the day of my visit.

Industrial training.—The Admiralty have supplied two small guns together with small arms and single sticks, for the purpose of drill and exercise, and quite recently a gunnery instructor was appointed. Such an officer became necessary by recent regulations which require that all boys must serve two years under an Admiralty instructor, and pass an examination before being admitted to the Royal Navy. Boys will then be eligible for enrolment in the Third Class Royal Naval Reserve after one year and six months' training on board the ship, provided they are under engagement to serve in a merchant ship at sea.

Practical seamanship, boating (rowing and sailing), knotting, splicing, reefing, swimming, and generally all the duties of a seafaring life are taught, besides shoemaking, tailoring, sailmaking, and carpentry.

As far as possible the boys are instructed to make and mend their own clothes and boots; some are employed under the carpenter and sailmaker in the repairs of the ship. The majority are, however, quite too young to be beneficially employed at these works.

Staff.—A. Dent, esq., Honorary Secretary; Captain E. F. Kerby, R.N., Captain Superintendent, and 13 other officers, including two chief officers, three instructors, schoolmaster, clerk, cook, tailor, shoemaker, carpenter, and bandmaster.

Total cost of the establishment in 1876, £4,312 17*s.* 9*d.*, of which £3,775 12*s.* 9*d.* was for ordinary maintenance and management.

Cost per head on ordinary charges, £17 6*s.* 4*d.*; net cost, including profit or loss and disposal, £18 3*s.* 0*d.*; loss on industrial departments, £21 2*s.*

Results.—Of 49 boys discharged during 1873-4-5, 20 are doing well, 28 are unknown, and 1 convicted of crime and sent to Malone Reformatory.

General remarks.—I regret to have to record the very great loss which society at large in Belfast, and this institution more especially, have suffered by the death of the late Honorary Secretary, James T. Bristow, esq., who was taken from amongst us as this report was passing through press, on the very day that it was proposed that the Ship should be honoured by a visit from their Graces the Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess of Marlborough. In respect to his memory, however, their visit was postponed for a future occasion.

To Mr. Bristow is mainly due the establishment of the *Gibraltar* training ship in Belfast Lough. Always ready by his personal exertions as well as by his private purse to forward its object, he has lived to see it firmly established, but it still requires to be perfected. On his death-bed he wrote a touching appeal to the public, urging the necessity to complete the work which he had so well begun, and the best tribute to his memory, will be to carry out his dying wishes in a manner worthy of him, so that the Ship *Gibraltar* will thus remain a monument worthy of this good man and practical philanthropist.

NOTE.—Under circular bearing date 12th November, 1875, the Admiralty are prepared to grant, under certain conditions, to the Committee of Management of the training ship the sum of £3 for every boy trained thereon who joins the Third Class of the Royal Naval Reserve, and a sum of £25 for each boy so trained who joins the Royal Navy. The conditions on which the grant will be made are stated in the circular.

HAMPTON HOUSE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS, BALMORAL, BELFAST.—Certified 13th April, 1874.

Inspected 10th March and 17th October, 1876.

Average number of inmates in 1876, ...	25
Voluntary inmates, ...	2

State of premises.—The additional buildings referred to in the Report for 1875 were completed in 1876, at a cost of £629 12*s.* The new building contains a school-room, dormitories, drying-room, and other necessary appliances, but a new refectory is still much required. The grounds have been improved, during the year, and the garden considerably enlarged.

Health and general condition.—Although some of the children when admitted were in a very delicate state of health, they are much improved owing to the great care bestowed on them. Some are still delicate, but with these exceptions the general health of the inmates was very satisfactory. No serious illness; no death.

Conduct and discipline.—The Manager reports most favourably of the conduct of the children. They are truthful, obedient, industrious, and appear cheery and happy. Faults very few and trifling.

On a late visit of the Duchess of Marlborough and a large party to the school, she expressed herself much pleased with their general appearance, and the care evidently bestowed on them.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, geography and singing are taught. One hour daily is devoted to religious instruction.

Industrial training.—Needlework is well taught in this school. The girls make their own dresses, they wash and make up fine linen, and are generally trained to be useful household servants. They stain and polish the floors of the apartments, everything is kept tidy and neat, and they are taught to do their work always as well as possible. They assist in the dairy, and in the garden, milk cows and make butter. The elder girls have charge of their younger companions, and thus learn to be useful children's maids.

Staff.—Miss Woodroffe, president of the Church Deaconess' Institution of Ireland, Glanmire, Cork, has general charge of this school. Two ladies belonging to the Sisterhood reside on the premises, and give their time gratuitously for the instruction of the girls; they are assisted by two paid officers. Miss Thorpe, the Lady Superintendent, continues to manage the school to the satisfaction of the Committee, and it is to me a source of gratification when I visit the Institution to observe the great order and regularity which prevails in every part.

Total cost in 1876, £1,489 2*s.* 9*d.*, of which £768 3*s.* 11*d.* was for ordinary charges, making the total cost per head, £30 14*s.* 6*d.*; net cost per head, £29 11*s.* 9*d.*; industrial profits, £119 16*s.*

Results.—Four girls discharged during 1874–5 are all going on well.

ST. PATRICK'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, MILLTOWN, BELFAST.—Certified 27th August, 1869.

Recertified 11th January, 1873.

Inspected 4th January and 19th October, 1876.

Average daily number of inmates under the rules, .	75
Children committed but not paid for, ...	6
Voluntary inmate, ...	1

State of premises.—A sum of £180 was expended on buildings in 1876. On my inspection I found that a playground had been partially made, and various gymnastic appliances erected. The baths formerly in the laundry had been removed to a bathroom, but had not hot water laid on. A slipper bath has now been placed in the infirmary. Some workshops, a stable and cart-house, have been built, but a farmyard and additional land and stock are still much required. At present there are a few pigs in a wooden sty, but no cow is kept, and the milk for the use of the boys is purchased from a contractor.

The buildings were in sound repair when I visited.

Health and general condition.—Satisfactory, no serious illness, no death.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the general conduct of the boys was good in 1876. Four boys absconded during the year, one repeatedly; he was accordingly committed to a reformatory.

Educational state.—The scholastic teaching in this school is satisfactory. The principal teacher is well qualified, and holds the certificate of 2nd of 1st class under the Board of National Education. The school is progressing favourably.

Industrial training.—Tailoring, shoemaking, boot-top making, cabinetmaking, knitting and sewing are taught, and some machinery for shoemaking, and cabinetmaking, has been provided. I saw some good work in the trades shops. It is much to be regretted that additional land has not been obtained, and a small farmyard built, but even the small quantity of land (four and a half acres), at present attached to the school, might be more fully utilized by a rotation system of cropping, the house feeding of cows, and the culture of artificial grasses and roots.

In July, 1877, as this report was passing through press, the school was honoured by a visit from their Graces the Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess of Marlborough.

Staff.—Rev. J. P. Greene, C.C., corresponding manager; Mr. Collins, resident superintendent; Mrs. Collins, matron, with three other officers.

Experienced tradesmen attend daily to give instruction in shoemaking, tailoring, and cabinetmaking. Besides these officers two men are employed on the farm and garden, a master and mistress have charge of the boot-top cutting and machinery, and a female instructs the smaller boys in knitting.

Total cost in 1876, £1,802 16*s.* 10*d.*, of which £1,526 1*s.* 10*d.* was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost per head on ordinary charges £18 12*s.* 2*d.*; net cost including rent, disposal and loss £25 10*s.* 11*d.* per head; industrial loss £172 1*s.*

Results.—Of 25 boys discharged during 1873–4–5, twenty are doing well, two are doubtful, and three have been lost sight of.

St. Patrick's Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls, Crumlin-road, Belfast.—Certified August 27th, 1869.

Inspected 13th March and 15th October, 1876.

Average number of inmates under the rules, . . .	60
Voluntary, ...	23
Externs, ...	3

State of premises.—A sum of £50 0 has been expended on the premises, and several important improvements were made during the year. A new wing has been added to the school and a shed in which the children can exercise in wet weather, has been erected on the playground. Gymnastic appliances have recently been provided for the use of the children.

Health and general condition.—Two deaths occurred during the year, one from a scrofulous affection of the hip joint, the other from heart disease; the latter was sudden, and I learn that the father of the child died of the same malady. The health of the other children was very satisfactory. When I visited they appeared well cared, cheery, and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports very favourably of the conduct of the girls during the year, faults few and trifling.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the Board of National Education. Their District Inspector (J. W. Rodgers, esq.,) reports:—First class well prepared in all; second class, general proficiency satisfactory; third class, reading, dictation, writing, and arithmetic good; grammar and geography require rather more attention; fourth and fifth class, reading, dictation, and writing good; grammar and geography, tolerable, backward in arithmetic.

Industrial training.—Needlework in all its branches is well and carefully taught. The girls cut out and make their own dresses, and do work for the public. Six of the most approved sewing machines are in use in the school, and the children are well instructed in their use. Boot closing is also well taught. The girls work in the new laundry, and are taught cooking and household duties.

Staff.—Rev. A. Macaulay, corresponding manager. Two Sisters of Mercy have charge of the school, and are assisted by a teacher, three dressmakers, machinist, fitter, laundress and servant.

Total cost in 1876, £2,299 8*s.*, of which £1,251 18*s.* 10*d.* was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost per head on ordinary charges £20 17*s.* 3*d.*; net cost per head, £22 17*s.* 6*d.*; industrial profit, £26 14*s.* 8*d.*

Results, 1873-4-5.—Three discharged; all doing well.

County of Cavan.

St. Joseph's Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls, Cavan.

Certified 1st October, 1869.

Inspected 6th March and 19th September, 1876.

Average daily number of inmates under order of detention in 1876, ...	89
Children under six years of age, ...	2

State of premises.—£177 was expended in the purchase of additional land, in 1876, but no change was made in the school buildings during the year. I found them in good repair when I visited, very clean and orderly.

Health and general condition.—No death or serious illness occurred amongst the inmates of the school, and the general health of the girls was excellent. One girl on licence with her mother in Belfast died of consumption.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager states that the conduct of the girls during the year was very good. They were obedient, industrious, and amenable to discipline. They appear to be well cared, cheery and happy.

Educational state.—Seven Sisters of the Order of St. Clare, assisted by two teachers trained under the National System, give instruction to the children who are taught, reading, writing, arithmetic, dictation, grammar, geography, and vocal music according to Hullah's system. Some girls who are being trained as teachers, are taught instrumental music. The girls engaged in household duties during the day receive scholastic instruction in the evenings. The school is progressing very favourably.

Industrial training.—Every branch of needlework including machine work, is well taught in this school. The girls work guipure and point lace and learn dressmaking under competent teachers; they cut out and make their own clothing and work for the shops. They make the mattresses used in the school, and discharge household duties. They milk cows and make butter. They feed calves and pigs. Cooking is taught, including the making of pastry of every description, cakes, custards, and puddings. The girls are likewise instructed in laundry work, but, as I have already stated in former reports, the present laundry is insufficient and badly placed.

Staff.—Mrs. C. M. Murphy, corresponding manager, assisted by seventeen other religious Sisters of the Order of St. Clare. There are besides two scholastic teachers, three servants, a portress, and gardener.

Total cost of institution in 1876, £1,741 3*s.* 11*d.*, of which £1,319 12*s.* 11*d.* was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost per head on ordinary charges £14 16*s.* 6*d.*; net cost per head, £16 11*s.* 2*d.*; industrial profit, £110 10*s.* 3*d.*

Results.—Of 33 girls discharged during the years 1873–74–75, 31 are doing well, and 2 are doubtful.

The Sisters keep up a correspondence with the girls after their discharge, and all who are in service and reside within a convenient distance of the school frequently visit their former teachers and schoolmates. They are urged to put their earnings in the Savings Bank, and to acquire habits of thrift and economy.

County of Cork.

St. Aloysius Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls, Clonakilty.—Certified 13th November, 1869.

Inspected 24th March, 1876.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention,	130
Average number of externs attending the National Schools,	428

State of premises.—A sum of £800 was expended on buildings during the year. A new farmyard has been built and a great many improvements have been made in the school. A new wing three stories high is in process of erection. It will contain when completed additional dormitory accommodation, a large workroom and laundry. The bakehouse has likewise been much improved, and it is proposed to enlarge

the refectory and infirmary. The Sisters have borrowed a considerable sum of money at interest, which has been expended on the premises, in order to render the school complete.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory. No serious illness; no death. The child referred to in my report for 1875, as suffering under severe scrofulous ophthalmia, was treated at a considerable expense to the managers in one of the Ophthalmic Hospitals in Cork, but without effect. Her disease has existed from infancy, and she should never have been admitted into an Industrial School. She has been taught knitting and crochet work, but I fear cannot possibly support herself by her industry. The other girl mentioned in my last report as labouring under strumous ophthalmia has now recovered.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct of the children still continues to give satisfaction to the managers who report that a gradual improvement is noted each year in the conduct of the inmates. An excellent spirit prevails amongst the girls and a healthy tone of emulation and industry is manifest.

On my visit I found the children well clothed, orderly, cheery, and happy.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the Board of National Education. W. J. Browne, esq., M.A., the District Inspector, of the Board examined the children in all the subjects of the programme prescribed for National Schools, and reports "the answering was on the whole satisfactory, except in arithmetic in the higher classes, and in grammar and geography which were not quite up to the mark, but the reading was very good in all the classes. The pupils read with taste and expression, and show a very fair acquaintance with the subject-matter of their lessons. Writing also very good; spelling very fair." He adds that the singing pleased him very much. Some of the girls have passed for monitors. Hullah's system of music is taught.

Industrial training.—One of the girls mentioned in my last report as of a delicate habit, lame, and quite unfit for out-door work, has now become so proficient in lacework that she has been permanently placed on the paid staff of the institution, and has been given charge of the lacework class, the work of which I found most creditable. All branches of needlework and machine-work are taught in the school; the girls cut out and make their own dresses. They braid on Cashmere, they make shirts, dresses, and other articles. They wash and make up fine linen, lace, and ladies' dresses. House work is also taught. The girls stain and polish wood, and polish furniture, manufacture hair mattresses for the school, and the public. The girls are instructed in baking, cooking, and the confectionery art. They milk cows, make butter, care pigs, bees, and poultry. One girl, discharged in 1876, has charge of a dairy of 50 cows, and gives satisfaction to her employer.

Staff.—Mrs. M. T. Murray with a large staff of Sisters of Mercy manages this establishment; they are assisted by three paid monitresses, a dressmaker, and a lacemaker.

Total cost of the establishment in 1876, £3,160 16*s.* 8*d.*, of which £2,180 11*s.* 10*d.* were for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost per head on ordinary charges, £16 15*s.* 5*d.*; net cost per head, £16 19*s.* 4*d.*; industrial profits, £154 17*s.* 8*d.*

Results.—Of 45 girls discharged during the years 1873–74–75, 41 are doing well, 3 are doubtful, but two of these were only 26 days in the school, having been discharged by order of Chief Secretary, on account of insufficient grounds for detention, only 1 has been lost sight of. The manager has made every effort to trace her but without success.

St. Coleman's Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls, Belvedere, Queenstown.—Certified 5th Sept., 1870.

Inspected 27th March, 1876.

Average number of inmates under order of detention, in 1876,	45
Average number of voluntary inmates, ...	20
Average number of externs who attend the National School,	504

State of premises.—The home referred to in my last report, which has been fitted up to receive former inmates of the school when temporarily unemployed, has already been found of the greatest advantage. It is an institution which should be attached to every industrial school for girls, the inmates of which are generally of a class without friends and requiring advice.

No change has been made in the school building during the year, except that a large workroom has been fitted up.

Health and general condition.—One girl whose time expired in 1875, but who being of a delicate constitution, could not be placed in service, and was therefore retained in the school as a voluntary inmate, has since died of consumption. No other death occurred in 1876, the health of the other children, with one exception, was remarkably good. Many who on admission were very delicate are now strong and healthy.

Conduct and discipline.—Stated to be very satisfactory, faults few and trifling. The girls are obedient, respectful, cheery, and happy, and an excellent spirit appears to prevail.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the Board of National Education, and is reported on favourably by the District Inspector, on his examination in May, as if for results. Reading, writing, dictation, grammar, arithmetic, and geography are taught. The girls are instructed in vocal and instrumental music by a competent person. Instrumental music is only taught to those who are being trained for teachers. Hullah's system is that which is used.

Industrial training.—The girls do plain needlework for the shops and for private families. They are well instructed in the use of sewing and knitting machines. They upholster mattresses, do laundry work, and make up fine linen nicely. They cook, bake bread, and learn the duties of household servants; they are also taught to stain and polish wood, and some milk cows and feed poultry. Some of the girls are on licence as servants in respectable families are giving satisfaction.

Staff.—Mrs. Maria O'Neill, with four Sisters of Mercy, two assistants, a skilled mechanist, dressmaker, and laundress.

Total cost of establishment in 1876, £891 4*s.* 1*d.*, of which £771 4*s.* 1*d.* was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost per head on ordinary charges £17 2*s.* 9*d.*; net cost per head, £18 4*s.* 9*d.*; industrial profit, £70 8*s.* 9*d.*

Results for 1873–74–75.—Of 9 discharged 5 are doing well, and the other 4 have been lost sight of.

OUR LADY OF MERCY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, KINSALE.—Certified 19th November, 1869.

Inspected 26th March, 1876.

Average number of inmates under order of detention, in 1876, 150

State of premises.—£307 7*s.* 7*d.* was expended on the premises, land, &c., in 1876, to complete the arrangements for the efficient training of the children, in the various employments in which they will be occupied in after life. In no school in Ireland has greater care been taken by the Manager to render the pupils industrious, self-reliant, and self-supporting. This institution was originally founded by Mrs. Bridgeman, when she returned with her Staff of Sisters of Mercy from tending the wounded in the hospitals at Scutari, during the Crimean War. After the passing of the Industrial Schools Act, she was one of the first to apply for a certificate for an industrial school, and from her great knowledge and experience, she successfully effected the object to which she now devotes her life. I owe much to her advice in the arrangements which I have made for the development of the industrial schools system in Ireland, and I cannot omit this opportunity of recording my obligations to her for the assistance which she has given.

Health and general condition.—One child who on her admission in October, 1875, was labouring under consumption, died of the disease in the following April. No other serious illness occurred, and the general health of the children was most satisfactory. They show by their appearance the great care bestowed on them.

Conduct and discipline.—Excellent; faults very few and trifling. The girls are obedient, respectful, industrious, tidy, and very happy.

Educational state.—A good primary education is given; reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, geography, grammar, vocal music, and drawing, are taught. Children who show a peculiar aptitude for teaching are instructed in the higher branches of knowledge.

This school is in connexion with the Board of National Education, and is inspected by their officers. J. Brown, esq., the District Inspector of the Board, reports on his examination as if for results—"Reading, good, clear, distinct, and verbally accurate; spelling, very fair; writing, good; arithmetic, rather backward; needlework, successfully taught; general state of the school, satisfactory; the Sisters zealous and very successful; the proficiency of the principal teacher, excellent."

Industrial training.—Needlework of every description is well taught. In order that the noise of the machines may not interfere with their work, the girls who are engaged at the sewing and knitting machines are separated by a glass partition from the room where the others are employed. Dressmaking is well taught. The girls cut out and make their own dresses, and work for the public. They embroider, manufacture point and other laces, and their work is well done. They wash and make up fine linen nicely. In no school in Ireland is cooking better taught, as likewise baking, and the confectionery art. They learn to be good house servants, to care cows, pigs, bees, and poultry, to make butter, feed calves, and to perform other works, which might be useful to them in after life. Each girl is individually instructed in domestic duties to render her capable of contributing to the order and comfort of her future home, and when she has acquired proficiency in one branch of industry, she is

changed to another. Special classes have been formed of those girls whose terms of detention in the school have nearly expired, in order that they may devote themselves more fully to the occupations by which they are likely to earn their future livelihood.

Staff.—Mrs. Bridgeman and 12 Sisters of Mercy manage the school; they are assisted by 5 paid secular workmistresses and a dairy-maid.

Total cost of establishment in 1876, £2,924 17*s.* 3*d.*, of which £2,425 0*s.* 5*d.* was for ordinary maintenance and management; making the average cost per head of each inmate on ordinary charges, £16 3*s.* 4*d.*; net cost, £15 17*s.* 3*d.*; industrial profits, £237 18*s.* 9*d.*

Results.—Of 40 discharged in 1873–74–75, one has since died, 34 are doing well, 5 have not been heard of for some time. One of these was only a fortnight in the school when she was discharged by order of Chief Secretary as illegally committed, and 3 emigrated to America, and have not written for some time.

The Home Industrial School for Protestant Boys, Marble Hill, Blackrock, Cork.

Certified 28th July, 1871; re-certified 25th February, 1873.

Inspected 23rd May and 5th August, 1876.

Average number of inmates in 1876, ...	83
Voluntary inmates, ...	4

State of premises.—A sum of £133 10*s.* 10*d.* was expended on improvements of the buildings of this school during the year; they include a large room in which the elder boys take their meals, an enclosed playshed, and the reflooring of the hospital. Gas was brought into the premises from the main, and other improvements made.

Health and general condition.—Two deaths occurred in this school in 1876 from consumption. Both boys when admitted were suffering under the disease, one had been transferred from the *Gibraltar* ship, Belfast, in the hope that the change of air might alleviate the malady, the other was an invalid from his admission to the school, and gradually pined away. The health of the other children was very good, no serious illness occurring amongst them. They are well cared, cheery, and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the general conduct of the children was very satisfactory, faults few and trifling, no serious offence was reported during the last nine months of the year, but one boy who was discharged in April, gave much trouble. The system of rewards established in this school is found to work very satisfactorily. A firm but mild discipline is enforced. Boys who merit the distinction wear a stripe on the arm for good conduct, and the best boy is awarded a medal at the close of the year.

Educational state.—A good primary English education is given, and the school has fairly progressed during the year, but some boys who before admission were much neglected, are difficult to teach. At the Christmas examination the answering of the various classes was satisfactory. Singing is well taught in the school, and the boys form a choir in the parish church. The instrumental band has improved considerably during the year, and now plays remarkably well. At the examination held by the Diocesan Board of Education for Scripture, &c., the boys obtained

seventeen prizes and certificates, by open competition with children from all the other schools in Cork.

Industrial training.—The boys were employed during the year at farm and garden work, tailoring, knitting, wood-chopping, painting, laundry work, and the usual routine of house work, cleaning, washing, &c. Good crops of potatoes, mangle, turnips, and vegetables were obtained from the farm (19 acres). The stock of cows and pigs have been kept up, and the breeding of swine successfully carried on. The farm-yard has been improved.

R. C. Hall, esq., the honorary secretary and founder of this school, still continues to take the greatest interest in its success, his son, Mr. Edwin Hall, the present honorary manager, visits the school morning and evening, and looks into all details. Other members of the committee likewise devote much time to the well-working of the institution, and to their unceasing labours much of the satisfactory results of this school may be attributed.

Staff.—Mr. Alexander Collison has charge of the institution; his wife, Mrs. Collison, is matron; they are both excellent officers. Mrs. Norris sub-matron, Mr. O'Leary bandmaster, Mr. Teape steward and gardener, Mr. Blake house-steward and master of works. There is also a school-mistress, laundress, and cook. Trumpet-Major Honcroft has charge of the band, and Mr. Howard gives instructions in singing.

Total cost in 1876, £1,908 17*s.* 3*d.*, of which £1,607 15*s.* 7*d.* was for ordinary charges, making the cost per head, £19 7*s.* 5*d.* Net cost per head, £20 3*s.* 5*d.*; industrial profit, £101 0*s.* 2*d.*

Results, 1873–4–5.—Seven boys discharged, all doing well.

The manager states:—"It is very pleasant to find how fond all the boys who go out in life are of returning to the old Home."

St. Finbar's Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls, Sunday's Well, Cork.

Certified 29th April, 1870; re-certified 2nd December, 1872.

Inspected 23rd August, 1876.

Average daily number of inmates under order of detention in 1876,	132
Voluntary inmates,	3

State of premises.—A sum amounting to £2,500 1*s.* was judiciously expended on this school in 1876, a further sum has been expended since the commencement of 1877, and the school has gradually become very complete in all its arrangements.

This fine school was visited by the Duke of Abercorn, K.G., and Lady Georgiana Hamilton, in August, 1876, when they expressed themselves greatly pleased with the condition of the institution, and the health and appearance of the children. All the arrangements in the institution are very perfect. The apartments in lower story of the building and the Turkish bath are floored with encaustic tiles. The steps of the large plunge-bath of heated water are of white marble. It is intended by the special care devoted to these matters that the children should be removed as far as possible from their former state of life, and thereby become thoroughly imbued with habits of cleanliness of the person and dress, tidiness and order.

Additional land has lately been obtained, which will be of great advantage to the institution.

Health and general condition.—Two girls, whose constitution was broken before admission, died of consumption during the year. Their terms of detention had expired, but they were permitted to remain in the school after the period of their discharge, as they were hopelessly incurable, and unfit to be placed in situations. The health of all the other children was excellent, and they evince the great care bestowed on them. No serious illness, or death, occurred amongst the regular inmates of the school.

Conduct and discipline.—Most satisfactory in 1876. The children are obedient, industrious, cheery and happy. Faults almost unknown, and then very trifling, showing the results of the kind and motherly system of treatment adopted. The children who are in situations in the city frequently visit their former teachers, and it is their greatest happiness to spend a day in the school with their former companions. Those who are placed in situations abroad are encouraged to write frequently.

Educational state.—A plain English education is given; reading, writing, arithmetic, dictation, and geography, are taught. The girls are instructed in singing, (Hullah's system). Those intended for teachers are taught instrumental music.

Industrial training.—Dressmaking, and other branches of needlework are taught; the girls work the sewing and knitting machines. The younger children work at crochet and nets for shops; cooking and the duties of household servants are also taught. The girls care cows, pigs, and poultry.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Devereux, and a staff of nine Sisters of the Good Shepherd manage the school; a woman of experience has charge of the farmyard and stock.

Total cost of the institution in 1876, £5,190 1*s.* 9*d.*, of which £2,422 4*s.* 9*d.* was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges £18 7*s.* per head. Net cost, including profit and loss on industrial department, £19 0*s.* 4*d.*; industrial profits, £179 7*s.* 1*d.*

Results.—Of 33 girls discharged in 1873–4–5, one has since died, 31 are doing well, and 1 is doubtful.

GREENMOUNT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, CORK.—Certified 14th March, 1871.

Inspected 23rd August, 1876.

Average daily number of boys under order of detention in 1876, ... 168

State of premises.—£211 5*s.* was expended during 1876 in finishing the southern gable of the main building of this school, and in erecting the wall of the cloister, leading from the school to the workshops.

A water-main was laid down by which the institution now receives a good supply of pure water from the city reservoir, a playground was laid down, and other improvements made.

Health and general condition.—One death occurred (from consumption) amongst the inmates during the year, but the general health of the boys was very good in 1876. The lofty well-ventilated dormitories, and the healthful situation of the school, conduce much to this satisfactory state.

Conduct and discipline.—The managers report that, with few exceptions, the conduct of the boys was very satisfactory in 1876. They are stated to be docile and attentive to their work.

Educational state.—The boys made fair progress in reading, writing, dictation, grammar, geography, and arithmetic, during the year. 71 read and write well, 54 fairly, and 43 imperfectly. A brass band has been formed, and the boys show a fair proficiency in music. Singing is also taught by a competent master.

Industrial training.—Carpentry, shoemaking, tailoring, baking, gardening, painting and glazing, are taught. The industrial profits during the year amounted to £236 0*s.* 3*d.* Excellent vegetables are well grown on the farm, and the boys usefully employed thereon.

Staff.—Rev. E. A. Shanahan and eight Presentation Brothers manage the school; there are also, a chaplain, physician, literary teacher, bandmaster, singingmaster, and four trades instructors, besides a farm bailiff, and two servants.

Total cost of industrial school in 1876, £3,239 3*s.*, of which £2,852 16*s.* 1*d.* was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges £16 19*s.* 7*d.* per head. Net cost per head, including profit and loss, £16 12*s.* 4*d.*; industrial profits, £236 0*s.* 3*d.*

Results.—Of twenty-two boys discharged in 1873–74–75, three have died, thirteen are reported to be doing well, one has been convicted of larceny, three have been lost sight of, and two were recommitted to the school.

The boy who was convicted of crime was only a few weeks in this school before discharge, being transferred from another industrial school.

ST. NICHOLAS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, COVE-STREET, CORK.—Certified 20th August, 1870.

Inspected 23rd August, 1876.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1876,	72
Externs who attend the National schools on the premises,	108

State of premises.—Several improvements have been made in the school during the year. The buildings were in sound repair when I visited; clean and orderly. The new lavatory is found to be a great advantage, and the progress which the school has made within the last few years is due to the untiring energy and devotion to the cause which the excellent manager, Dr. Webster, has so much at heart.

Health and general condition.—The general health of the children during the year was very good and shows the care bestowed on them. One obstinate case of eye disease has given considerable trouble, and another boy afflicted with heart disease, caused much anxiety. No other sickness is reported during the year; no death.

Conduct and discipline.—Stated to be excellent. A mild but firm discipline exists in the school, and the fatherly care of Dr. Webster attaches the boys greatly to him.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the Board of National Education and is visited by its officers. The programme

of the Board is carried out, but the teaching was not considered by the District Inspector of the Board to be up to the mark, in consequence of the inefficiency of a junior teacher, who has since been removed. The children who attended the classes under the head master progressed favourably.

Industrial training.—The bakery established during 1876 has been very successful; excellent bread is made by the boys, and some charitable institutions are supplied with bread baked in this school. The tailoring department is working well. Some good tradesmen have also been turned out from the bootmaking department.

Staff.—Rev. Doctor Webster still devotes much of his time to the management of this school. When at home he visits it daily, and looks after each boy individually.

Two school teachers, a house steward and matron, cook, laundress, bootmaker, and servant are employed on the paid staff.

Total cost for 1876, £1,294 19*s.* 5*d.*, all of which was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges, £17 19*s.* 8*d.* per head. Net cost per head, £16 15*s.* 9*d.*; industrial gain, £86 1*s.* 1*d.*

Results.—Of 25 boys discharged in 1873–4–5, 23 are doing well, 1 is unknown, and 1 doubtful.

TRAINING HOME FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS, UNION-QUAY, CORK.—Certified 25th October, 1870. Re-certified 14th March, 1871.

Inspected 23rd August, 1876.

Average number under detention in 1876,	93
„ „ six years of age,	1

State of premises.—Since the commencement of 1876 an adjoining house which had formerly been used for this school but temporarily given up has again been taken possession of and affords the additional dormitory accommodation which was much required. A sum of £237 12*s.* was expended on the buildings during the year; they are now in thorough repair and well kept. On my visits I always found them very clean and orderly.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory during 1876; no serious illness; no death. The children are tidy, nicely dressed, and appear cheery and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports most favourably of the general conduct of the inmates during the year. She adds that they are respectful, obedient, and truthful, and in some she places the greatest trust. One case only of serious misconduct is reported,—that of a girl who was not then in the school, having been placed on licence. She was guilty of a theft and was consequently sent to a reformatory. I am glad, however, to report that the manager of the reformatory hopes that under a strict discipline the girl will turn out well, and that the lessons which she received while in the industrial school promise ultimately to have effect.

Educational state.—This school is managed under the Church Education Society and examinations are held twice in the year by the Rev. Henry Arnold, the Inspector of that body. The school is also in connexion with the Diocesan Board of Education, and at the yearly competitive

examination in Scripture and the Church Formularies, held by the Board, more than half the children obtained prizes for good answering, and were specially commended.

A good English education is given to the children. Reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, grammar, history, geography, and vocal music are taught. Girls of superior intelligence are instructed in drawing, instrumental music, and French, to qualify them to be teachers and governesses. One hour daily is devoted to religious instruction.

Industrial training.—Dressmaking is well taught; the children make all their own clothes with the exception of hats and boots. The elder girls receive special instructions in cutting out dresses, and the use of the sewing-machines. Much knitting is done, and socks and stockings are made for this as well as other institutions. House work is also taught, and the girls are trained to be useful servants. They make up fine linen nicely; they stain and polish floors, and cook for the establishment. Some of the elder girls have charge of their younger companions, whom they comb, dress, and wash, and thus are instructed in the duties of nursery maids.

Staff.—Miss Woodroffe has general charge of the establishment; three ladies from the Church of Ireland Deaconess' Institute, Glanmire, Cork, reside in the school. They are assisted by three paid officers and one paid school teacher. The schoolmistress holds a first class certificate.

Total cost of the institution in 1876, £1,763 16*s.*, 9*d.* of which £1,374 9*s.* was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost on ordinary charges £14 15*s.* 5*d.* per head; net cost per head, including profit on industrial department, £14 9*s.* 5*d.*; industrial profits, £180 8*s.* 3*d.*

Results, 1873–74–75.—Twenty-seven children were placed in service; 23 are doing well, 1 is doubtful, and 3 have been lost sight of. The managers state that they cannot supply the demand made almost daily to engage the girls either as servants or apprentices.

County of Dublin.

Artane Industrial School for Roman Catholic Boys, Artane, County Dublin.—Certified 9th July, 1870.

Inspected 11th April and 3rd May, &c., 1876.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1876, ... 696

State of premises.—£7,969 11*s.* 11*d.* were expended during the year in additions and buildings. Upwards of £10,000 were expended during the three preceding years.

The northern part of the main building, 130 feet long, 52 feet wide, and 70 feet high, has been completed, and is now occupied. The two upper stories are used as dormitories and lavatories, the lower story is divided into large work-room, recreation-room, and corridor. The remainder of the building is in progress of erection. Two acres have been added to the playground. An extensive range of workshops has been erected on the western boundary, and it is proposed that a similar range shall be built on the northern boundary as soon as the funds for their erection can be obtained.

Health and general condition.—Fourteen deaths occurred during the year, twelve from scrofula and consumption in their different forms, and one from fever. One boy was accidentally drowned; he plunged suddenly into deep water, despite the authority and without the knowledge of the person in charge of the bathing party. The general health of the boys was excellent. The robust appearance of the inmates is evidence of what can be effected in persons of their habits and constitutions by a generous dietary. They are given meat or soup for dinner on six days of the week.

Conduct and discipline.—Discipline is well maintained in this school, and faults are few and trifling. The boys are docile, industrious, and very attentive to their duties. They are regularly drilled under a competent drillmaster. One in every ten boys is captain of his class, and is responsible for those placed under him.

Educational state.—A good primary education is given to all. They are instructed in reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, grammar, and geography. All who have a taste for drawing are instructed in that most necessary branch of knowledge for skilled artificers.

The singing class is well taught, and during the past year a string band has been formed, in addition to the brass and flute bands. The educational proficiency is marked and satisfactory, a result solely to be attributed to the unceasing care bestowed upon the pupils by their teachers in this admirably conducted school.

Industrial training.— This department is well developed here, and the work is well done. Already a large number of boys educated in this establishment are proficient in the different trades. The following were the numbers and occupations of the boys employed at trades during the year :—Tailors 60, shoemakers 60, harnessmakers 20, house carpenters 12, farm carpenters 10, cabinetmakers 10, painters 12, tinsmiths 15, blacksmiths 9, bakers 10, weavers 10, ropemakers 4, lath splitters 2, gardeners 12; 80 boys of superior intelligence are educated for clerkships and mercantile pursuits; 220 of the younger boys are employed at hosiery, shirt and cap making, and in working sewing and knitting machines; 20 are builders' labourers, 80 work on the farm, and 50 are taught to be house servants. The farm of 100 acres is admirably tilled, and the crops are very fine. The beef and mutton, milk, and vegetables, used in the school are produced on the farm. The boys make every article of clothing they wear. They weave cloth, blankets, sheets, and towels.

Staff.—The Rev. Br. Hoope, with a community of eighteen Christian brothers, ten outdoor assistants, fifteen foremen of trades (who are always the most skilled artisans that can be obtained), one bandmaster and one singingmaster, conduct the training and education of the institution.

The total expenditure in 1876 was £22,958 17*s.* 10*d.*, of which £14,074 10*s.* 7*d.* was for ordinary maintenance and management. Average cost per head £20 4*s.* 5*d.*; net cost per head, £20 1*s.* 8*d.*; industrial profits, £1,009 9*s.* 5*d.*

Results.—Of 128 cases discharged during 1873–74–75, one hundred and twelve are doing well, 3 died, 3 were recommitted to the school, 2 were convicted of larceny, and 8 are unknown.

The manager finds no difficulty in placing his boys in good situations, as the applications for apprentices far exceed the number of boys who are sufficiently trained.

BOOTERSTOWN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, COUNTY DUBLIN.—Certified 10th November, 1870.

Inspected 10th December, 1876.

Average number of inmates under detention in 1876, . 135
Externs who attend the National school on the premises—
on roll 149, average attendance, . . . 83

State of premises.—£105 17*s.* 9*d.* was expended on the premises of this school in 1876. I found the buildings in sound repair, clean and well kept when I visited.

Health and general condition.—Satisfactory; no serious illness; no death.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports very favourably of the conduct of the girls during the year; faults few and trifling. Discipline appears well maintained. The girls are docile, obedient, and industrious.

Educational state.—This school is managed under the programme of the Board of National Education, which is carefully followed. The District Inspector of the Board, F. O'Carroll, esq., reports in November, 1876, when holding his examination as if for results—"The pupils acquitted themselves satisfactorily except that some in fourth class failed in Fourth Book, arithmetic, grammar, and geography; some in third class also failed in grammar and geography. As might be expected, some of the new admissions were not up to the programme in reading and spelling." If payment by results were made, £26 18*s.* would have been earned.

Industrial training.—Dressmaking is well taught in this school; the girls cut out and make all the clothes they wear, and work for the public. They are likewise instructed in machine work, the manufacture of lace, knitting and crochet; an excellent laundry has been built, in which the children make up fine linen nicely, and do much work for the public. They milk cows, make butter, and care pigs and poultry. They work in the garden, and do housework, cooking, &c.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary J. Forde, with a staff of seven Sisters of Mercy, assisted by five paid officers, including a dressmaker, laundress, and dairymaid.

Total cost of institution in 1876, £2,656 17*s.* 8*d.*, of which £2,263 4*s.* 2*d.* was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost per head on ordinary charges £16 15*s.* 3*d.*; net cost per head, £17 5*s.* 6*d.*; industrial profits, £218 10*s.* 11*d.*

Results.—Of 36 girls discharged in 1873-4-5, 1 has since died; 27 are doing well; 2 are doubtful; 1 has been recommitted to the school; and 5 have been lost sight of; 4 of these latter cases emigrated.

ST. MARY'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, LAKELANDS, SANDYMOUNT, COUNTY DUBLIN.

Certified 25th February, 1869.

Inspected 6th July and 20th August, 1876.

Average daily number of inmates under orders of detention in 1876, ... 69

State of premises.—In my annual report for the year 1875, I stated that I was not satisfied with the way this school was conducted, and I then insisted on a total change in its management, that change has since taken place, and has been attended with the very best results. The

school is now under the care of Sisters of Charity, who are applying themselves zealously to their work, and a great improvement is manifest, both in the way the premises are kept and in the condition of its inmates. Immediately on obtaining possession of the school the new managers made extensive alterations in the buildings, expending a sum of £800 on them, and other improvements are now in progress.

Health and general condition.—Satisfactory in 1876; no serious illness; no death.

Conduct and discipline.—In consequence of the very bad system which prevailed under the former management, much trouble was experienced in establishing order and regularity in the school. Some of the girls gave much trouble but are now thoroughly subdued. Under the new system they have become perfectly docile and obedient, and no serious fault has been committed. A great change is now evident in the demeanour of the children, they appear respectful, obedient, bright, and happy.

Educational state.—A good plain primary English education is given. Reading, writing, arithmetic, and dictation are taught, and the school is fairly progressing.

Industrial training.—Plain needlework is well taught in the school. The girls learn the use of the sewing machine, make their own clothes, knit, wash, cook, and do housework for the establishment. They are now taught farmyard management, to milk cows, make butter, and care poultry.

Staff.—Mrs. Marion Campbell, corresponding manager, with a staff of 6 Sisters of Charity, and 5 paid assistants, manage the school.

Total cost of establishment in 1876, £2,935 13*s.* 9*d.*, of which £1,943 3*s.* 11*d.* was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost per head on ordinary charges £28 3*s.* 3*d.*; net cost for each, including profit and loss on industrial departments, £29 18*s.* 9*d.*; industrial profits £70.

Results.—During the years 1873–4–5, thirty-seven girls were discharged, 33 of whom are doing well, 2 doubtful, and 2 unknown.

MEATH INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, ELMCLIFF, BLACKROCK, COUNTY DUBLIN.—Certified 5th May, 1871.

Inspected 10th August, 1876.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1876, ... 47

State of premises.—The old school-house at Elmcliff having become dangerous through dilapidation, the managers were compelled to remove the boys to the new building in Carysfort-avenue which they now hold in fee-simple, and on which a sum of £6,000 has been expended by them. The new school is remarkably well built in granite, and stands on ten acres of land, which is well watered and surrounded by a wall, with a handsome gate-lodge at entrance. The land attached to this school will now give facilities for the boys being instructed in garden and farm-yard management.

The Committee of management of this school have incurred a grave responsibility, and a sum of upwards of £3,500 will be required to free the institution from debt. They now appeal to the public to assist them in discharging this heavy liability, so that the managers may not be crippled in their efforts to render the institution a permanent source of good.

Health and general condition.—The general health of the inmates was satisfactory during the year; no serious illness; no deaths.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports favourably of the conduct of the boys, and discipline has been well maintained.

Educational state.—The school teaching has been maintained in an efficient state during the year, and the boys have progressed in their educational training. In December, 1876, the Rev. Hugh Hamilton, Inspector of the Church Education Society, made his annual examination of the boys, and the results were satisfactory. Reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, spelling, and geography are taught. The boys are likewise instructed in vocal music.

Industrial training.—In consequence of the imperfect appliances in the old building at Elmcliff, few trades could be taught. A shoemaker and tailor, however, attended to give instruction in their respective handicrafts on five days in the week. In the new building opportunities will be afforded to carry on other trades, and the working of the land and farm-yard management will give full occupation to the boys.

Staff.—Mr. and Mrs. Hatton, master and matron, with two other officers, have charge of this institution.

Total cost of institution in 1876, £5,108 2*s.*, of which £818 13*s.* 5*d.* was for ordinary maintenance, making the cost per head on ordinary charges £17 8*s.* 4*d.*; net cost, £20 17*s.* 7*d.*; industrial profit, £1 14*s.* 1*d.*

Results.—Thirteen boys were discharged during 1873–4–5; of these 8 are stated to be doing well, and the rest have been lost sight of; 2 of these latter, however, were absconders who had escaped arrest up to the time of expiration of term. The other three were discharged by order of Chief Secretary, on memorial of parents, after being only a short time in the school.

MERRION INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, COUNTY DUBLIN.—Certified 10th June, 1872.

Inspected 16th January, 20th April, &c., 1876.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1876, 100

State of premises.—Upwards of £3,000 have been expended on the buildings at this school during the past year. The lavatories, bath-rooms, new work-room, school-room, and dormitories are fitted up with every appliance for the training of the children, and to teach them to be orderly, tidy, self-reliant, and industrious. Some new and useful improvements have likewise been made in the laundry. The large and airy apartments of this school have been judiciously planned, and tend to promote the health and comfort of the children. The institution is kept in perfect order, and is administered with a scrupulous attention to cleanliness. The rooms and corridors are heated by hot water pipes in order to prevent accidents by fire and to insure an equal distribution of heat in winter.

Health and general condition.—One death amongst the inmates occurred during 1876 from consumption. The child when admitted was suffering under the disease to which, notwithstanding all the care bestowed on her, she finally succumbed. The health of the other children was excellent, owing to the perfect sanitary arrangements carried out in this school. Hot and cold baths are in constant use, and each child is provided with separate toilet requisites. The diseases incident to children and sometimes to schools even for the better classes are almost unknown here. When any infectious disease occurs it is at once combated by removing the patient to an infirmary which stands detatched from the main building.

Conduct and discipline.—Excellent. The children being always with the sisters imbibe their spirit, and faults even of temper are rare. A well-arranged system of rewards and punishments has been established with the best results. It produces a spirit of emulation and of industry amongst the girls.

The system adopted has wonderfully developed the talents of the children who are for the most part clever and intelligent. In manner they are respectful, docile, and obedient. They are tidy, neat in dress, and they pay the utmost attention to the precepts and example of the sisters in charge.

Educational state.—A sound and well selected primary English education is given to the girls. The object being to form them to be useful members of society of the class to which they belong. Although every effort is made to refine the mind no time is lost on superficial acquirements. Particular attention is paid to reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic. Those however who are gifted with more than ordinary intelligence, receive a more extended education in the hope of effectively aiding them to advance in life.

Industrial training.—All the ordinary employments which enable girls to earn a livelihood are most successfully taught by competent instructors. Dress and shirt making, cutting out and making of under-clothing, the use of the sewing machines, knitting, cooking, baking, the confectionery art, and the making of preserves and pickles are amongst the occupations to which the time of the children is devoted. Laundry, dairy, and farm work are likewise taught. The object being to instruct the girls in whatever may render them self-supporting in after life, their attention is not confined solely to occupations which may be most profitable to the school. Laundry work, which is a very remunerative occupation, is carried on only so far as is considered necessary for the instruction of the girls in making up fine linen and fashionable clothing in the best manner.

The sisters in charge carefully study the individual characters and aptitudes of each child, in order more efficiently to train her for the position in which she is most likely to succeed when she leaves the school. Some who are intended for housemaids have charge of the reception rooms and other apartments, and learn to clean and polish furniture. Others are taught to truss and cook fowls, to prepare and dress made dishes, soups, vegetables, and joints of meat, and are instructed in the confectionery art.

The girls make, mend, and wash their own clothing, that of the inmates of the blind asylum attached to the school, and the clothes of a few private persons. They milk cows, make butter, and feed pigs, calves, and poultry. Generally about twenty cows are kept.

Staff.—Mrs. Telford and eight Sisters of Charity, with two secular teachers, a dressmaker, and laundress, manage this establishment.

Total cost of school in 1876, £5,514 16*s.* 4*d.*, of which £2,294 6*s.* 4*d.* was for ordinary charges, making the cost per head £22 18*s.* 10*d.*; net cost per head, including disposal, &c., £24 9*s.* 6*d.*; industrial profits, £67.

Results, 1873–4–5.—One girl only was discharged in 1875, but eight doing well.

Special care is taken that no girl be discharged from this school until her training is completed, and she can safely be trusted amongst strangers. When not sufficiently skilled in the occupation by which she is afterwards to earn a livelihood, she remains in the establishment as a voluntary inmate until she acquires sufficient knowledge to take her place in the walk of life for which she is most suited. The girls after discharge correspond with their former teacher, and are encouraged to look to them for advice.

HEYTESBURY-STREET INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS, DUBLIN.—Certified 24th July, 1869.

Inspected 10th August, 1876.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1876, ...	48
Voluntary inmates, ...	4

State of premises.—A sum of £108 14*s.* 11*d.* was expended on the buildings of this school in 1876. Since last inspection some improvements have been made. A pantry has been fitted up, the hall repapered, and closets and other requirements provided. The buildings have now been overhauled and improved; I found them very clean when I visited.

Health and general condition.—Dr. Smith, the medical officer, reports that the school was free from all epidemic disease during the past year. When I made my inspection the children were in excellent health, No serious illness or death occurred in the school during 1876.

Conduct and discipline.—A strict but mild discipline is enforced, the sole punishment being the deprivation of marks, which the children feel much. The Committee reports that an excellent spirit prevails in the school. The girls are obedient, respectful, and industrious, and are kindly treated.

Educational state.—A good primary education is given to the girls in this school, which is in connexion with the Church Education Society, whose Inspector, Rev. H. Hamilton, reports that the answering has steadily improved. He adds:—"I had some excellent answering and a great number of first-rate exercises. I have taken these exercises to show to other schools. The answering was very much alike, which always proves the work of the teacher." Girls who have left the school continue to correspond with Mrs. Bradshaw the manager, and their letters are nicely written.

Industrial training.—Dressmaking, the use of the sewing machine, knitting, and crochet work are taught. The girls make their own dresses and under-clothing. They upholster the mattrasses used in the school; they cook, do laundry and house work.

Staff.—Mrs. Ball, the Hon. Secretary, and the ladies of the Committee continue to devote much time to the school. They look after the placing of the girls, and see to their welfare after discharge. Mrs. Bradshaw (Superintendent), assisted by a sub-matron, schoolmistress, and workmistress, form the staff of this school.

Total cost of institution in 1876, £1,108 13*s.* 9*d.*, of which £939 9*s.* 11*d.* was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost of each inmate on ordinary charges, £19 11*s.* 5*d.*; net cost per head, £17 15*s.* 6*d.*; industrial profits, £146 12*s.* 11*d.*

Results.—Of 27 girls discharged during 1873-4-5—seventeen are doing well, 3 are doubtful, 5 have not been heard of; 1 of these was only a few months in the school when she was forcibly carried off by her brother, and was not retaken, two have been recommitted to the school.

County of Galway.

St. Bridget's Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls, Loughrea.—Certified 25th November, 1869.

Inspected 7th November, 1876.

Average daily number of inmates under orders of detention in 1876,	111
Voluntary inmates,	32
Externs who attended the National schools belonging to the institution,	255

State of premises.—The grounds were nicely laid out during 1876, and the farm-yard much improved. I found the institution in a very creditable condition, the buildings in sound repair, very clean and well kept.

Health and general condition.—Two deaths occurred during the year, one from tubercular disease of the lungs, and one from fever, but the general health of the inmates was satisfactory. The children were, when I visited, remarkably healthy, tidy, and showed that great care was bestowed on them.

Conduct and discipline.—The Managers report that they are well satisfied with the general conduct of the children. A good tone continues to prevail amongst them. Their faults were slight, and they were amenable to discipline. The mark system continues to work satisfactorily.

Educational state.—The programme of the Commissioners of National Education is carefully carried out in this school, which is in connexion with that body. When inspected by their officer, W. M'Millan, esq., District Inspector, in 1876, he reported:—"I think the proficiency which the pupils have attained is, with few exceptions, as high as can be fairly expected of children of their age and condition."

Reading, writing, arithmetic, dictation, grammar, and geography are taught. The girls employed during the day in the laundry, bakery, &c., attend school in the evening. They sing well and are instructed according to Hullah's system.

Industrial training.—Every kind of needlework is well taught. The elder girls are skilled in the use of the sewing machines; they cut out and make their own clothes, under a competent teacher. They work beautifully at embroidery. They knit and do crochetwork well. They upholster beds, work in the laundry, and make up fine linen nicely. They make and bake bread, cook, and are instructed in the confectionery art. They care bees, calves, pigs, and poultry, milk cows, make butter, and do housework.

Staff.—Mrs. Louisa Smith and five Sisters of Mercy manage the institution, assisted by a dressmaker and three gardeners.

Total cost of school in 1876, £2,661 2*s.* 10*d.*, of which £2,345 2*s.* 10*d.* was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost per head on ordinary charges £21 2*s.* 6*d.*; net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £20 17*s.* 6*d.*; industrial profits, £319 0*s.* 1*d.*

Results, 1873–74–75.—Of 38 girls discharged, 2 have died, 34 are doing well, and two are reported doubtful; but the manager states that not one child trained in the school since it was opened has been convicted of crime. Satisfactory accounts are received of the conduct and industry of girls placed in situations.

CLIFDEN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS.—Certified 15th July, 1872.

Inspected 12th August, 1876.

Average number of children under orders of detention in the school during 1876, ... 38
Voluntary inmates, ... 5

State of premises.—£110 were expended on improvements of the buildings during the year. I found them clean, orderly, and well kept when I visited.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory; no death; no serious illness, nor zymotic disease, notwithstanding that scarlatina raged in the neighbouring town of Clifden.

Conduct and discipline.—One girl at the commencement of the year gave much trouble, and she was sentenced by the magistrates to detention in a reformatory, but owing to informality in the order she was not admitted. As it was not considered advisable to allow her to return to the industrial school on account of her evil influence on the other children, the manager licensed her to her mother, in Dublin, but in consequence of her continued misconduct she has been committed to Ballinasloe Reformatory for five years. Since the removal of this girl from the industrial school a marked improvement has taken place in the conduct of the inmates, and the manager reports that faults are now few and trifling, and that many show an earnest spirit of industry.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, dictation, geography, and the elements of arithmetic are taught to all, and to some of higher capacity a more extended course of instruction is given; singing is also taught. The teaching has latterly much improved, but the school wants to be organized, and it is to be regretted that it has not the advantages of being in connexion with the Board of National Education or some other public educational body.

Industrial training.—Needlework, crochetwork, and the use of the sewing machine are taught; the children make their own dresses, except shoes and hats. They cook, wash, make up fine linen, lace, &c. They make and bake bread, which in a thinly populated district, such as Clifden, is considered a necessary qualification for a servant. They milk cows, make butter, care poultry, and are taught housework.

Staff.—Mrs. Amelia White and four Sisters of Mercy manage the school. A laundress is also engaged.

The total cost in 1876, £981 14*s.* 3*d.*, of which £757 12*s.* 4*d.* was for ordinary charges, making the cost per head £19 18*s.* 9*d.*; net cost, £20 10*s.* 9*d.*; industrial profit, £91 3*s.* 11*d.*

Results.—Of 10 girls discharged in 1874–5, nine are doing well, and 1 has been lost sight of.

OUGHTERARD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, OUGHTERARD, COUNTY GALWAY.—Certified 12th May, 1873.

Inspected 23rd July, 1876.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1876, 40.

State of premises.—A sum of £360 was expended on the premises and in the purchase of additional land during the year, but the bakehouse is out of order, and the oven is useless. Other improvements are still much required.

Health and general condition.—Excellent; no serious illness; no death. The children are well looked after, tidy, and show the care bestowed on them.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports most favourably of the conduct of the girls; faults few and trifling. No serious breach of rules occurred during the year.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the National Board of Education, and inspected by their officer J. Steele, esq., District Inspector, who reports that the general proficiency of the girls is good. Of 33 children examined as if for results, 22 passed. The programme of the Board is carefully observed, and the school progresses favourably.

Industrial training.—Additional land has now been obtained which will enable dairy management to be more efficiently taught. The girls milk cows, make butter, work in the laundry, cook and do housework, polish and stain floors, &c. They are taught the use of the knitting and sewing machines, and needlework in its different branches, including dressmaking and shirtmaking. They cut out and make all the clothes they wear.

Staff.—Mrs. E. Martyn, manager, and three Sisters of Mercy, assisted by a dressmaker, laundress, and servant.

Total cost of the institution in 1876, £1,152 7*s.* 1*d.*, of which £685 1*s.* 1*d.* was for ordinary maintenance and management; cost per head on ordinary charges, £17 2*s.* 6*d.*; net cost for each, £19 13*s.* 6*d.*; industrial profits, £5 6*s.* 7*d.*

Results.—The school is of too recent formation for much results to have been obtained. Three girls were discharged; one being very young was re-admitted, the others are both doing well.

St. Anne's Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls, Galway.—Certified 3rd December, 1869.

Inspected 30th April, 22nd July, &c., 1876.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1876,	77
Externs who attended the National schools on the premises in 1876,	396

State of premises.—I found this school very clean, orderly, in sound repair, and nicely kept on my inspection. Since the commencement of 1877 the Lord Lieutenant and Duchess of Marlborough visited the school and expressed themselves much pleased with what they saw. The fine National schools on the opposite side of the road are now connected with the industrial school by a tunnel and cloister; a greenhouse has also been put up. The dormitory has been improved; but a new laundry and refectory are still much required.

Health and general condition.—Two deaths occurred in this school in 1876 from scrofula, one being the result of mesenteric, the other of brain disease—both children had the seeds of the malady when admitted. The general health of the children in the school was good. They are well cared. No zymotic disease was reported during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports most favourably of the conduct of the girls; they are docile, obedient, orderly and industrious.

Educational state.—Much improved during 1876. The school is in connexion with the Board of National Education and was inspected by their District Inspector, J. Steele, esq., who reports that the general proficiency in this school was good. All the branches in the programme of the Board, including vocal and instrumental music and drawing, are taught. Some of the girls are paid monitresses in the National school, thus becoming qualified to be trained teachers under the Board of Education.

Industrial training.—Needlework is well taught in this school. The girls learn dressmaking, mantuamaking, shirtmaking, and the manufacture of various descriptions of fine lace, including Irish and Brussels point, crochet, &c. They are likewise instructed in the use of the various sewing-machines and Lamb's knitting-machine, which they have been taught to take to pieces and repair. They upholster their own beds, wash, iron, cook, and make confectionery, pickles, and preserves.

Staff.—Mrs. Blake, with a staff of six Sisters of Mercy, manage the school; they are assisted by a competent dressmaker, laundress, and lacemaker, who instructs the children in her trade. A refuge is attached to the institution in which the girls can remain after discharge, when temporarily out of employment.

Total cost of institution in 1876, £1,397 12*s.* 6*d.*, of which £1,185 4*s.* 2*d.* was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost per head on ordinary charges £15 7*s.* 10*d.*; net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £17 19*s.* 10*d.*; industrial profits, £12 3*s.* 7*d.*

Results.—Of 39 girls discharged in 1873–4–5, 37 are doing well, 1 is doubtful, and one has been lost sight of.

Salthill Industrial School for Roman Catholic Boys, Galway.—Certified 16th September, 1871.

Inspected 30th April, 22nd July, &c., 1876.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1876, ... 99

State of premises.—In August, 1876, this school, which hitherto had not been satisfactorily conducted, was placed under new management, after a debt of upwards of £700 had been paid off, out of his private resources, by the R.C. Bishop of Galway, a member of the committee. The new managers are now occupied in remodelling the institution. They have already expended £639 11*s.* 8*d.* thereon, and a large sum has, since the commencement of 1877, been laid out on buildings. On a late visit I was struck with the improvement already effected in the institution, and I now look forward to the school being placed in a state of efficiency. Some adjoining premises have been obtained and workshops erected, which, when completed, will afford facilities towards carrying out the objects of an industrial school. The land (nineteen acres) attached to the school is gradually getting into good tilth.

Health and general condition.—Two deaths amongst the inmates are reported in 1876, one from fever the other from mesenteric disease. The general health, however, of the children was satisfactory, and on my last inspection in 1877 I found them in robust health, and in every way improved.

Conduct and discipline.—In August, 1876, the new managers were given the charge of the institution. At first considerable difficulty was experienced by them and they had much to contend with, but that has now all passed away. No case of absconding has occurred, and the boys are obedient, submissive, and industrious. A strict but mild discipline has been now established, and a mutual kindly feeling exists between the pupils and the present staff.

Educational state.—Up to the time when the new managers had charge of the school the educational state of the inmates was low and the proficiency backward; now, however, the school is progressing.

Industrial training.—Tailoring, bootmaking, and carpentry are taught, but the want of suitable workshops has hitherto prevented trades being properly developed. When the new workshops are completed smiths' work and other trades will be added, and the new bake-house, now in course of erection, will then not only provide a useful trade for the instruction of the boys in this backward district, but will likewise give a wholesome supply of good bread for the use of the inmates.

Staff.—Rev. A. B. Kerins, with a staff of four Christian Brothers, one bandmaster, three foremen of trades, and one farm superintendent, have charge of the institution.

Total cost in 1876, £2,811 5*s.* 1*d.*, of which £2,131 15*s.* 6*d.* were for ordinary maintenance and management; cost per head on ordinary charges, £21 10*s.* 7*d.*; net cost, £21 3*s.* 6*d.*; industrial profit, £74 16*s.* 7*d.*

Results, 1873–4–5.—Twenty-five discharged, 15 doing well, 1 is doubtful, and 9 are unknown.

County of Kerry.

St. Joseph's Industrial Schools for Roman Catholic Girls and Young Boys.

Killarney School for Girls.—Certified 4th November, 1869.

For Young Boys, Certified 19th August, 1872.
Inspected 6th August and 1st September, 1876.

Average numbers under orders of detention in 1876,	Boys,	25	103
	Girls,	78	
Voluntary inmates,			6
Externs who attend the National schools on the premises :—			
On roll,			245
Average attendance,			138

State of premises.—A sum of £1,092 6*s.* 1*d.* is reported to have been expended on the buildings in connexion with this school in 1876; a more extensive and better fitted up laundry is still much required, and other improvements might be made with advantage.

Health and general condition.—Two deaths occurred amongst the female inmates of the school in 1876, and two other children died amongst those placed out on licence, one of the former and one of the latter deaths were from consumption. The third child died rather suddenly from heart disease, and the fourth who was on licence from disease of the lungs.

With these exceptions, the health of the inmates of the school was excellent during the year, and the children were at the time of my

visit in robust health. They are evidently well cared, very cheery and happy. No zymotic disease is reported in the school during 1876.

Conduct and discipline.—Discipline well maintained. The little boys are all very docile and obedient. The conduct of the girls (with the exception of two who were at first insubordinate, but afterwards improved) was very satisfactory. No very serious offence was committed during the year.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the Board of National Education, and was inspected in December, 1876, by T. M'Namara, esq., the District Inspector. He reports "that the programme of the Board is followed, and the proficiency generally moderate." He remarks, however, that poetry was well recited when fully known. Moral tone, order, cleanliness, and discipline, good. Vocal music and drawing are taught.

Industrial training.—The various branches of needlework are well taught to the girls in this school. They cut out and make their own dresses, work guipure and point lace and embroidery, which find a ready sale during the tourist season at the hotels in Killarney. They work sewing and knitting machines; they knit stockings, petticoats, and other articles for sale; they wash in their laundry all the linen used at Killarney House for Lady Kenmare, the kind patroness and founder of the school, and some of the girls learn the duties of kitchenmaids in her kitchen. The girls milk cows, make butter, feed pigs and poultry.

Some of the more grown boys are taught the use of the sewing machine. They are also employed in the garden and on the farm.

Staff.—Mrs. D. S. Cotter, corresponding manager, assisted by six Sisters of Mercy and some paid assistants. A matron, under the supervision of the Sisters, has special charge of the little boys.

Total cost in 1876, £2,989 15*s.* 2*d.*, of which £1,693 10*s.* 1*d.* was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost per head on ordinary charges £16 8*s.* 10*d.*; net cost per head, including profit or loss on industrial department, £16 19*s.* 9*d.*; industrial profits, £147 12*s.* 5*d.*

Results, 1873–4–5.—Of 28 discharged, 17 are doing well, 1 is doubtful, and 10 have not been heard of—four of these, however, emigrated, 2 were discharged immediately after admission as illegally committed, and 1 was discharged at the instance of the Grand Jury.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, TRALEE.—Certified 25th March, 1871.

Inspected 7th August and 2nd September, 1876.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1876, 100.

State of premises.—I regret that no improvement was carried out in the buildings of this school during 1876. In my last report I called attention to its defects and the want of various appliances which I believe to be essential for the successful working of the system. The amount expended on buildings, land, and sundries in 1876, was £26 16*s.* 11*d.*, besides £39 14*s.* 10*d.* paid for repairs, rates, and taxes. I have frequently urged on the managers that a sum of over £1,000 ought to be expended on repairs and the erection of permanent buildings, as also that additional land should be obtained. No funds have

yet been found for the purpose, and no effective steps have been taken to raise them.

Health and general condition.—One of the inmates died of consumption in 1876; the health of the other children in the school was good during the year; no serious illness was reported. The infirmary, which is on the ground floor in a temporary building, is not suitable.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the boys in 1876 was good; they were steady and industrious; some of the boys who left the school are doing well.

Educational state.—A good primary English education is given to the boys. It includes reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, grammar, geography, mensuration, and book-keeping. Geometry is taught to the boys of sufficient aptitude for its study.

A class has been formed to train clerks for mercantile pursuits, and some who have obtained situations are giving satisfaction.

Industrial training.—Trades are vigorously carried on in this school. Carpentry, cartmaking, tailoring, shoemaking, smiths' work, and baking are taught.

The work executed by the boys in the different departments is very creditable, and shows that they are carefully and practically instructed. The few acres of ground attached to the school are well worked, but it is a grave error not to obtain sufficient land for the school to give full employment to the boys, and train them to a knowledge of an improved system of agriculture.

Staff.—Rev. M. F. Mulligan and four Christian Brothers, with the assistance of two lay brothers and a bandmaster, conduct the school. They are assisted by eight skilled tradesmen.

Total cost of institution in 1876, £2,015 1*s.* 2*d.*, of which £1,972 3*s.* 3*d.* was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the total cost per head on ordinary charges £19 14*s.* 5*d.*; net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial departments, £19 6*s.* 4*d.*; industrial profits, £56 10*s.* 4*d.*

Results, 1873–4–5.—Of thirty discharged, two have since died, twenty-five are doing well, and three who emigrated have not written lately.

THE KERRY HOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, TRALEE.
Certified 27th July, 1872.

Inspected 27th August and 2nd September, 1876.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1876,	16
Externs who attended National school on premises,	35

State of premises.—No alteration was made in the buildings of this school during 1876. I found them clean and well kept when I visited, but although there is accommodation for twenty-six inmates, only an average of sixteen have been received.

Health and general condition.—One death from consumption occurred, the boy had the seeds of the malady in his constitution when admitted, and he gradually succumbed to the disease. The other boys were in robust health during the year, and showed that they were carefully attended to.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager states that the conduct of the boys was uniformly good in 1876; they were obedient, docile, and easily managed.

Educational state.—Very satisfactory. This school is in connexion with the Board of National Education, and is inspected by their officers. The District Inspector of the Board, E. Dowling, esq., at his recent examination as if for results passed every one of the industrial school pupils for results. He reports:—"Efficiency and usefulness, satisfactory; moral tone, order, cleanliness, and discipline, satisfactory; general proficiency, good; house in excellent order." Holy Scripture and Protestant catechism taught for half an hour on five days in the week by teacher, rector, and curate, but these arrangements do not interfere with the secular business. The teacher earned £6 for good service, and £5 12*s.* 6*d.* as results fees, which were paid by the manager. Geometry, mensuration, and algebra are taught daily by the teacher to pupils, and music by Mrs. Colvin, the matron, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Industrial training.—A qualified tailor is employed to give instruction to the boys in his craft, and their work is well done. They learn the use of the sewing-machine. The boys also work in the garden attached to the school, which is turned to the best advantage, potatoes, onions, parsnips, rhubarb, cabbage, and other vegetables are well grown in it.

Staff.—The Rev. Raymond Orpen, the Rector of Tralee, superintends the school, which is managed by Mr. Archbold Colvin, the master, who, with his wife, have charge of the establishment. A tailor attends to give instructions to the boys.

Total cost in 1876, £324 2*s.* 6*d.*, of which £279 17*s.* 6*d.* was for ordinary charges, making the cost per head £17 9*s.* 10*d.*; net cost, £19 19*s.* 9*d.*; industrial profits, £4 6*s.*

Results, 1873–4–5.—Three boys discharged, all doing well.

PEMBROKE ALMSHOUSE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, TRALEE.—Certified 4th November, 1869.

Inspected 7th August and 2nd September, 1876.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1876,	69
Voluntary inmates,	10
Externs who attended the National Schools on the premises :—	
Average attendance,	156

State of premises.—£300 was judiciously expended on the buildings of this school in 1876. A bath-room with hot and cold water laid on, a lavatory, infirmary, and other appliances have been fitted up, and the institution has now every appliance for the efficient training of the children. It was in the best order, scrupulously clean, and well kept when I visited.

Health and general condition very satisfactory in 1876; no serious illness; no death. The girls are well looked after, and show by their appearance the care bestowed on them.

Conduct and discipline very satisfactory. The Sisters always with their pupils acquire an influence over them, and the faults are few and trifling, the girls cheery and happy.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the

Board of National Education, and was inspected by the District Inspector of the Board, E. Downing, esq., in August, 1876, who reported that—"The general proficiency in the school was very good, particularly in the senior classes."

Singing (Hullah's system) is well taught, and instrumental music to girls intended to be teachers.

Industrial training.—Industries are well carried out in this school, many of the girls have acquired considerable proficiency in various branches of needlework, and the use of the sewing and knitting machines. They are taught dressmaking, they cut out and make all the clothes they wear, and are very proficient at knitting, each has knit the quilt for her own bed; they knit shawls, petticoats, and other garments. They upholster the mattresses of their beds, work at the laundry, and make up fine linen nicely. They make and bake bread well, are taught cookery and the confectionery art, to make jellies, pies, puddings, cakes, preserves, and pickles. They milk cows, make butter, care calves, bees, pigs, and poultry. Large quantities of fowl are reared by the children, and the eggs saved for the use of the establishment numbered 5,942 during the year.

Staff.—Mrs. O'Reardon and three Sisters of Mercy manage the institution, and are assisted by a matron, assistant matron, workmistress, and laundress.

Total cost of institution in 1875, £1,504 5*s.* 6*d.*, of which £1,069 5*s.* 6*d.* was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the cost per head on ordinary charges £15 9*s.* 11*d.*; net cost per head, £15 18*s.* 1*d.*; industrial profits, £106 18*s.* 5*d.*

Results in 1873–4–5.—Of 28 girls discharged, 24 are doing well, one has since died, and the character of another is "doubtful," and two have been lost sight of; one of these, however, was an absconder at time of discharge, and the other has gone to Australia.

The managers keep up a constant intercourse with their former pupils. Those who reside in the neighbourhood frequently visit the school, and their success in life has a beneficial effect on the others. Those who reside at a distance correspond with the sisters, and their letters, which I have seen, show the superior education and training which they have received.

County of Kilkenny.

Kilkenny Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls, Kilkenny.

Certified 23rd March, 1873.

Inspected 30th May, 1876.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1876, 94.

State of premises.—This is an admirably conducted school, and the managers fully understand the system for the training of the children to become self-supporting, good and useful members of society after discharge. The institution, although close to the centre of the town of Kilkenny, is isolated on seven acres of ground, which are well laid out, and planted with fine old trees, surrounded by a wall. A new wing has been commenced which when completed will give ample accommodation for the inmates; ten additional acres of land in the immediate neighbourhood were also obtained in 1876, for farm purposes, and no pains or expense have been spared to make the school in

every way efficient, and the children skilled in the occupations by which they are to support themselves after discharge.

A sum of £113 was expended on buildings, &c., and £96 2*s.* 11*d.* on repairs and rates during the year.

Health and general condition very good in 1876; no serious illness; no death; the only instance of disease was that of a child attacked by bronchitis in the early part of the year, but after a few days treatment she recovered. The sound health of the children in this school, having regard to the class from which they come, is evidence of what can be done by effective sanitary arrangements, pure air, proper diet and care.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the girls was generally very satisfactory during the year, a few gave some trouble, but by judicious treatment soon became amenable to discipline.

Educational state.—A plain and useful primary education is given, and the children have, with few exceptions, fairly progressed in their studies during the year.

Industrial training.—The girls are carefully taught needlework in its different branches, and learn the use of the sewing and knitting machines, crochet work, plain and fancy knitting. They are instructed in plain cooking and baking, and are trained to all kinds of housework; particular attention is paid to make them good laundresses, and for that purpose a public laundry has been attached to the institution in which private washing is well done, and no work is permitted to leave the laundry which is not faultless. Great care is also taken to train the girls in the management of the dairy. They care bees, pigs, and poultry; a new poultry-yard has been recently fitted up. The girls likewise work in the garden.

Staff.—Mrs. Catherine Lyons, with a staff of seven Sisters of Charity, manage the school; they are assisted by a workmistress and two laundresses.

Ten girls were discharged in 1876, 1 returned to her friends, the others were provided with good situations in respectable families, and are giving satisfaction.

Total cost in 1876, £2,181 8*s.* 11*d.*, of which £1,971 8*s.* 11*d.* was for ordinary maintenance and management, and £530 for building. Cost per head on ordinary charges, £20 19*s.* 5*d.*; net cost, £19 19*s.* 2*d.*; industrial profit, £192 0*s.* 3*d.*

Results.—As this school was only certified in 1873, no special results can yet be given. Four girls were discharged in 1874; two are reported to be doing well. Two other girls, who had only been ten months in the school, were allowed to return to their mother who was able to support them, and nothing certain is known of them; one girl discharged in 1875 on account of disease, is in hospital.

King's County.

St. John's Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls, Parsonstown.—Certified 5th July, 1870.

Inspected 15th January, 1876.

Average daily number under order of detention, . .	81
Voluntary inmates, ...	10
Average number of externs who attend the National schools on the premises: on the roll, 433; attendance in 1876, .	306

State of premises.—I found the buildings in good repair, very clean, and well kept; the lavatory has been newly fitted up and other improvements have been made. The building formerly occupied by young boys, now transferred to the Drogheda school, has been fitted up for the younger inmates who require special care, under the charge of a matron selected for the purpose. Additional premises, with large walled garden, and field, have likewise been obtained, and it is proposed to fit them up for National schools.

Health and general condition.—Two deaths occurred during the year—one from consumption the other from disease of the heart accelerated by bronchitis. The health of the other children was good, they are well looked after and show the care bestowed on them.

Conduct and discipline.—A good spirit prevails in this school, the children are docile and easily managed, contented, bright, cheerful, and industrious. Every care is taken to train the girls to habits of self-control and to act from principle. The manager satisfies herself that these habits are acquired before she sends any child to a situation; she truly remarks, that if not under a judicious mistress a young girl not sufficiently trained in such habits, commits faults which may injure her prospects in after life.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Board of National Education, and is inspected by the district inspector of that body.

At an examination for results held 30th December, 1876, a sum amounting to £106 10*s.* was awarded as payment for results obtained by the ordinary extern pupils who attend the National school. Results earned by industrial school pupils are not paid for by the Board, but I learn that the examination of the industrial school pupils was even more successful than that of the extern pupils who attend the National school.

Three of the industrial school pupils are paid monitresses.

Girls of superior ability are trained to be teachers. They learn drawing as well as instrumental and vocal music. One of the industrial school girls who left the institution has since obtained a Queen's scholarship, and is at present in the training college at Wandsworth; another is in the training school at Blackburn. The success which attends the instruction given in this school in connexion with the Science and Art Department may be estimated from the fact that during the present year (1877), nineteen prizes and eighty certificates were obtained by the pupils (interns and externs, little more than 100), presented for examination from this school in accordance with the rules of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London.

Industrial training.—All kinds of plain and fancy work are taught. A room has been fitted up in which the girls work at machines, and a constant supply of work is obtained from externs and from the shops. I saw some under-clothing for wedding trousseaux in hands, which were admirably executed, and fit to send out from any establishment. Brussels

and Irish point laces are beautifully executed in this school. The girls are taught household duties, as well as outdoor employments. They bake and cook, milk cows, make butter, feed pigs, and poultry.

Staff.—Mrs. M. A. Becket, with nine Sisters of Mercy, have charge of the establishment. There are besides a matron, and three paid assistants.

Total cost for 1876, £1,511 10*s.* 1*d.*, of which £1,377 19*s.* 7*d.* was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost per head per annum on ordinary charges £17 0*s.* 3*d.*; net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £17 17*s.* 7*d.*; industrial profits, £63 5*s.* 6*d.*

Results, 1873–4–5.—Eight discharged: all doing well.

County of Limerick.

St. George's Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls, Limerick.—Certified 11th December, 1869.

Inspected 8th May, 1876.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1876,	59
Voluntary inmates,	4

State of premises.—A sum amounting to £459 6*s.* 10*d.* was expended on buildings during the year, besides £22 18*s.* 1*d.* on repairs and rates. A lofty well-ventilated playroom, 70 feet in length, and a visitor's room have been added to the new school. The proposed farm-yard has not yet been erected.

Health and general condition.—No death occurred in the school during the year, and no serious illness, with one exception, that of a child of seven years old, who had inflammation of the lungs, but recovered. The general health of the other children in 1876 was all that could be wished. They are well cared and very healthy.

Conduct and discipline.—Most satisfactory. An excellent spirit prevails in this school. The children are bright, happy, and industrious.

Educational state.—A fair primary education is given. The children are intelligent and anxious to learn.

Industrial training.—The girls are taught housework, cooking, baking, to milk cows and make butter, they work in the laundry, and in the garden, feed pigs and poultry, and are instructed in plain needlework, mending, darning, knitting, and crochet, point lace, embroidery, and braiding.

Staff.—Mrs. Lawson, with a staff of eight Sisters of the Good Shepherd, had charge of this school in 1876. Since the commencement of 1877, Mrs. Mary A. Bartley, who so successfully managed the New Ross Industrial School, county Wexford, has taken the place of Mrs. Lawson who has left for England. I feel perfectly satisfied that Mrs. Bartley's management here will be attended with the same satisfactory results as were obtained in the New Ross school.

Total cost of the institution in 1876, £1,401 11*s.* 9*d.*, of which £827 18*s.* 6*d.* was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost per head on ordinary charges £14 0*s.* 7*d.*; net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial departments, £15 5*s.* 6*d*; industrial profits, £40 17*s.* 9*d.*

Results, 1873–4–5.—Of twenty-five girls discharged, fifteen are doing well, and ten are unknown. Eight of these, however, were discharged by order of the Chief Secretary shortly after their admission as being considered unfit cases for an industrial school.

ST. VINCENT'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, LIMERICK.—Certified 8th December, 1869.

Inspected 8th May, 1876.

Average number under orders of detention in 1876,	130
Voluntary inmates,	76
Externs who attend the National school on premises,	32

State of premises.—I found the premises on my inspection very clean, orderly, and well kept. The school has every convenience for the perfect training of the children.

Health and general condition.—No death or serious illness occurred in the school during the year. The healthy appearance of the children shows the care bestowed on them.

Conduct and discipline very satisfactory. No fault requiring serious punishment was committed during the year. The children are bright, happy, and industrious.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and the programme of the Board is scrupulously carried out. Their District Inspector, W. S. Seymour, esq., reports:—"Classes were in general very efficiently instructed, the programmes duly attended to, and the house and premises in excellent order and condition; proficiency very fair." Of 116 examined 77 passed, who would have earned £46 5*s.* from Board, had payment been made for results. He states,—"I found the pupils of the several classes to bear the test of a close examination of the various details of the programme extremely well." I may add that the attention paid to the order and discipline of the children, and to their personal cleanliness, forms a conspicuous feature in the management of the school. Vocal and instrumental music are carefully and effectively taught to girls who are being trained as teachers.

Industrial training.—The children are instructed in the management of the farm-yard, garden, and dairy; they milk cows and make butter, and keep the dressed grounds in order. They work in the laundry, and are taught cooking, baking, and the confectionery art. Dressmaking and other branches of needlework, braiding, and embroidery are taught. They also learn the use of the sewing and braiding machines.

Staff.—Mrs. M'Namara, with a staff of 12 Sisters of Mercy, manage the school; they are assisted by paid teachers, including a dressmaker and laundress.

Total expenditure in 1876, £2,644 19*s.* 11*d.*, of which £2,339 19*s.* 11*d.* was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the cost per head on ordinary charges £17 19*s.* 11*d.*; net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £17 11*s.* 9*d.*; profit on industrial departments, £358 2*s.* 4*d.*

Results, 1873-74-75.—Thirty-eight discharged; all reported to be doing well.

LIMERICK INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS.—Certified 18th August, 1875.

Inspected 8th May, 1876.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1876, ... 100

State of premises.—Some improvements have been made in the out-buildings during the year. The carpenter's workshop has been removed to a large shed in the yard, and the room formerly used for that purpose is now a work-room for the younger children. A sum of £48 0*s.* 3*d.* was expended on the building and land of this school in 1876, besides £92 13*s.* 5*d.* on repairs, taxes, &c. Farm offices are still required.

Health and general condition very satisfactory; no serious illness or death during 1876.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the boys was very good during the year. They were generally very steady, obedient, and docile; and with a few exceptions very industrious.

Educational state.—A good primary English education is given. The boys admitted during the latter part of the previous year, were for the most part very illiterate, and much time has been devoted to teaching them primary subjects, such as reading, writing, arithmetic, dictation, &c.

A good band has been formed, and the boys have progressed satisfactorily under a competent teacher.

Industrial training.—Carpentry, baking, shoemaking, tailoring, painting, knitting, and the use of sewing and knitting machines are taught, under competent instructors. The boys also have charge of cows, horses, pigs, calves, &c. They are employed in the garden, and learn the culture of vegetables, fruits, and flowers. Some boys are being trained to be clerks in mercantile houses.

Staff.—Rev. P. A. Martin, with five Christian Brothers, five foremen of trades, and a bandmaster, constitutes the staff of this establishment.

The total expenditure during 1876 was £2,983 18*s.* 9*d.*, of which £2,550 10*s.* 4*d.*, was for ordinary maintenance, £600 for furniture, and £450 for buildings. Net cost per head, £27 1*s.* 6*d.*; cost on ordinary charges, £25 10*s.* 1*d.*; industrial profit, £228 3*s.* 9*d.*

COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

OUR LADY OF SUCCOUR INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, NEWTOWNFORBES.—Certified 29th November, 1869.

Inspected 3rd November, 1876.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1876, 79
Daily average number of externs who attend the National school on the premises, ... 53

State of premises.—A sum of £570 was expended on land and buildings of this school during the year 1876, besides £155 14*s.* 7*d.* for repairs, rates, and taxes. Although a considerable amount has been already expended on the buildings for this school, much still remains to be done to perfect the school in all points, but I feel satisfied that the managers will spare no expense to complete the work so well begun.

On my inspection I found the school buildings in sound repair, clean and orderly, the children tidy and well cared.

Health and general condition.—Excellent during 1876; no death or illness requiring medical attendance occurred in the school during 1876.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the children was very good during the year. They are obedient, respectful, and industrious. The Sisters never leave them, the girls are anxious to please, and give satisfaction.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and the programme of the Board is strictly followed. H. W. M. Rodgers, esq., the District Inspector of the Board, examined the pupils in October, 1876, as if for results, and thirty-one passed for removal to a higher class, gaining 174 marks. The school is progressing satisfactorily. Vocal and instrumental music and drawing are taught.

Industrial training.—The laundry is well managed, and a quantity of washing from private families is now obtained, through which the children employed in the laundry are taught to make up fine linen nicely. The girls milk cows, make butter, feed pigs and poultry. They work in the garden, learn cooking and housework. They are likewise taught needlework in all its branches, and the use of the sewing machine. They cut out and make their own dresses; they knit, and do crochet work.

Staff.—Mrs. Fallon and nine Sisters of Mercy manage the institution. They are assisted by a literary teacher, trained under the National Board, three laundresses, and one servant.

Total cost of school in 1876, £2,421 17*s.* 3*d.*, of which £1,698 9*s.* was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost per head on ordinary charges £21 9*s.* 11*d.*; net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £22 4*s.* 6*d.*; industrial profits, £95 18*s.* 11*d.*

Results for 1873-4-5.—Forty discharged; 34 are reported to be doing well, and 6 have been lost sight of. Some of these have gone to America.

County of Louth.

House of Charity Industrial School for Roman Catholic Boys, Drogheda.—Certified 17th October, 1870.

Inspected 15th February and 19th September, 1876.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1876, ...	95
Externs who attend the National schools on the premises, .	67

State of premises.—A sum amounting to £240 11*s.* 2*d.* was expended on alterations in the buildings, repairs, rates and taxes during 1876. They include the fitting-up of a bathroom, schoolroom, and infirmary.

Many advantages have been gained by the removal of the girls who were inmates of this school to Parsonstown, and the boys have now a more extended area for work and amusement.

Health and general condition.—Latterly most satisfactory; no serious illness; no death. In the early part of the year several cases of *tinea capitis* were found amongst the boys recently admitted, but by care they were soon cured, and the disease has been altogether extirpated.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the boys are orderly, obedient, industrious, truthful, and trustworthy. Little trouble is experienced in maintaining discipline amongst them. She states that, as a rule, on admission they are disorderly, turbulent, and troublesome, but soon influenced by the spirit in the school, become everything she could desire.

Educational state.—This school is managed according to the rules of the Commissioners of National Education, and inspected by their officer. James S. Monk, esq., the District Inspector, reports very favourably both as to the teachers and the discipline in the school. "The moral tone, order, cleanliness, and discipline very satisfactory. The general proficiency rather creditable. Singing and drawing very carefully and efficiently taught, and likewise instrumental music to those who have an aptitude to learn."

Industrial training.—This being merely preparatory for the Artane school, only elementary technical instruction is given. The object of the managers is to train the boys to habits of industry and order, cleanliness of the person, and to be honest, truthful, and self-reliant. For such a work women are especially suited, particularly for the class of vagrant boys who are committed to this school. The boys are instructed in the use of the sewing machine, tailoring, knitting, darning, mending, sewing, &c. They wash and scrub, work in the garden and do housework.

Staff.—Mrs. Frances Austin, with a staff of Sisters of Charity, and five other officers, manage the school.

Total cost of school in 1876, £1,819 11*s.* 10*d.*, of which £1,766 11*s.* 10*d.* was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the cost on ordinary charges per head £18 11*s.* 10*d.*; net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £18 19*s.* 7*d.*; industrial profit during the year, £16 3*s.* 10*d.*

Results, 1873-4-5.—Eleven discharged; 10 doing well, and the other lost sight of.

County of Mayo.

St. Columba Industrial School, Westport, for Roman Catholic Girls.—Certified 13th April, 1871.

Inspected 15th August, 1876.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1876,	80
Voluntary inmates,	11
Externs who attend the schools on the premises,	280

State of premises.—No new buildings were erected during the year, but £70 was expended on alterations, repairs, rates and taxes. I found the institution on my inspection in a most creditable state of order, and cleanliness. The school-rooms, dormitories, and various appliances, lately erected, perfectly answer the purpose intended.

Health and general condition.—Excellent. No serious illness; no death. The children are tidy, well dressed, and remarkably clean in person. This is a matter of great importance in the training of girls belonging to the class from which the inmates of an industrial school come.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports most favourably of the conduct of the girls. Faults are very few and of the most trifling character. I am well satisfied with the spirit which prevails in the school.

Educational state.—The scholastic training in this school is very efficient. The children show an anxious desire to learn, and their answering was, when I examined them, most satisfactory. Although not in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, the programme of the Board is followed. Reading, writing, dictation, grammar, geography, and arithmetic are well taught, likewise vocal and instrumental music, and drawing to those who have an aptitude to learn. The school is progressing satisfactorily.

Industrial training.—There is an excellent laundry attached to this school, in which washing for the public is done. The girls make up shirts, ladies' dresses, and fine linen remarkably well. They milk cows and make butter, cook and do housework, bake bread, stain floors, and discharge the other duties of house servants. Needlework is well taught. The girls braid and embroider, do crewel and other work nicely, cut out and make dresses.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Davis and a large staff of Sisters of Mercy manage.

Total cost of the institution in 1876, £1,753 4*s.*, of which £1,398 was for ordinary maintenance and management. Cost per head on ordinary charges, £17 9*s.* 6*d.*; net cost, £18 10*s.* 3*d.*; industrial profits, £272.

Results, 1873–4–5.—Seventeen discharged; all giving satisfaction to their employers. One, who emigrated to America in 1873, is respectably married; another holds the position of head laundress in an institution at Providence; two others write from Chicago and Philadelphia that they are doing well.

County of Monaghan.

St. Martha's Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls, Monaghan.—Certified 4th November, 1869.

Inspected 6th March, &c., 1876.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1876,	65
Voluntary inmates, ...	22
Externs who attend the National school on the premises: on roll, 3,317; average attendance, ...	211

State of premises.—A sum of £133 5*s.* 4*d.* was expended in alterations, repairs, rates, and taxes, for this school in 1876. A new building containing laundry, lavatory, bath-room, drying-closets, and dormitory, is in course of erection, and will be completed before the close of 1877. The old buildings have been remodelled and much improved. Fine new National schools have been built at a cost of £1,800.

Health and general condition.—The health of the children has been excellent during 1876; no serious illness; no death. Some when first admitted were in very delicate health, but by the judicious and extensive use of cod liver oil, quinine, a generous diet, and plenty of exercise in the open air, they have become strong and healthy.

Conduct and discipline generally satisfactory, a good spirit prevails in the school; the girls are docile, respectful, obedient, and industrious. Offences are few and trifling. The managers insist on cleanliness of the person and tidiness in dress, matters of the utmost importance in the training of the class of children from which the inmates of this school are derived.

Educational state.—The school is managed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and all children of ability to learn follow the entire programme of the Board. At the examination the greater number passed very creditably. Drawing and other extras are taught to those intended to be National school teachers.

The District Inspector of the Board, M. Maloney, esq., examined, 4/10/76, the pupils as if for results with the externs, and reports :—"Programme observed, and the general answering of classes pretty good, and very much better in several respects than at the examination in 1875." This and the general satisfactory state of the school he attributes to the transfer of the school to the new buildings, which are spacious and in every respect suitable. £77 11*s.* 6*d.* as results fees were earned for externs from the Board, and £38 15*s.* 9*d.* from union rates. Total £116 7*s.* 3*d.*

Industrial training.—Dressmaking, shirtmaking, and other branches of needlework are taught. The children make all their own dresses, and work for the shops. I saw some very fine lace and embroidery of a superior description. The girls learn the use of the sewing and knitting machines, bake good bread for the establishment, cook, make pickles and preserves, milk cows, make butter, and work in the garden and laundry. The new laundry when completed will afford facilities for laundry work to be efficiently carried on, and thus enable the girls to be skilled in this most useful branch of their training.

Staff.—Mrs. Genevieve Beale and a staff of five Sisters of the Order of St. Louis manage the school. A gardener and baker were also employed in 1876, but the girls being now proficient in the management of the ovens and the baking of bread, the latter has been lately discontinued, and the girls have now sole charge of the bakehouse.

Total cost of school in 1876, £1,573 17*s.* 8*d.*, of which £1,444 12*s.* 2*d.* was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the cost per head of the inmates on ordinary charges, £22 4*s.* 6*d.* ; net cost per head, £21 5*s.* 9*d.* ; industrial profits, £190 1*s.* 3*d.*

Results, 1873–4–5.—Forty-four discharged; 39 doing well, 1 unknown, and 4 are doubtful. Three of these were only a fortnight in the school, having been discharged on account of illegal committals.

County of Roscommon.

St. Monica's Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls, Roscommon.—Certified 29th November, 1869.

Inspected 14th June, &c., 1876.

Average number of inmates under order of detention, . . 44
Extern pupils who attend the National school on premises, . . } on roll, 235 ; attendance, 184

State of premises.—No new buildings were added to this school during 1876, but those in use were carefully kept ; I found them in sound repair, and a model of order and cleanliness, the floor nicely waxed, the dormitories, lavatories, and work-rooms well supplied with every requirement for the effective training of the children.

Health and general condition.—Two children died in 1876 from disease of the brain, so frequent in the class of children from which the inmates of industrial schools are taken ; the health of the other children was very good; no epidemic or zymotic disease was reported during the

year, notwithstanding that scarlatina prevailed in the town. Many of the extern pupils of the National school were attacked by this disease, and 18 of their number died, the school was therefore closed to externs for some time.

Conduct and discipline very satisfactory; the children were obedient, respectful, and industrious during the year. They are well cared and trained; faults very few and trifling. They appear bright and happy.

Educational state.—This school is managed under the rules of the Board of National Education. The District Inspector of the Board, C. Graham, esq., reports, 30/9/76:—"This school is carried on in a very satisfactory manner, and I have to report, for the information of the Inspector of Industrial Schools, that a very large proportion of the pupils have appeared on the promotion sheet as 'passed' at the examination: moral tone, order, cleanliness, discipline, and proficiency good."

Industrial training.—Needlework in its various branches is well taught; the girls are instructed in the use of the sewing machine, to cut out and make their own dresses, and are well taught plain and fancy needlework. They cook and do housework, bake bread, milk cows, make butter, care poultry, and work in the laundry.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Frances Marnan, with a staff of Sisters of Mercy, manage this establishment.

Total cost of school in 1876, £856 13*s.* 8*d.*, of which £801 13*s.* 8*d.* was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost per head on ordinary charges £18 4*s.* 5*d.*; net cost per head, including profit on Industrial department, £18 7*s.* 4*d.*; industrial profits, £48 10*s.*

Results for 1873-4-5.—Twenty-five discharged; 23 doing well, and 2 doubtful.

County of Sligo.

St. Laurence's Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls, Sligo.—Certified 22nd April, 1871.

Inspected 17th August, 1876.

Average number of inmates in 1876,	30
Voluntary inmates,	32
Externs who attend the National Schools—on roll, 450; average attendance,	330

State of premises.—A sum of £373 was expended on buildings, land, &c., during 1876, besides £123 15*s.* 9*d.* on furniture and house sundries. The limit in the number of inmates to be paid for under the Treasury grant is confined to thirty, but as good accommodation has been provided for more than double that number, the manager admits other children whose maintenance is paid for out of private sources.

This school is remarkably well kept and the greatest order and regularity prevails in all the departments.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory. The girls are well cared, and their clean, healthy, tidy appearance are the strongest evidence of the attention bestowed on them. No death, or illness which called for special medical treatment, occurred during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the girls in 1876 was excellent—in no instance during the year was a fault committed requiring serious punishment. The children are cheery, bright, and happy.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Board of National Education, and the District Inspector, P. Connelan, esq., reports on his examination in November, 1876:—"All the classes except the 4th are in a very efficient state, the explanation and poetry particularly well attended to. On the whole the progress since last inspection is very gratifying. Moral tone, order, cleanliness, and discipline excellent." In the examination for results of externs £118 2*s.* 6*d.* was earned from the Board and £59 1*s.* 3*d.* from rates; total £177 3*s.* 9*d.* This school is admirably managed. Vocal and instrumental music, drawing and machine work are taught to girls of sufficient ability; likewise freehand and model drawing, geometry and perspective.

Industrial training.—Laundry work is very well carried on in this institution. The washing done for private families in the neighbourhood gives great satisfaction. A committee of the Grand Jury visits the school at each assizes, and the arrangements in the school have hitherto met their approbation. Needlework in its various branches, and machine work are well taught. The girls cut out and make all the clothes they wear, including stays. They cook and learn the confectionery art. They are taught the duties of house servants. They upholster beds, milk cows, make butter, feed calves, pigs, and poultry.

Staff.—Mrs. Elizabeth Jones and a staff of Sisters of Mercy manage the institution. They are assisted by a professional cook, laundress, and other officers.

Total cost in 1876, £1,516 4*s.* 8*d.*, of which £961 14*s.* 1*d.* was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the cost per head on ordinary charges £32 1*s.* 1*d.*; net cost per head, £14 3*s.* industrial profits, £251 14*s.* 8*d.*

Results, 1873–4–5.—Of twelve discharged, eleven are doing well and the other is unknown.

County of Tipperary.

St. Augustine's Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls, Templemore.—Certified 20th August, 1870.

Inspected 5th October, 1876.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1876,	60
Voluntary inmates,	6
Externs who attend the National schools on the premises—on roll, 220; average attendance,	147

State of premises.—A sum amounting to £191 16*s.* 6*d.* was expended on the completion of the laundry, and the erection of a new refectory, in 1876. £300 had been spent on the laundry in the previous year. £91 8*s.* 11*d* were laid out on repairs, rates, and taxes in 1876.

Health and general condition.—One child died of hydrocephalus in 1876; the health of all the other children was very good during the year. No zymotic or serious disease occurred amongst the inmates.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the children are docile and obedient, and that a spirit of industry prevails in the classes. They appear bright, cheery, and happy.

Educational state.—The schools on the premises are managed under the rules of the Board of National Education, and the industrial school children attend with the externs regularly, and are mixed in the classes. At a late examination, held in the present year, W. M. Weir, esq.,

District Inspector, reports—"Along with the ordinary National school pupils, I examined 53 pupils belonging to the industrial school. The answering of the latter was on the whole somewhat better than that of the ordinary pupils, and in cleanliness, neatness of attire, and quietness of demeanour, they had also the advantage. When it is considered that the general proficiency, order, and discipline of the National school pupils was very fair, it may be inferred that the condition of the industrial school under each of these heads is more than satisfactory, and is such as reflects credit on the manager of the institution. Singing is taught to all the children, and instrumental music to those who are likely to be benefited by it in after life." In his report to the Commissioners Mr. Weir adds—"All the ladies engaged in this school appear to be most earnest in the discharge of their duties." The payment by results earned for externs was £44 5*s.* 6*d.*

Industrial training.—The girls are instructed in needlework in its different branches; they cut out and make their own clothing. Lacework, machine and crochet work are taught, and large orders for needlework are executed in the school. The girls likewise bake bread, milk cows, make butter, feed pigs, and poultry, and discharge the duties of household servants.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Walsh, with a staff of 4 Sisters of Mercy, assisted by 4 paid officers, manage the institution.

Total cost in 1876, £1,364 13*s.* 6*d.*, of which £1,060 7*s.* was for ordinary charges, making cost per head £17 13*s.* 5*d.*; net cost, £17 15*s.* 9*d.*; industrial profits, £105 11*s.* 7*d.*

Results, 1873-4-5.—Fifteen discharged; fourteen doing well; the other was only a short time in the school, and has not been heard of.

ST. FRANCIS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, CASHEL.—Certified 8th December, 1869.

Inspected 10th April, 1876.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1876,	110
Externs who attend National schools on the premises—on roll, 474; attendance,	301

State of premises.—£1,042 14*s.* were expended on new buildings for this school in 1876. The work is well executed, and affords many advantages for the training of the inmates. £63 14*s.* 6*d.* was likewise spent on repairs, rates, &c., during the year. A farm-yard, which was much required, was begun in the present year, 1877, and is now in course of erection.

Health and general condition.—Three children died in 1876—one from hydrocephalus, a second from lung disease, the third from a cataleptic attack. No other serious illness occurred amongst the inmates during the year. They are happy, cheerful, and well cared.

Conduct and discipline.—Very satisfactory, faults few and trifling. The manager states that the moral tone of the school is all that could be desired, and a good spirit prevails. Children after admission quickly yield to the good influence around them.

Educational state.—Much care is taken in the scholastic teaching of the children in this school, which is managed under the rules of the Board of National Education. The industrial school children mix in

the classes with the externs, and a laudable spirit of emulation exists between them. J. B. Skeffington, esq., District Inspector of the Board of National Education, examined the children in May, 1876, as if for results, and reports:—"Proficiency in reading much better than is usual in National schools—this holds of every class save fourth, which is not so high; spelling much above the average, in number of passes as well as in satisfactory nature of the pass; writing exceptionally good, no pupil failed in writing. Some of the written exercises of fourth class are superior to those generally worked by pupils of fifth and even sixth class in the majority of ordinary National schools. Arithmetic much above the average in all classes. Grammar and geography very satisfactory. Needlework and the sewing machine very well taught—no failures. Vocal music skilfully and successfully taught. Tolerable progress made in drawing. Answering much better than the ordinary school pupils." He adds—"If it be possible to have results fees awarded from any source for these pupils it would be a well merited reward to their zealous and devoted teachers."

Industrial training.—The inmates milk cows and make butter, and are taught farm-yard management. They wash and make up fine linen nicely, and are well instructed in laundry business. They learn baking, cooking, confectionery, and all household duties. Needlework in all its branches, lacework, millinery, and ribbon embroidery are skilfully taught. The girls cut out and make their own dresses, and are well instructed in the use of the sewing and knitting machines; cutting out according to the Board system is also taught.

Staff.—This school is well managed by Mrs. Ryan and four Presentation Sisters, assisted by lay Sisters, the daughters of farmers, who teach out-door work. A lacemaker, dressmaker, baker, and laundress, are also employed.

The total cost of the institution in 1876 was £3,268 4*s.*, of which £2,085 10*s.* was spent in ordinary maintenance and management, making the cost per head on ordinary charges £18 19*s.* 2*d.*; net cost per head, including profit and loss on industrial department, £17 19*s.* 3*d.*; industrial profits, £249 4*s.*

Results, 1873–4–5.—Forty-one discharged; thirty-nine doing well, one doubtful, and the other since dead.

St. Louis' Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls, Thurles.—Certified 11th December, 1869.

Inspected 25th October, 1876.

Average daily number of inmates under orders of detention,	45
Voluntary inmates,	3
Externs who attend the National schools on the premises,	671 (on the roll), attendance, 370

State of premises.—The new buildings of this school were, when I visited, in a creditable state of order and cleanliness, and were furnished with suitable appliances. A new dairy has been recently fitted up, and other improvements are projected.

Health and general condition.—The general health of the inmates of the school was excellent in 1876; but one, who had the seeds of the malady when admitted, died of consumption.

Conduct and discipline.—Most satisfactory. The manager reports that no serious fault was committed by any of the girls during the year. The children are happy, obedient, and industrious.

Educational state.—This school is conducted under the rules of the Board of National Education, the programme of which is strictly followed. All are taught vocal music, and those whose talents qualify them to be teachers are instructed in instrumental music and drawing. The District Inspector of the Board of National Education, W. M. Weir, esq., reports on his examination, 4/11/76, as if for results:—"The first class pupils, with four exceptions, answered very fairly; the second class failed to some extent in reading and spelling; the third class in arithmetic, grammar, and geography, and in the repetition of poetry; moral tone and cleanliness, order and discipline very fair. All the ladies engaged in this school appear to be most earnest in the discharge of their duties and anxious for the progress of their pupils."

Industrial training.—Needlework in its different departments is taught in this school. The girls learn millinery and dressmaking, they cut out and make their own dresses, and are instructed in the use of both kinds of knitting machines, and the sewing machines of different makers. They work at point lace, crochet, and the manufacture of artificial flowers. They work in the laundry, dairy, and garden, milk cows, make butter, care pigs and poultry. They are likewise taught cooking and housework. Telegraph machines have been provided, and it is hoped that after some time the girls will become proficient in this useful branch of female industry.

Staff.—Mrs. Grene, corresponding manager, and three Presentation Sisters, with three paid assistants, manage this school.

Total cost in 1876, £741 9*s.*, of which £726 9*s.* was expended on ordinary maintenance and management. Cost on ordinary charges per head, £16 2*s.* 10*d.*; net cost per head, £16 3*s.* 7*d.*; industrial profit, £13 6*s.*

Results, 1873–4–5.—Thirty-five girls discharged; thirty-four are doing well, and one doubtful.

TIPPERARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS.—Certified 1st May, 1872.

Inspected 10th April, 1876.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1876,	64
Voluntary inmates,	6
Externs who attend the National schools on the premises,	309

State of premises.—Hitherto the accommodation in this school was very limited; it therefore became my duty to compel the manager to erect increased accommodation, and it is hoped that before the close of 1877 the new school buildings will be completed. The contract for the new school is £2,700, besides extras, which will cost about £300 more.

Health and general condition.—Excellent. No serious illness; no death.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports most favourably of the conduct of the children in 1876; she states that they are industrious, obedient, contented, and happy; but few faults were committed during the year, and they were of a trivial character.

Educational state.—The school is in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and the District Inspector of the Board, F. Eardley, esq., reports that on his examination in December, 1876, the proficiency of the pupils was fairly up to the requirements of the programme, except in arithmetic, which was rather low. In the sub-heads of the programme the proficiency was fair. The reading, writing, and needlework deserve special commendation. Upwards of 400 externs attend the school. They earned for results £69 1*s.* 6*d.*

Industrial training.—The children are taught the different kinds of plain and ornamental needlework, the use of the sewing machine, crochet, plain and fancy knitting. They also, as far as the limited accommodation will allow, learn to wash and make up fine linen, to cook, and do housework. They are instructed in dairy and farm management, the care of pigs and poultry.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Catherine Macnamara, with a staff of eight Sisters of Mercy and one assistant, manage this school.

The total cost of establishment in 1876 was £1,111 1*s.* 10*d.*, of which £971 8*s.* 7*d.* was for ordinary charges, making cost per head £15 3*s.* 7*d.* Net cost, £15 10*s.* 1*d.*; profit on industrial departments, £118 14*s.* 6*d.*

Results.—The 5 girls discharged in 1873–4–5 are all doing well.

County Tyrone.

St. Catherine's Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls, Strabane.—Certified 30th November, 1869.

Inspected 23rd September, 1876.

Average daily number of inmates under orders of detention in 1876, ...	98
Externs who attend the National schools on the premises—on roll, 352; attendance, ...	166

State of premises.—A sum of £318 was judiciously expended on the buildings and land of this well-managed school in 1876. Additional land has been provided, and the institution is gradually becoming complete in its different arrangements.

Health and general condition.—One child, who had been admitted some months previously in a delicate state of health, died of lung disease in 1876. Six or eight others had slight illnesses in the month of September, but, with these exceptions, the health of the children was very good during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—Most satisfactory. The children are very docile, obedient, and most industrious. Faults few and trifling. Discipline is maintained by rewards rather than by punishments.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Board of National Education; their Inspector, William Kennedy, esq., reports that on his examination in October, 1876, he found the school faithfully and efficiently conducted by the Sisters. He adds—"The classes are fairly taught in accordance with the school programme." 222 good marks were obtained in the different subjects of the school programme, and 16 pupils were awarded marks in all the subjects, which speaks well for their proficiency. All examined, with two exceptions, got promotion to higher classes. Some of superior intelligence, intended for teachers, are taught instrumental music and drawing, and are specially instructed in the art of teaching.

Industrial training.—Needlework in all its branches, dressmaking, and the use of the sewing machine, embroidery, and lacemaking are taught. The girls make all their own clothing, spin wool and flax for materials for their work. They are taught all kinds of household work, polishing and waxing of floors, &c. They make and bake bread of a superior description for the use of the establishment. The girls work in the public laundry (to which the most respectable families of the town and neighbourhood send their washing); they make up fine linen nicely, milk cows, make butter, feed calves, pigs, and poultry, and are taught cooking.

Staff.—Mrs. Atkinson and six Sisters of Mercy, with two laundresses, one teacher, and a servant, form the staff of this establishment.

Total cost of the school in 1876, £1,907 0*s.* 7*d.*, of which £1,544 0*s.* 7*d.* was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the cost per head on ordinary charges £15 11*s.* Net cost per head, £15 13*s.* 4*d.*; industrial profit, £53 7*s.* 1*d.*

Results, 1873-4-5.—Nineteen discharged; all doing well.

County Waterford.

Cappoquin Industrial School for Roman Catholic young Boys.—Certified 1st March, 1873.

Inspected 21st May, 1876.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1876, 36

State of premises.—The new school-room, dormitory, refectory, and lavatory, on which a sum of £716 5*s.* 8*d.* was expended in 1876, was occupied by the boys at the close of the year, and additional works are in progress, which will further cost £352, and will be completed early in 1877.

New mattresses and other furniture have been purchased for the new building, and the institution will now be everything that can be wished.

Health and general condition.—Excellent during 1876; no case of illness; no death. The inmates are remarkably well cared, and show by their appearance the great attention bestowed on them.

Conduct and discipline.—Very satisfactory. The boys are docile, obedient, and industrious.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, spelling, and the first principles of arithmetic are taught. Under the rules, none but young boys, of not more than nine years of age, are admitted to this school, yet some who on admission were quite illiterate can already write very creditably. The District Inspector of the Board of National Education (Lewis Harkin, esq.) reports in July, 1876:—"Examined the Cappoquin Industrial School carefully in accordance with the programme of instruction of the Commissioners of National Education. I find the children well instructed, intelligent, healthy, and cheerful; and the general aspect such as to gratify anyone interested in such institutions."

The children sing nicely, one of their number accompanying them on the harmonium.

Industrial training.—The principal object of this preparatory school is to wean the boys from wild and vagrant habits, to instil principles of order and cleanliness, and to teach them to be docile and industrious. They are transferred to a more advanced school after they reach nine years of age. No technical industries are taught beyond the use of the sewing machine, to knit stockings, scarfs, and like articles, to care poultry, and to work in the garden.

Mrs. Margaret Devereux, with three Sisters of Mercy, a matron, servant, and laundress, manage the institution.

Total cost in 1876, £1,347 3*s.* 11*d.*, of which £623 8*s.* 9*d.* was for ordinary maintenance, making cost per head on ordinary charges £17 6*s.* 4*d.*; net cost £17 4*s.*; industrial profit £11 15*s.* 1*d.*

Results.—Three discharged in 1874 on account of disease; one has since died, and the other two have not been heard of.

ST. DOMINICK'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, WATERFORD.—Certified 13th April, 1871.

Inspected 17th June, 1876.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1876, 120

State of premises.—The new buildings for this school, to which I referred in my report for 1875, and for which a contract was taken towards the close of 1876, at a cost of £3,928, are now progressing; a second contract has since been taken for a sum of £725, and further improvements will be made, including the erection of a laundry and farmyard, and when completed the school will possess every appliance for the effectual training of the children. There is sufficient land for the purpose, and facilities will now be afforded to render the children skilled in their future walks in life. £450 was expended on the buildings in 1876.

Health and general condition.—One child, who when admitted was suffering from consumption, died of the disease in 1876. The health of other inmates of the school was satisfactory, and some previously in delicate health have much improved.

Conduct and discipline.—For the most part very good. The manager reports:—"The grown girls are most earnest in the correct discharge of their duties, and endeavour to qualify themselves for situations in which they can earn a competence after discharge." The conduct of the girls in 1876 was satisfactory, with one exception, that of a girl, who from the commencement refused to conform to the rules, and after a few weeks absconded; she was thereupon sentenced by the magistrates to be committed to the Reformatory at Limerick. The Sisters always with the children, repose the most perfect confidence in them, which the manager states is never abused.

Educational state.—The children are instructed in reading, writing, spelling, dictation, grammar, and arithmetic. Vocal music is taught to all, and instrumental music to those intended to be nursery governesses.

Industrial training.—Needlework and the use of different sewing machines are well taught in this school, as likewise gold embroidery, and other work suitable for girls. The girls cut out and make their own clothes, and do much work for the shops. The younger children work at crochet and knitting. The girls are instructed in cooking, and in the confectioner's work. They make and bake excellent bread, and are taught the other duties of household servants. They milk and care cows, make butter, feed calves and poultry. Hitherto the laundry has been very imperfect in this school, but one with suitable appliances will be provided in the new building.

Total cost of the institution in 1876, £2,597 10*s.* 11*d.*, of which £1,911 10*s.* 11*d.* was for ordinary maintenance and management, making cost per head £15 18*s.* 9*d.* Net cost, including profit and loss, £17 5*s.*; industrial profit, £77 2*s.* 3*d.*

Results, 1873-4-5.—Of 23 discharged 22 are reported to be doing well, and the other is doubtful.

County of Westmeath.

Mount Carmel Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls, Moate.—Certified 9th April, 1870.

Inspected 14th June, 1876.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1876, . 53
Extern pupils who attend the National schools on the premises—
on roll, 200; average attendance, ... 88

State of premises.—I found this school on my inspection in good repair, very clean, and well kept. The new buildings erected in 1875, at a cost of £2,650, fully answer the object intended, and suitable farm-offices are being provided.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory in 1876; no illness requiring special medical treatment; no death. The girls are well looked after, and their wants carefully attended to.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the inmates of the school was very satisfactory in 1876, but one who had been placed on licence committed an offence, for which she was sent to Spark's Lake Reformatory, at Monaghan.

Educational state.—This school is managed strictly in conformity with the rules of the Commissioners of National Education. Alexander J. Simpson, esq., the District Inspector of the Board, examined the children in October, 1876, and reports—"The proficiency was generally satisfactory, the programme attended to, the teachers efficient; moral tone, order, cleanliness, and discipline excellent."

Industrial training.—Needlework and machine work are taught, the girls make their own dresses, and do work for the public. They are employed in the garden, laundry, farm-yard, and dairy; they milk cows, make butter and excellent bread. They manage the bake-house without assistance. They cook and learn the duties of house servants.

Staff.—Mrs. O'Halloran, and a staff of five Sisters of Mercy, manage the school.

Cost of school in 1876, £946 5*s.*, of which £804 19*s.* 6*d.* was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the average cost of each inmate in 1876, £15 3*s.* 9*d.* Net cost, including profit and loss on industrial department, £16 5*s.* 1*d.*; industrial profits, £84 14*s.* 4*d.*

Results, 1873-4-5.—Nine discharged; 8 doing well, and the other has been lost sight of.

County of Wexford.

St. Aiden's Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls, New Ross.—Certified 13th November, 1869.

Inspected 17th June, 1876.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1876, 71
Ditto, under 6 years of age, ... 2
Voluntary inmates, ... 4

State of premises.—This well-managed school was, when I visited it, in a most satisfactory condition, and I fully indorse the observation I found recorded in the visitors' book in May, 1876, by Captain Hamilton, Local Government Inspector, who states that it will not suffer by comparison with any similar institution in either England or Ireland.

Health and general condition.—One child, suffering from a scrofulous disease of the brain, died in this school in 1876. The health of the other inmates was excellent, no illness requiring special medical treatment having occurred in the school during the year. The girls show by their appearance the great care and attention bestowed on them.

Conduct and discipline.—The girls are docile, obedient, very clean in their persons, tidy, and industrious. Kindly treated it is their greatest pleasure to please the teachers placed over them; they are bright, intelligent, and happy; faults few and trivial.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, dictation, grammar, arithmetic, geography, and the use of the globes are well taught in this school. I was much pleased with the answering of the girls at the examination which I held at the time of my inspection.

Industrial training.—Plain and fancy needlework, shirtmaking, and dressmaking are well taught in this school. The girls cut out the dresses and other articles which they make, so that they thoroughly understand their work; they upholster and remake the mattresses for the institution. They are taught cooking and household work, to milk cows, rear calves, and make butter, care bees, pigs, and poultry. They work in the laundry, make excellent bread, and manage, by themselves, the heating of the ovens in the bakehouse. The house, offices, and dairy, are well arranged.

In order to stimulate the children to exertion, annual premiums are given for mending, darning, and needlework.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Anne Bartley, who managed the school in 1876, has lately been removed to Limerick, and has been succeeded by Mrs. Kate Devereux. Five other Sisters of the Order of the Good Shepherd assist in the school, besides a secular teacher, two dressmakers, and two laundresses.

Total cost of institution in 1876, £1,727 16*s.* 4*d.*, of which £1,562 19*s.* 4*d.* was for ordinary maintenance and management, making cost per head on ordinary charges £22 0*s.* 3*d.* Net cost for each, £23 0*s.* 5*d.*; industrial profits, £93 6*s.*

Results, 1873-4-5.—Of eighteen discharged seventeen are doing well, and one has died.

St. Michael's Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls, Wexford.—Certified 25th November, 1869.

Inspected 3rd December, 1876.

Average daily number of inmates under orders of detention in 1876,	107
Ditto, under 6 years of age, ...	2
Ditto, voluntary inmates, ...	20
Externs who attend the National schools on the premises, . .	71

State of premises.—The new wing, erected at a cost of £2,295 3*s.* 7*d.* in 1875, has now been completed; various improvements have been made, and every facility is now afforded for the efficient training of the girls in the pursuits which they are to follow in afterlife. The laundry has been provided with mangling, ironing, and drying rooms, the bakehouse has been enlarged and improved, a well appointed dairy has been fitted up, and an adjoining field has been obtained on which extensive farm-offices will at once be erected, with poultry-yard after the most approved model.

The buildings have been heated by hot water pipes. Bath-rooms have been fitted up, and other improvements have been made. A sum of £411 18*s.* 8*d.* was expended on land and buildings in 1876.

Health and general condition.—Four deaths occurred among the inmates in 1876—three from consumption, the fourth from mesenteric disease. The health of the other children in the school was excellent, and no serious disease which required medical treatment is reported.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager states that an excellent tone prevails in this school. The girls are for the most part respectful in their manner, obedient, orderly, industrious, and trustworthy; faults few and trifling, except that one girl of uncontrollable temper was guilty of constant breaches of rules, which made it necessary to have her committed to the Ballinasloe Reformatory, where under a strict discipline she has greatly improved.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and the District Inspector of the Board, T. Macaulay, esq., examined the pupils in October, 1876, as if for results. He reports:—"General proficiency very good, programme attended to, moral tone excellent, order and discipline extremely good, cleanliness very satisfactory, teacher extremely good." The industrial school pupils freely mix with the externs, and several are paid monitresses. I examined the writing of the children and some of the copies were most creditable. Singing is taught to all, and instrumental music and drawing to those whose abilities qualify them to be teachers. Two of the girls excel in music, and their talents are carefully cultivated with a view to their holding a suitable position as teachers in afterlife.

Industrial training.—Needlework in all its branches, the use of the knitting and sewing machines, dressmaking, knitting, crochet, and netting are taught. The girls bake all the bread used in the establishment. They are employed in the dairy, laundry and farm-yard. They upholster the mattresses used in the school, and others ordered by the public. A shoemaker attends daily and under his instruction the girls repair the boots of the inmates. A machine-room has been recently fitted up apart from the general workroom of the school. This arrangement works well and prevents the noise from the machines being heard in the workroom during the appointed hours of labour.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Ignatius Walsh, and four Sisters of Mercy manage the school, with the assistance of five paid officers.

Total cost of institution in 1876, £2,826 9*s.* 4*d.*, of which £2,187 9*s.* 7*d.* was for ordinary maintenance and management, making the cost per head on ordinary charges £20 0*s.* 10*d.* Net average cost for each during the year, £21 8*s.* 9*d.*; industrial profit, £120 7*s.* 7*d.*

Results, 1873–4–5.—Twenty-two discharged; twenty doing well, one doubtful, and one has since died.

A child who became blind was sent to the Merrion Blind Asylum.

County of Wicklow.

The Meath Industrial School for Protestant Girls, Bray.—Certified 4th October, 1872.

Inspected 11th September, 1876.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1876, . 44

State of premises.—The buildings were, when I visited, in sound repair, clean, and orderly; a sum of £21 6*s.* 9*d.* was expended on the buildings, and £25 14*s.* 1*d.* on repairs and rates during the year. The annual rent of £140 for the school premises due to the Earl of Meath, for the year 1876, has been generously returned to the Committee by that nobleman. The Earl of Meath has done much for this school; year after year he has, besides other donations, given an amount towards its funds equivalent to the rent of the premises on which it is established. The training of the children in the school is effective, so far as the imperfect appliances for the purpose will permit, and the girls who have been placed in situations from it are giving satisfaction in their several walks in life, but many requirements are wanted to render the school in every way suitable, and it is most desirable that funds be provided to perfect the arrangements required for the efficient training of the children in their duties, so as to render them self-supporting after they leave the institution. One or two cows should be provided in order that the girls might learn to milk cows and make butter. Unless a person be trained to do so in early life she will never be a skilled dairymaid, and without proper appliances for laundry work, she cannot make up shirts and fine linen nicely. I have pointed out to the Committee the improvements which I would suggest, and I trust that their appeal for funds will be liberally responded to.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory in 1876. No serious illness; no death. The inmates of the school are carefully attended to, and show by their appearance the care bestowed on them. Children who are of delicate habit or who show a tendency to scrofula are given large quantities of cod liver oil, and other medicaments to remove their ailments. Doctor Darby, of Bray, still continues to give his services as a medical man, gratuitously, to the establishment.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the inmates of this school during 1876, was, with one or two exceptions, very good, and the punishments awarded few and trifling. The girls are clean and tidy in their dress and persons, and appear cheery and happy. When a girl is placed in a situation she is encouraged to invest at least a part of her earnings in the Savings Bank, through Mrs. Echlin, the manager of the school, thus acquiring habits of thrift and economy which will serve her through life.

Educational state.—In the competition amongst the pupils of the different schools at the Diocesan examination, held in Bray, in October, 1876, on the subject of scripture history, and the Church catechism, five girls of this school carried off at the close of the year first and second class premiums, and one child of nine years of age took a first prize in a class of 42 pupils. When, however, the Rev. Hugh Hamilton, the examiner under the Church Education Society, held his examination in the school at the close of the year, the answering in secular matters

was not quite up to the mark. A new teacher, Miss Sullivan, has since been employed, and under her care the girls have improved, and the school is progressing. Miss Sullivan ranks I am informed in the first class of teachers of the Church Education Society.

Industrial training.—Tidiness in dress, cleanliness and order, are strictly inculated. The girls are instructed in needlework, knitting, and machinework. They make their own dresses, and likewise shirts and underclothing for the public. The elder girls knit petticoats and other articles, care, comb, and wash their younger companions. They see that their dresses are tidy and orderly, and are thus trained to the duties of nursery-maids, and to the management of young children. They cook and are taught the duties of house servants, of parlour and laundry maids. The drying-room is now heated by an American stove, but the laundry still requires further improvement. The girls have care of a few pigs and poultry, and should cows be purchased they could be trained to dairy management; they are taught to cure bacon and do other country work, so that they may be generally useful in a household.

Staff.—Mrs. Echlin, has charge of the establishment. Miss Sullivan, school teacher, and an assistant matron, are permanently on the staff. A sewing mistress has likewise been employed temporarily.

Total cost in 1876, £1,081 7*s.* 11*d.*, of which £878 8*s.* 4*d.* was for ordinary charges, making the cost per head £19 19*s.* 3*d.*; net cost £20 16*s.* 7*d.*; industrial profit, £143 1*s.* 7*d.*

Results, 1873-4-5.—Three girls discharged; 2 doing well, and the third lost sight of.

Appendix II.

Science and Art Department, South Kensington.

The following Rules, revised December, 1875, supersede those formerly in force, and must in future be followed:—

Aid to Elementary Day Schools.

1. *Definition.*—An Elementary School is a School or department of a School at which elementary education is the principal part of the education there given, and does not include any School or department of a School at which the ordinary payments, in respect of the instruction, from each scholar exceed ninepence a week.

2. *Conditions and nature of Aid.*—The department will encourage the teaching of drawing in Elementary Day Schools * at which the children are instructed in drawing † by teachers holding Art certificates of the 2nd or 3rd grade.

3. The aid given by the department consists of *Payments* made to the Managers of the School towards the cost of the maintenance and instruction of the Drawing Classes in the School; of *Prizes* awarded to the children, pupil teachers, or paid monitors, only, of the School, whose exercises reach the standard of excellence; and of *Grants* towards the purchase of suitable examples.

* Grants will not be made to endowed schools unless their endowment be supplemented by an equal amount of annual subscriptions, by local rates, or by school fees not exceeding ninepence a week from each scholar.

Middle Class Schools cannot be examined in first or second grade drawing under these regulations, but may be examined in second grade drawing only about May.

† Instruction in drawing may be given in the two hours of secular instruction required by the Code of the Education Department in schools under inspection.

4. *Examinations.*—The Department will determine the number of payments to be made, and of prizes to be given, annually, by means of an examination of a very elementary character *called of the 1st Grade*, in Freehand Drawing from Copies, Freehand Drawing from Models, and in Practical Geometry; and by a more advanced examination, *called of the 2nd Grade*, in Freehand, Geometric, Perspective, and Model Drawing.

The Department is the sole judge respecting all awards of payments and prizes, and cannot enter into correspondence respecting its decisions.

5. *Payments.*—The payments which may be made on the results of the annual examination are as follows* :—

a. 1*s.* for every child in regular attendance upon the ordinary instruction of the Day School, who *only gives satisfactory evidence* of having been taught drawing in the School during the previous year.

b. 2*s.* for every such child who shows proof of *proficiency* in one or more subjects of the 1st grade.

c. 3*s.* for every such child who *excels* in one or more subjects of the 1st grade.

d. 5*s.* for every such child who passes in one or more subjects of the 2nd grade.† No child is eligible for examination in any subject of the 2nd grade who has not shown proficiency, or excellence, in previous examinations, in *all the subjects* of the 1st grade.

e. 10*s.* on account of every exercise of the 2nd grade satisfactorily worked by a pupil-teacher, or paid monitor, of the Day School, who has been taught drawing in that School.‡

f. £1 for expenses in conducting the annual examination, provided that at least twenty children give satisfactory evidence of having been taught drawing in the School.

6. *Prizes.*—A 1st grade prize will be given to every child whose drawing or drawings of the 1st grade reach the standard of *excellence*,§ and a 2nd grade prize to every pupil teacher, paid monitor, and child who *excels* in 2nd grade drawing.

7. *Date of Examinations.*—The examinations of Elementary Day Schools are held in March, under the superintendence of the Managers of the School, who must—

a. Certify that the School is an Elementary School as defined in par. 1, p. 6, Art Directory, and that the children have been instructed by a teacher holding a certificate from the Department.

b. Appoint one of their number to act as Correspondent with the Department; and give notice of any change of Correspondent.‖

* Only one of the payments *a.* to *d.* can be made on account of any one child in one year. A child, on account of whose success in any subject 2*s.*, 3*s.*, or 5*s.*, has been paid, cannot be again examined in that subject; but a child who has only earned a payment of 1*s.* may be re-examined in any subject. No child may be examined in the same year in subjects of both grades. Pupil-teachers and paid monitors may not be examined in any subject of the 1st grade.

† Children in attendance at an elementary day school may not be admitted to the 2nd Grade, Art Examination of a School of Art or Art Night Class in May, whether they attend such a school or class or not; nor may students of Schools of Art or Night Classes, teachers or assistant teachers, or any others *who are not scholars, pupil-teachers, or paid monitors of the day school in which the examination is held*, be allowed to attend its examination in March excepting as is provided in par. 10, p. 9, Art Directory.

‡ Whether pupil-teachers, or paid monitors, receive instruction in 2nd Grade drawing in a School of Art, a Night Class, or an Elementary Day School, they must be examined before the Committee or Managers entitled to claim payment on their instruction. They cannot be examined both in the School of Art or Night Class, and in the Elementary School.

§ The First Grade Prizes are a drawing board and ⊤ square for success in Freehand, a set of compasses for Geometry, and a box of colours for Model Drawing. A list of the Second Grade Prizes is given at p. 14, note †.

‖ The Department will not correspond with the teachers; nor may they act on the Committee for the superintendence of the Examinations.

c. Provide a room or rooms of sufficient size to carry out the examination according to the regulations of the Department.

d. Send to the Secretary of the Department,* *before the 1st of February*, a statement of the number of children to be examined in each subject of the 1st grade, and of pupil teachers, or paid monitors, and children to be examined in each subject of the 2nd grade. Be responsible for conducting the examination. Give out the examination papers; see them fairly worked according to the regulations in Form 520*a*, in the presence, throughout the examination, *of at least two* of their number; and return them, under seal, immediately after the examination, to the Secretary of the Department.

e. Admit at all times the Officers of the Department to visit the school.

Appendix III.

Circular to Managers of Industrial Schools.

Office of Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools,

Dublin Castle, 23rd June, 1875.

In consequence of the number of children admitted into Industrial Schools the Orders of Detention of whom were illegal, which necessitated their discharge by the Chief Secretary, I have to request that you will not in future receive any child into your School unless the exact words, taken from some one of the following descriptions, are used in the Order of Detention which accompanies the child:—

1. A child found begging or receiving alms.
2. A child being in any street or public place for the purpose of begging or receiving alms.
3. † A child found wandering, not having any home; or
   " " any settled place of abode; or
   " " proper guardianship; or
   " " visible means of subsistence.
4. A child found destitute, being an orphan without any parent.
5. A child found destitute, having a surviving parent who is undergoing penal servitude or imprisonment.
6. A child who frequents the company of reputed thieves.
7. A child sentenced under the 14th section of the Act 34 and 35 Vic., cap. 112, whose mother has been convicted of crime and a previous conviction is proved against her, the child being under the care and control of its mother, and without visible means of subsistence, or being without proper guardianship.

* The filling up of Form No. 520, is the first step towards obtaining the aid of the Department; and the Managers of Schools which have not been examined in the preceding year should apply for this form in January.

† Unless the child under description 3 has been found wandering, and is so described on the order of detention, the order is insufficient, and the child should not be received by the manager.

8. The 13th section of The Industrial Schools Act (Ireland), 31 Vic., c. 25, specifies also a class additional to the classes above enumerated, providing that a child apparently under twelve years of age, and charged before two or more Magistrates in Petty Sessions, or before a Divisional Magistrate in a Dublin Police Court, with an offence punishable by imprisonment, or a less punishment, but who has not been convicted of felony, and who, in the opinion of such Magistrates or Divisional Magistrate, ought regard being had to the age of the child and the circumstances of the case to be dealt with under the Act, may be sent to an Industrial School.

I have further to request that in all cases when furnishing to this Office the Returns (Form A) of Admissions into the School, you will also be so good as to forward at the same time the Detention Order of each child named therein, in order that it may be duly examined.

The Orders will be returned to you with as little delay as possible.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector.*

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS ACT (IRELAND), 1868.
31 Vic., c. 25.

FORM (A)—ORDER SENDING CHILD TO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

County of
Petty Sessions District of (*a*)
to wit.

BE IT REMEMBERED that on the day of , 18 , in pursuance of The Industrial Schools Act, Ireland, 1868, We, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said County of (*b*) do order that (*c*) of whose Religious Persuasion, as ascertained according to the provisions of Section 15 of the said Act, is (*d*) and who has been proved before us by the evidence of (*e*) to (*f*) be sent to the (*g*) Certified Industrial School at (*h*) and that (*i*) be detained there until the day of 18 (*j*)

Signed, (*k*) *Justices of the said County.*

(*a*) Or *Police District of Dublin Metropolis.*
(*b*) Or I, one of the Police Magistrates of the Dublin Metropolitan Police District.
(*c*) Name, and also Address (if any).
(*d*) Insert Religious Denomination.
(*e*) Insert Names and Addresses of the Witnesses examined.
(*f*) Here state concisely, but with accuracy and precision, the exact facts, showing the grounds on which the Magistrates in Petty Sessions or Divisional Police Magistrate decide that the Child is a lawful and fit object to be detained in an Industrial School.
(*g*) Name of School.
(*h*) Locality of School.
(*i*) He or she.
(*j*) Date to which the detention is to continue.
(*k*) Or Divisional Police Magistrate.

Appendix IV.

Circular to Resident Magistrates.

Dublin Castle, 20th September, 1877.

Sir,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit to you for your information, the enclosed copy of a Circular dated 14th instant, which has been issued by the Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, giving instructions to the Force as regards dealing with cases of Vagrancy of Italian Children in Ireland.

You will perceive from it, that application is to be made by the Constabulary to the Justices to send such Vagrant Children to certified Industrial Schools.

As the Justices might hesitate to commit such Children, on the grounds that they would be chargeable on the Local Rates, I have to inform you that the Italian Consul-General has consented to pay the cost of the maintenance of such Children while under detention in any Industrial School, and will arrange for their subsequent transfer to their native Country.

As it is very desirable that the Justices should liberally exercise their jurisdiction in this matter, in which the Italian Government has requested the assistance of the Executive in this Country, I am to request that you will make known to the Magistrates of your locality the arrangements entered into with the Italian Consul-General.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
T. H. Burke.

(Circular.)

Royal Irish Constabulary Office,
Dublin Castle,
14th September, 1877.

The attention of Government has been called to the practice under which children bought or stolen from their parents in Italy or elsewhere, are imported into this country by persons known by the name of Padroni, who send them out into the streets to earn money by playing musical instruments, selling images, begging, or otherwise.

It is most important to suppress this traffic by every available means, and the Government relies on the vigilant co-operation of the Constabulary for this purpose.

In many cases the employer will be found to have committed an offence against the 3rd section of 10 and 11 Vic., chap. 84 (see section 1,322 of the Code) by procuring or encouraging the child to beg. If so he should be forthwith prosecuted, and the result of such prosecution should be made the subject of a special report to the Inspector-General.

The child will probably come within the provisions of the 11th section of the Industrial Schools Act (Ireland) 1868 (31 Vic., chap. 25), either (under the first class) as a child begging alms, or (under the second class) as a child found wandering and without proper guardianship. An application therefore should be made to the Justices to send the child to a certified Industrial School.

Further application should be made under section 12 for the temporary detention of the child in a workhouse until the Industrial School has been selected. The final result of each case should be reported to the Inspector-General, who will communicate with the Italian Consul and arrange for the subsequent transfer of the children to their native country.

R. Bruce, *Deputy Inspector-General.*

Appendix V.

1.—Reformatory Schools.—Return of Admissions, Discharges, &c., for 1876.

—	Boys.					Girls.					Boys.		Girls.		Total.		Gross Total.
	Malone, Belfast.	St. Patrick's, Upton.	Rehoboth-place, Dublin.	Philipstown, King's Co.	St. Kevin's, Glenevee.	Cork-street, Dublin.	High Park, Dublin.	St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe.	St. Joseph's, Limerick.	Spark's Lake, Monaghan.	R. Catholic.	Protestant.	R. Catholic.	Protestant.	Boys.	Girls.	
Under detention, Dec. 31, 1875:																	
In School,	65	183	36	379	272	20	49	49	42	65	834	101	205	20	935	225	1,160
On Licence,	5	18	1	32	8	–	–	–	–	2	58	6	2	–	64	2	66
In Prison,	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	3	1	–	4	1	5
Absconded, Sentence unexpired,	3	–	–	5	4	–	–	1	–	1	9	3	2	–	12	2	14
In School, Sentence expired,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	1	–	–	5	–	–	5	5
Total,	76	201	37	416	285	20	50	53	43	69	902	113	215	20	1,015	235	1,250
Admitted in 1876,	12	62	4	46	64	2	17	11	17	9	172	16	54	2	188	56	244
Admitted by Transfer,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
Total,	12	62	4	46	64	2	17	11	17	10	172	16	55	2	188	57	245
Discharged, Transferred, or Died in 1876,	18	37	8	151	19	3	9	11	8	13	207	26	41	3	233	44	277
Under detention, Dec. 31, 1876:																	
In School,	61	208	30	289	272	18	57	52	50	62	769	91	221	18	860	239	1,099
On Licence,	5	18	1	19	53	1	–	–	1	1	90	6	2	1	96	3	99
In Prison,	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	1	–	4	1	5
Absconded, Sentence unexpired,	3	–	–	3	4	–	1	–	–	–	7	3	1	–	10	1	11
In School, Sentence expired,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	4	–	–	4	4
Total,	70	226	33	311	330	19	58	53	52	66	867	103	229	19	970	248	1,218
Average number of Inmates,	65	195	34	337	275	19	53	53	47	71	807	99	224	19	906	243	1,149

2.—Reformatory Schools.—Return of Admissions, Previous Convictions, and Discharges for the year ending 31st December, 1876.

—	Boys.					Girls.					Boys.		Girls.		Total.		Gross Total.
	Malone, Belfast.	St. Patrick's, Upton.	Rehoboth-place, Dublin.	Philipstown, King's Co.	St. Kerin's, Gleneree.	Cork-street, Dublin.	High Park, Dublin.	St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe.	St. Joseph's, Limerick.	Spark's Lake, Monaghan.	R. Catholic.	Protestant.	R. Catholic.	Protestant.	Boys.	Girls.	
Age at Admission—																	
10 and under,	3	6	–	3	2	–	–	2	2	–	11	3	4	–	14	4	18
From 10 to 12,	5	12	–	18	17	–	–	2	3	2	47	5	7	–	52	7	59
„ 12 to 14,	2	25	1	19	21	2	9	5	7	–	65	3	21	2	68	23	91
„ 14 to 16,	2	19	3	6	24	–	8	2	5	7	49	5	22	–	54	22	76
Total,	12	62	4	46	64	2	17	11	17	9	172	16	54	2	188	56	244
Previous Convictions—																	
Not before Convicted,	12	49	4	40	50	2	14	11	14	6	139	16	45	2	155	47	202
Once,	–	7	–	3	9	–	3	–	3	1	19	–	7	–	19	7	26
Twice,	–	2	–	2	5	–	–	–	–	1	9	–	1	–	9	1	10
Three times and upwards,	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	1	–	5	1	6
Total,	12	62	4	46	64	2	17	11	17	9	172	16	54	2	188	56	244
Mode of Discharge—																	
To Employment or Service,	6	21	2	45	3	1	7	5	7	4	69	8	23	1	77	24	101
Returned to Friends,	7	4	4	89	9	2	1	5	1	6	102	11	13	2	113	15	128
Emigrated,	1	6	–	9	1	–	–	–	–	3	16	1	3	–	17	3	20
Sent to Sea,	1	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	6	–	6
Enlisted,	2	1	2	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	–	–	10	–	10
On account of Disease,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1
As Incorrigible or to Penal Servitude,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Died,	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	5	–	5
Absconded, Sentence expired,	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	1	–	4	1	5
Transferred,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
Total,	18	37	8	151	19	3	9	11	8	13	207	26	41	3	233	44	277

3.—Return showing Social Condition and State of Instruction, so far as can be ascertained, of the Juvenile Offenders received during the year 1876.

—	Boys.					Girls.					Boys.		Girls.		Total.		Gross Total.
	Malone, Belfast.	St. Patrick's, Upton.	Reboloth-place, Dublin.	Phillipstown, King's Co.	St. Kevin's, Glenecree.	Cork-street, Dublin.	High Park, Dublin.	St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe.	St. Joseph's, Limerick.	Spark's Lake, Monaghan.	R. Catholic.	Protestant.	R. Catholic.	Protestant.	Boys.	Girls.	
Social Condition—																	
Illegitimate,	2	6	–	3	2	1	–	–	–	1	11	2	1	1	13	2	15
Both Parents dead,	–	7	1	4	8	–	1	3	–	–	19	1	4	–	20	4	24
Father dead,	1	4	1	1	7	–	–	–	2	–	12	2	2	–	14	2	16
Mother dead,	1	6	–	2	10	–	8	2	3	4	18	1	17	–	19	17	36
Deserted by Parents,	2	7	–	4	5	–	–	–	1	–	16	2	1	–	18	1	19
One or both Parents destitute or criminal,	1	17	–	11	9	–	2	4	4	2	37	1	12	–	38	12	50
Both Parents alive,	5	15	2	21	23	1	6	2	7	2	59	7	17	1	66	18	84
Total,	12	62	4	46	64	2	17	11	17	9	172	16	54	2	188	56	244
State of Instruction—																	
Neither Read nor Write,	9	38	2	29	34	1	6	7	11	4	101	11	28	1	112	29	141
Read or Write imperfectly,	3	22	–	16	18	1	11	4	6	5	56	3	26	1	59	27	86
Read and Write well,	–	2	2	1	12	–	–	–	–	–	15	2	–	–	17	–	17
Superior Instruction,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	12	62	4	46	64	2	17	11	17	9	172	16	54	2	188	56	244

4.—Return showing Offences for which Juvenile Offenders were Sentenced to Reformatory Schools in the year 1876.

—	Boys.					Girls.					Boys.		Girls.		Total.		Gross Total.
	Malone, Belfast	St. Patrick's, Upton.	Rehoboth-place, Dublin.	Philipstown, King's Co.	St. Kevin's, Glencree.	Cork-street, Dublin.	High Park, Dublin.	St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe.	St. Joseph's, Limerick.	Spark's Lake, Monaghan.	R. Catholic.	Protestant.	R. Catholic.	Protestant.	Boys.	Girls.	
Larceny and Petty Theft,	9	20	4	29	39	1	11	10	8	7	88	13	36	1	101	37	138
„ by Servant,	–	4	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	4	–	6	–	4	6	10
„ from Person,	–	4	–	1	3	–	–	–	2	–	8	–	2	–	8	2	10
„ in Dwelling-house,	–	10	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	11	–	1	1	11	2	13
Attempt to Steal,	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	2	1	3
Unlawful Possession of Goods,	–	2	–	1	4	–	1	–	–	1	7	–	2	–	7	2	9
Receiving Stolen Goods,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Fraud,	1	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	5	–	5
Horse Stealing,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Cattle Stealing,	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	4	1	1	–	4	1	5
Burglary, Housebreaking, &c.,	1	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	1	–	5	1	6
Malicious Injury,	–	1	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	6	–	6
Attempt to break into Houses,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault,	–	9	–	4	7	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	20	–	20
Other Offences,	1	7	–	2	3	–	–	1	2	1	12	1	4	–	13	4	17
Total,	12	62	4	46	64	2	17	11	17	9	172	16	54	2	188	56	244

5. Reformatory Schools. Return showing the Number of

—	Boys.					Girls.			
	Malone, Belfast.	St. Patrick's, Upton.	Rehoboth-place, Dublin.	Phillipstown, King's Co.	St. Kevin's, Glencree.	Cork-street, Dublin.	High Park, Dublin.	St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe.	St. Joseph's, Limerick.
Admissions.									
1859,	–	–	2	–	94	2	19	–	9
1860,	17	12	8	–	141	6	13	–	16
1861,	13	91	11	–	22	8	16	–	13
1862,	15	51	13	–	62	3	4	–	6
1863,	10	20	6	–	83	5	25	–	12
1864,	9	17	12	–	101	3	13	6	7
1865,	13	28	6	–	71	4	16	2	5
1866,	11	32	7	–	86	3	8	2	8
1867,	19	57	7	–	81	3	12	5	10
1868,	28	68	13	–	109	3	16	6	13
1869,	23	58	11	–	123	4	15	6	5
1870,	28	49	13	–	130	6	7	12	12
1871,	14	45	17	155	4	3	12	5	10
1872,	26	49	6	123	45	3	7	14	10
1873,	19	51	9	50	121	1	7	11	12
1874,	14	56	9	60	80	7	18	16	8
1875,	12	46	7	74	59	6	12	7	7
1876,	12	62	4	46	64	2	17	11	17
Total,	283	792	161	508	1,476	72	241	103	187
Discharges.									
To employment or service,	66	132	33	55	315	17	75	22	57
To friends,	50	232	38	106	352	28	49	19	5
Emigrated,	22	121	10	17	321	4	15	7	14
Sent to sea,	21	24	7	1	21	–	–	–	–
Enlisted,	18	16	26	2	75	–	–	–	–
Discharged as diseased,	4	10	3	2	7	4	8	–	–
Discharged as incorrigible,	5	8	8	–	20	–	4	–	–
Transferred,	8	–	–	–	1	–	30	1	8
Died,	6	18	2	11	29	–	2	–	3
Absconded, sentence expired,	13	5	1	3	5	–	–	1	3
Total,	213	566	128	197	1,146	53	183	50	135
Under detention, 31st Dec., 1876.	70	226	33	311	330	19	58	53	52
Viz.:									
In school,	61	208	30	289	272	18	57	52	50
On license,	5	18	1	19	53	1	–	–	1
In prison,	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
Absconded, sentence unexpired.	3	–	–	3	4	–	1	–	–
Retained in school, sentence expired.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1

Admissions, Discharges, and Modes of Discharge from 1859 to 1876.

Boys.				Girls.		Total.			
Spark's Lake, Monaghan.	Golden Bridge.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Boys.	Girls.	Gross Total.	—
									Admissions.
9	5	94	2	42	2	96	44	140	1859.
12	21	153	25	62	6	178	68	246	1860.
7	15	113	24	51	8	137	59	196	1861.
7	13	113	28	30	3	141	33	174	1862.
17	–*	103	16	57	5	119	62	181	1863.
16	–	118	21	43	3	139	46	185	1864.
15	–	99	19	38	4	118	42	160	1865.
6	–	118	18	24	3	136	27	163	1866.
10	–	138	26	37	3	164	40	204	1867.
10	–	177	41	45	3	218	48	266	1868.
14	–	181	34	40	4	215	44	259	1869.
8	–	179	41	39	6	220	45	265	1870.
21	–	204	31	48	3	235	51	286	1871.
18	–	217	32	55	3	249	58	307	1872.
12	–	222	28	43	1	250	44	294	1873.
16	–	196	23	58	7	219	65	284	1874.
14	–	179	19	40	6	198	46	244	1875.
10	–	172	16	55	2	188	57	245	1876.
222	54	2,776	444	807	72	3,220	879	4,099	Total.
									Discharges.
45	6	502	99	205	17	601	222	823	To employment or service.
59	5	690	88	182	28	778	210	988	To friends.
41	12	459	32	89	4	491	93	584	Emigrated.
–	–	46	28	–	–	74	–	74	Sent to sea.
–	–	93	44	–	–	137	–	137	Enlisted.
1	1	19	7	10	4	26	14	40	Discharged as diseased.
–	3	28	13	7	–	41	7	48	Discharged as incorrigible.
2	27	1	8	68	–	9	68	77	Transferred.
7	–	58	8	12	–	66	12	78	Died.
1	–	13	14	5	–	27	5	32	Absconded, sentence expired.
156	54	1,909	341	578	53	2,250	631	2,881	Total.
66	–	867	103	229	19	970	248	1,218	Under detention, 31st Dec., 1876.
									Viz.:
62	–	769	91	221	18	860	239	1,099	In school.
1	–	90	6	2	1	96	3	99	On license.
1	–	1	3	1	–	4	1	5	In prison.
–	–	7	3	1	–	10	1	11	Absconded, sentence unexpired.
2	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	4	Retained in school, sentence expired.

* School closed 13th June, 1863.

6.—Return of Sentences passed on Juvenile Offenders received into Reformatory Schools in the year 1876, and by whom such Sentences were passed.

—	Boys.					Girls.					Boys.		Girls.		Total.		Gross Total.
	Malone, Belfast.	St. Patrick's, Upton.	Rehoboth-place, Dublin.	Phillipstown, King's Co.	St. Kevin's, Glencree.	Cork-street, Dublin.	High Park, Dublin.	St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe.	St. Joseph's, Limerick.	Swark's Lake, Monaghan.	R. Catholic.	Protestant.	R. Catholic.	Protestant.	Boys.	Girls.	
Gaol Sentence—																	
14 Days' imprisonment,	9	60	3	35	52	2	15	9	14	8	147	12	46	2	139	48	207
1 Month and above 14 Days,	3	2	1	11	12	–	2	2	2	1	25	4	7	–	29	7	36
2 Months and above 1 Month,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
Above 2 Months,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	12	62	4	46	64	2	17	11	17	9	172	16	54	2	188	56	244
Reformatory Sentence—																	
2 Years,	1	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	7	1	1	–	8	1	9
3 Years,	1	3	1	2	1	–	2	–	3	–	6	2	5	–	8	5	13
4 Years,	–	5	–	–	6	1	1	–	1	–	11	–	2	1	11	3	14
5 Years,	10	48	3	43	57	1	14	11	12	9	148	13	46	1	161	47	208
Total,	12	62	4	46	64	2	17	11	17	9	172	16	54	2	188	56	244
By whom Committed —																	
Judge,	–	–	1	1	3	–	–	–	1	–	4	1	1	–	5	1	6
Recorder,	–	–	–	–	8	–	3	–	1	2	8	–	6	–	8	6	14
Chairman at Quarter Sessions,	–	1	–	9	3	–	–	2	1	–	13	–	3	–	13	3	16
Dublin Divisional Police Magistrates,	–	14	2	8	22	2	9	–	–	3	44	2	12	2	46	14	60
Justices at Petty Sessions,	12	47	1	28	28	–	5	9	14	4	103	13	32	–	116	32	148
Total,	12	62	4	46	64	2	17	11	17	9	172	16	54	2	188	56	244

7.—Reformatory Schools.—Discharges for the years 1873, 1874, and 1875, showing the number Doing Well, Convicted of Crime, &c., since their Discharge, to December 31st, 1876.

	Boys.					Girls.					Boys.		Girls.		Totals.		Gross Totals.
	Malone, Belfast.	St. Patrick's, Upton.	Rehoboth-place, Dublin.	Philipstown, King's Co.	St. Kevin's, Glenoree.	Cork-street, Dublin.	High Park, Dublin.	St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe.	St. Joseph's, Limerick.	Spark's Lake, Monaghan.	R. Catholic.	Protestant.	R. Catholic.	Protestant.	Boys.	Girls.	
Mode of Discharge—																	
To Employment or Service,	18	59	12	10	81	3	17	13	20	8	150	30	58	3	180	61	241
Returned to Friends,	20	86	12	13	144	8	6	9	7	25	243	32	47	8	275	55	330
Emigrated,	8	23	1	8	36	2	5	–	1	8	67	9	14	2	76	16	92
Sent to Sea,	9	4	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	8	10	–	–	18	–	18
Enlisted,	9	9	8	1	33	–	–	–	–	–	43	17	–	–	60	–	60
Specially Discharged,	1	3	1	–	12	–	1	–	–	–	15	2	1	–	17	1	18
Absconded and not Recovered,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	2	3	–	2	3	5
Total,	67	184	35	32	310	13	29	22	30	42	526	102	123	13	628	136	764
Subsequent Character and Circumstances—																	
Since Dead,	1	6	–	–	6	–	1	–	1	–	12	1	2	–	13	2	15
Doing well,	45	114	28	30	232	8	23	19	18	31	376	73	91	8	449	99	548
Doubtful,	–	2	–	–	9	1	–	–	3	10	11	–	13	1	11	14	25
Reconvicted of Crime,	13	13	3	2	41	–	2	–	2	–	56	16	4	–	72	4	76
Unknown,	8	49	4	–	22	4	*3	3	6	1	71	12	13	4	83	17	100
Total,	67	184	35	32	310	13	29	22	30	42	526	102	123	13	628	136	764
Per-centage doing well,	68·1	64·0	80·0	93·1	76·3	61·5	82·1	86·3	62·0	73·8	73·1	72·2	75·2	61·5	73·0	73·8	73·1
„ Reconvicted,	19·6	7·3	8·5	6·2	13·4	–	7·1	–	6·8	–	10·9	15·8	3·3	–	11·7	2·9	10·1

* One of these in a Lunatic Asylum.

8.—Return from the Governors of County Prisons in Ireland, showing the numbers Reconvicted of Crime during 1876, after expiration of term of detention in a Reformatory, with the Schools to which they respectively belonged.

Reformatory School.	Offences.										Gaol in which Detained.																			Total Reconvicted in 1876.			Total No. of Discharges from the School up to 31st December, 1876, deducting the dead and transferred.	Per-centage.
	Larceny, Illegal Possession.	Disorderly, Drunk, Assaults, &c.	Loitering, and Concealed with Intent.	Vagrancy, Obstruction, and Poor-law Offence.	Indecent Conduct.	Attempted Suicide and Manslaughter.	Absent from Militia Training.	Fraudulent Offence.	Malicious Injury.	Having House-breaking Implements.	Antrim.	Cork County.	Cork City.	Grangegorman.	Kilmainham.	Richmond Bridewell.	Downpatrick.	Drogheda.	Enniskillen.	Galway.	Limerick County.	Limerick City.	Londonderry.	Maryborough.	Monaghan.	Mullingar.	Omagh.	Tipperary.	Waterford.	Wicklow.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Total.		
Malone, Belfast,	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	199	3·6
Upton, Co. Cork,	4	13	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	7	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	20	–	20	548	3·6
Rehoboth-place, Dublin,	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	*2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	126	3·1
Philipstown,	4	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	†2	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	11	–	11	186	5·8
Glencree,	13	16	1	4	1	2	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	4	3	17	1	1	2	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	1	39	–	39	1,116	3·5
Cork-street, Dublin,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	53	1·9
High Park, Dublin,	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	151	2·6
Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	–
Limerick,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	124	0·8
Monaghan,	1	5	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	9	147	5·9
Total,	27	49	7	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	18	6	5	17	6	24	1	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	84	12	96	2,699	3·5

* Includes 1 already given in Grangegorman return.

† These were the same cases as in Grangegorman return.

9.—Return showing Deaths in Reformatory Schools, and their Causes, during the year 1876.

Name of Reformatory.	No.	Initials of Name.	Sex.	Admitted.	Age when Admitted.	Offence for which Committed.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.
Upton, . .	1	J.P.	M.	5 June, '71,	12	Robbery, .	Consumption, .	24 May.
,, . .	2	F.H.	M.	9 Mar., '74,	14½	Housebreaking.	,, .	6 Jan.
Philipstown, .	3	T.L.	M.	27 Nov., '72,	13	Larceny, .	,, .	24 April.
,, . .	4	J.C.	M.	4 May, '74,	13	Malicious injury.	,, .	11 Aug.
,, . .	5	J.Y.	M.	21 Sept., '74,	14	Larceny, .	Accident, .	21 Sept.

10.—Reformatory Schools.—Summary of Accounts for Maintenance, Building, and Receipts, for year 1876.

Reformatory School.	Average number of Inmates.	Net Cost of Maintenance, deducting Industrial Profits, and not including Building, Land, &c.	Outlay on Buildings, &c.	Total Expenditure, deducting Profit and adding Losses.	Treasury Allowance.	Received from all other sources.	Net Cost per head, not including Building, &c.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Malone, Belfast, . .	65	1,562 13 11	52 8 0	1,615 1 11	1,040 7 8	960 5 4	24 0 9
St. Patrick's, Upton, .	195	3,733 18 11	1,027 11 2	4,761 10 1	2,951 10 2	1,303 1 6	19 2 11
Rehoboth-place, Dublin,	34	832 8 8	14 0 0	846 8 8	562 3 1	231 8 2	24 9 8
Philipstown, King's Co.	337	7,546 2 8	1,620 8 0	9,166 10 8	5,610 1 6	2,609 9 5	22 7 3
St. Kevin's, Glencree, .	275	5,576 2 2	1,277 4 7	6,853 6 9	4,294 2 6	2,495 7 9	20 5 6
Cork-street, Dublin, .	19	459 5 5	6 1 9	465 7 2	314 8 4	172 3 5	24 3 5
High Park, Co. Dublin, .	53	1,290 5 7	150 0 0	1,440 5 7	829 10 8	417 8 7	24 6 10
St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe,	53	1,206 8 11	—	1,206 8 11	813 15 2	332 13 9	22 15 3
St. Joseph's, Limerick, .	47	825 17 6	—	825 17 6	705 11 0	199 2 5	17 11 5
Spark's Lake, Monaghan,	71	1,443 16 10	—	1,443 16 10	1,026 17 0	353 11 10	20 6 8
Total, . .	1,149	24,477 0 7	4,147 13 6	28,624 14 1	18,148 7 1	9,074 12 2	21 4 3

11.—Reformatory Schools.—Return of Receipts in,

Receipts and Expenditure.	Boys.											
	Belfast, Malone.			Cork Co., St. Patrick's, Upton.			Dublin, 3, Rehoboth-place.			King's Co., Philipstown.			Wicklow Co., St. Kevin's, Glencree.		
	Boys, 65. Officers, 12.			Boys, 195. Officers, 22.			Boys, 34. Officers, 5.			Boys, 337. Officers, 30.			Boys, 275. Officers, 27.		
Receipts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Treasury Allowance,	1,040	7	8	2,951	10	2	562	3	1	5,610	1	6	4,294	2	6
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	475	18	0	43	14	6		—			—		315	0	0
Payments from Rates,	460	6	9	1,245	19	6	231	8	2	2,609	9	5	2,180	7	9
Sundries,	24	0	7	13	7	6		—			—			—	
Total Receipts,	2,000	13	0	4,254	11	8	793	11	3	8,219	10	11	6,789	10	3
Expenditure.															
Officers' Pay (Salaries and House Wages).	252	2	0	550	0	0	176	4	0	826	0	0	661	0	0
,, Rations,	120	0	0	329	0	0	24	0	0	377	0	0	540	0	0
Food of Inmates,	589	9	1	1,404	14	3	353	17	0	3,389	15	4	2,570	9	8
Clothing of Inmates,	246	16	4	588	11	8	131	0	7	979	12	7	752	15	1
Washing, Fuel, Light,	110	11	7	284	12	7	126	0	3	480	14	6	428	3	0
Repairs, Rates, Taxes,	96	8	11	210	2	8	51	3	0	38	17	0	292	3	11
Furniture and House Sundries,	101	1	7	169	6	8	72	15	4	487	1	5	205	14	7
Printing and Office Expenses,	43	17	0	67	3	5	16	19	1	200	11	7	83	16	0
Travelling and Police,	31	15	4	57	11	7	12	6	6	73	9	0	77	0	10
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.	33	12	9	34	1	5	20	0	7	59	18	7	50	4	4
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	47	11	0	66	12	6	44	12	0	52	0	0	252	0	3
Total Ordinary Charges,	1,673	5	7	3,761	16	9	1,028	18	4	6,965	0	0	5,913	7	8
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.	25	14	10	19	5	10	30	5	3	20	13	4	21	10	0
Cost per Head for Food,	9	1	4	7	4	0	10	8	1	10	1	2	9	6	11
,, ,, Clothing,	3	15	11	3	0	4	3	17	0	2	18	1	2	14	9
Extra Charges.															
Rent of School Premises,	70	0	6		—		27	10	0	40	0	0		—	
Interest,	12	11	10	92	9	0		—		133	0	0	103	0	3
Disposal, Home,	80	11	6	116	13	4	15	15	6	270	1	11	239	4	1
,, Emigration,		—		52	15	0		—		100	0	0	5	10	0
Building and Land,	52	8	0	1,027	11	2	14	0	0	1,620	8	0	1,277	4	7
Total Extra Charges,	215	11	10	1,289	8	6	57	5	6	2,163	9	11	1,624	18	11
Total Expenditure,	1,888	17	5	5,051	5	3	1,086	3	10	9,128	9	11	7,538	6	7
Industrial Departments.															
Profit, including stock on hands and bills.	273	15	6	289	15	2	239	15	2		—		684	19	10
Loss, do.		—			—			—		38	0	9		—	

and EXPENDITURE for, 1876.

GIRLS.					RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
DUBLIN, Cork-street. Girls, 19. Officers, 4.	DUBLIN, High Park. Girls, 53. Officers, 9.	GALWAY CO., St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe. Girls, 53. Officers, 6.	LIMERICK, St. Joseph's. Girls, 47. Officers, 7.	MONAGHAN, Spark's Lake. Girls, 71. Officers, 6.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
314 8 4	829 10 8	813 15 2	705 11 0	1,026 17 0	Treasury Allowance.
25 19 4	22 9 5	—	—	—	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
146 4 1	353 1 11	332 13 9	199 2 5	353 11 10	Payments from Rates.
—	41 17 3	—	—	—	Sundries.
486 11 9	1,246 19 3	1,146 8 11	904 13 5	1,380 8 10	Total Receipts.
					EXPENDITURE.
122 10 0	215 0 0	100 0 0	130 0 0	120 0 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries and House Wages).
14 14 8	—	75 0 0	—	—	„ Rations.
151 2 5	502 10 11	477 3 6	406 16 6	615 6 8	Food of Inmates.
46 3 4	76 18 7	143 17 8	121 17 4	238 8 10	Clothing of Inmates.
58 19 8	93 6 6	82 18 6	56 0 9	115 7 6	Washing, Fuel, Light.
—	17 9 11	73 7 4	56 16 0	183 0 0	Repairs, Rates, Taxes.
22 14 9	62 5 11	68 8 7	27 19 11	80 0 0	Furniture and House Sundries.
6 9 11	45 15 10	9 14 6	7 9 8	23 17 6	Printing and Office Expenses.
4 8 9	12 1 2	—	3 6 10	—	Travelling and Police.
10 19 8	23 0 4	28 7 8	22 1 2	46 0 0	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
20 19 4	50 10 11	31 6 4	39 12 8	18 0 0	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
459 2 6	1,099 0 1	1,090 4 1	922 0 10	1,440 0 6	Total Ordinary Charges.
24 3 3	20 14 8	20 11 5	19 12 4	20 5 7	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
7 19 0	9 9 7	9 0 1	8 13 1	8 13 4	Cost per Head for Food.
2 8 7	1 9 0	2 14 3	2 11 10	3 7 2	„ „ Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
35 0 0	70 0 0	60 0 0	30 0 0	50 0 0	Rent of School Premises.
32 11 6	219 0 0	52 10 0	—	35 0 0	Interest.
12 11 8	20 6 1	73 4 9	37 12 8	40 0 0	Disposal, Home.
—	—	—	—	31 4 0	„ Emigration.
6 1 9	150 0 0	—	—	—	Building and Land.
86 4 11	459 6 1	185 14 9	67 12 8	156 4 0	Total Extra Charges.
545 7 5	1,558 6 2	1,275 18 10	989 13 6	1,596 4 6	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Departments.
80 0 3	118 0 7	69 9 11	163 16 0	152 7 8	Profit, including stock on hands and bills.
—	—	—	—	—	Loss, do.

12.—Industrial Schools.—Return of Admissions,

—	"Gibraltar" Training Ship, Belfast.		Hampton House, Belfast.	St. Patrick's, Milltown, Belfast.		St. Patrick's, Crumlin-road, Belfast.	St. Joseph's, Cavan.	St. Aloysius', Clonakilty.	St. Coleman's, Queenstown.	Our Lady of Mercy, Kinsale.	Boys' Home, Marble-hill, Blackrock, Cork.		St. Finbar's, Sunday's Well, Cork.		Greenmount, Cork.		St. Nicholas', Cove-street, Cork.		Training Home, Union-quay, Cork.	Artane, co. Dublin.		Booterstown, co. Dublin.	St. Mary's, Lakelands, Sandymount, co. Dublin.
	Boys.	G.	B.	G.	G.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	B.	Girls.	Boys.	B.	G.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.
Under Detention, December 31st, 1875, viz.:—																
In School, . .	218	22	74	60	89	131	46	150	82	131	166	71	90	682	136	70
On Licence, . .	–	–	–	3	9	4	–	10	1	11	9	2	3	52	5	14
Absconded, Sentence unexpired.	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Retained in School, Sentence expired.	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–
Total, . . .	221	22	75	64	98	135	47	160	83	143	175	75	93	735	141	84
Admitted in 1876, . .	50	18	10	12	12	14	9	6	11	18	20	14	12	116	19	25
Admitted by Transfer, .	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	22	–	–
Admitted by Re-committal,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	1	3	–	–
Total, . . .	54	18	10	12	12	14	9	6	11	18	24	16	14	141	19	25
Discharged, Transferred, or Died in 1876.	48	3	8	9	15	11	8	15	10	18	17	15	10	125	17	11
Under Detention, December 31st, 1876, viz.:—																
In School, . .	225	37	75	60	89	130	44	150	84	132	168	73	95	699	131	71
On Licence, . .	–	–	–	6	6	7	4	1	–	10	14	2	2	46	10	27
Absconded, Sentence unexpired.	1	–	*2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–
Retained in School, Sentence expired.	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	–
Total, . . .	227	37	77	67	95	138	48	151	84	143	182	76	97	751	143	98
Average Number under Order of Detention.	218	25	75	60	89	130	45	150	83	132	168	72	93	696	135	69
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates (not included in above).	–	2	–	23	–	4	20	–	4	3	1	2	–	3	5	5
Average Number of Externs attending School.	–	–	–	3	–	428	504	–	–	–	–	108	–	–	91	–
Number of Children under Order of Detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant (under 6 years).	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	1

* Retaken, but awaiting a vacancy.

DISCHARGES, &c., for Year 1876.

Meath, Blackrock, co. Dublin.		Merrion, co. Dublin.		Heytesbury-street, Dublin.		St. Bridget's, Loughrea.		Clifden, co. Galway.		Oughterard, co. Galway.		St. Anne's, Galway.		Salthill, Galway.		St. Joseph's Home, Killarney.			St. Joseph's, Tralee.			Kerry Home, Tralee.		Pembroke Almshouse, Tralee.		Kilkenny.		St. John's, Parsonstown.			St. George's, Limerick.		St. Vincent's, Limerick.		Limerick Male.		Our Lady of Succour, N. T. Forbes.		House of Charity, Drogheda.	
Boys.	Girls.	G.	Girls.	G.	Girls.	G.	Girls.	G.	Girls.	G.	Girls.	Boys.	B.	G.	Boys.	B.	G.	G.	B.	G.	G.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	B.	Girls.																
53	101	47	112	37	40	77	101	25	79	99	17	68	95	22	64	59	130	100	80	72	22																				
3	11	–	7	2	–	5	10	1	3	12	–	7	7	–	4	6	2	–	1	1	1																				
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1																				
58	112	47	119	39	41	82	111	26	82	115	17	76	102	22	69	66	132	100	81	73	24																				
8	19	13	18	9	4	7	26	5	15	17	2	15	10	–	4	10	14	–	14	14	–																				
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	29	–																				
–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
8	19	13	18	10	4	8	26	5	15	22	2	18	10	–	24	10	14	–	14	43	–																				
13	7	11	21	6	3	7	26	5	9	24	3	14	10	22	11	12	12	–	14	19	24																				
49	100	48	112	38	40	77	98	25	78	99	16	70	95	–	80	59	129	100	80	94	–																				
4	21	1	4	4	1	6	13	1	10	11	–	9	7	–	2	5	5	–	1	3	–																				
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
–	3	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
53	124	49	116	43	42	83	111	26	88	113	16	80	102	–	82	64	134	100	81	97	–																				
47	100	48	111	38	40	77	99	25	78	100	16	69	94	4	77	59	130	100	79	91	4																				
–	–	4	32	5	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	10	–	–	10	4	76	4	–	–	–																				
–	–	–	255	–	–	396	–	–	–	–	35	156	–	25	283	–	32	–	53	67	–																				
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–																				

[*continued on page* 108.

12.—Industrial Schools.—Return of Admissions, Discharges, &c., for Year 1876—*continued.*

	St. Columba's, Westport.		St. Martha's, Monaghan.		St. Monica's, Roscommon.		St. Laurence, Sligo.		St. Augustine's, Templemore.		St. Francis', Cashel.		St. Louis', Thurles.		Tipperary.		St. Catherine's, Strabane.		Cappoquin, Waterford.		St. Dominick's, Waterford.		Mount Carmel, Moate.		St. Aidan's, New Ross.		St. Michael's, Wexford.		Meath, Bray.	
	Girls.	G.	Girls.	G.	Girls.	G.	Girls.	G.	Girls.	G.	Girls.	G.	Girls.	G.	Girls.	G.	Girls.	G.	B.		Girls.		Girls.	G.	Girls		G.	
Under Detention, December 31st, 1875, viz.:—																												
In School, . .	80	65	44	30	60	109	45	64	99	36	120		52	72	110		47	
On Licence, . .	3	–	3	6	5	9	1	3	8	–	4		6	–	6		4	
Absconded, Sentence unexpired.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–		–	
Retained in School, Sentence expired.	1	10	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	3		–	6	2		–	
Total, . . .	84	75	47	36	66	118	46	67	108	36	127		58	78	118		51	
Admitted in 1876, . .	5	6	9	12	11	26	9	12	17	5	23		11	16	9		–	
Admitted by Transfer, .	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–		–	
Admitted by Re-committal,	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–		–	–	–		–	
Total, . . .	5	8	9	12	12	26	10	12	18	5	23		11	16	9		–	
Discharged, Transferred, or Died in 1876.	5	14	10	7	12	20	7	7	14	5	18		7	13	15		3	
Under Detention, December 31st, 1876, viz.:—																												
In School, . .	80	62	44	30	60	110	45	64	99	36	120		53	71	104		40	
On Licence, . .	1	1	2	11	5	14	4	8	12	–	9		9	–	3		7	
Absconded, Sentence unexpired.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–		–	
Retained in School, Sentence expired.	3	6	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	3		–	10	5		1	
Total, . . .	84	69	46	41	66	124	49	72	112	36	132		62	81	112		48	
Average Number under Order of Detention.	80	65	44	30	60	110	45	64	98	36	120		53	71	107		44	
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates (not included in above).	11	22	–	32	6	–	3	6	7	–	–		–	4	20		1	
Average Number of Externs attending School.	280	211	171	330	177	–	370	309	200	–	–		88	–	71		–	
Number of Children under Order of Detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant (under 6 years).	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–		–	2	2		–	

13.—Industrial Schools.—Return of Particulars of Admissions and Discharges, for the Year 1876.

—	"Gibraltar" Training Ship, Belfast.		Hampton House, Belfast.		St. Patrick's, Milltown, Belfast.		St. Patrick's, Belfast.		St. Joseph's, Cavan.		St. Aloysius', Clonakilty.		St. Colman's, Queenstown.		Our Lady of Mercy, Kinsale.		Boys' Home, Marble-hill, Blackrock, Cork.		St. Finbar's, Sunday's Well, Cork.		Greenmount, Cork.		St. Nicholas', Cove-street, Cork.		Training Home, Union-quay, Cork.		Artane, co. Dublin.		Booterstown, co. Dublin.	
	Boys.	G.	B.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	Boys.	G.	B.	Boys.	G.	Boys.	Girls															
State of Instruction on Admission—																														
Neither Read nor Write,	15	8	5	1	11	12	5	5	8	18	5	5	7	84	16															
Read, or Read and Write Imperfectly.	30	9	5	11	1	2	4	1	3	–	15	5	5	31	2															
Read and Write Well,	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	1															
Superior Instruction,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–															
Total, . .	50	18	10	12	12	14	9	6	11	18	20	14	12	116	19															
Age at Admission—																														
Under 6, . . .	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1															
From 6 to 8, . .	–	10	1	3	5	5	4	2	2	7	3	4	3	4	6															
„ 8 to 10, . .	8	2	6	7	5	3	2	1	4	5	3	–	6	46	6															
„ 10 to 12, . .	27	4	2	1	1	4	1	3	4	3	11	5	2	49	3															
„ 12 to 14, . .	15	2	1	1	1	1	2	–	1	3	3	4	1	17	3															
Total, . .	50	18	10	12	12	14	9	6	11	18	20	14	12	116	19															
Particulars as to Parentage—																														
Illegitimate, . .	5	4	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1															
Both Parents Dead, .	8	4	1	5	3	6	–	2	1	4	6	1	1	35	9															
Father Dead, . .	9	3	5	2	–	–	7	–	2	2	4	1	2	17	–															
Mother Dead, . .	3	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	2	–															
Deserted by Parents, .	6	2	1	4	4	6	1	3	2	1	4	7	4	11	3															
One or both Parents Destitute or Criminal.	11	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	1	3	34	6															
Both Alive, . .	8	2	1	–	2	–	–	–	4	3	–	4	2	13	–															
Total, . .	50	18	10	12	12	14	9	6	11	18	20	14	12	116	19															
Mode of Discharge—																														
To Employment or Service.	10	2	1	6	12	6	4	8	4	13	8	2	7	87	13															
Returned to Friends, .	3	–	–	–	1	3	–	6	1	2	3	2	1	12	3															
Emigrated, . .	3	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–															
Sent to Sea, . .	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–															
Enlisted, . . .	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	3	–															
Specially Discharged,	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1															
Committed to Reformatory.	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–															
Transferred, . .	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–															
Died, . . .	6	–	–	2	1	–	1	1	2	2	1	–	–	14	–															
Absconders discharged by expiration of sentence.	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–															
Discharged on account of insufficient grounds for Detention.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	2	1	–	–															
Total, .	48	3	8	9	15	11	8	15	10	18	17	15	10	125	17															

13.—Industrial Schools.—Return of Particulars of Admissions

	St. Mary's, Lakelands, Sandymount, co. Dublin.		Meath, Blackrock, co. Dublin.		Merrion, co. Dublin.		Heytesbury-street, Dublin.		St. Bridget's, Loughrea.		Clifden, co. Galway.		Oughterard, co. Galway.		St. Anne's, Galway.		Salt Hill, Galway.		St. Joseph's Home, Killarney.		St. Joseph's, Tralee.		Kerry Home, Tralee.		Pembroke Almshouse, Tralee.		Kilkenny.		St. John's, Parsonstown.	
	Girls.		Boys.		G.		G.		Girls.		Girls.		G.		G.		Boys.		B.		G.		Boys.		Boys.		Girls.		G.		B.	G.
State of Instruction on Admission—																														
Neither Read nor Write,	21		2		10		7		8		7		2		4		16		5		11		9		2		8		5	–	2
Read, or Read and Write Imperfectly.	4		3		9		2		6		2		1		2		8		–		3		8		–		7		4	–	2
Read and Write Well,	–		3		–		4		4		–		1		1		–		–		1		–		–		1		–	–	–
Superior Instruction,	–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		2		–		–		–		–		–		–	–	–
Total,	25		8		19		13		18		9		4		7		26		5		15		17		2		15		10	–	4
Age at Admission—																														
Under 6,	–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–	–	–
From 6 to 8,	12		–		4		5		6		2		–		3		1		4		7		–		2		3		2	–	1
„ 8 to 10,	5		2		5		5		6		3		2		3		6		1		4		7		–		4		2	–	2
„ 10 to 12,	5		4		8		2		3		4		2		–		12		–		3		6		–		5		3	–	–
„ 12 to 14,	3		2		2		1		3		–		–		1		7		–		1		4		–		3		3	–	1
Total,	25		8		19		13		18		9		4		7		26		5		15		17		2		15		10	–	4
Particulars as to Parentage—																														
Illegitimate,	–		–		–		–		–		–		–		2		1		–		–		–		–		–		–	–	–
Both Parents Dead,	8		2		12		2		4		–		–		–		2		–		2		2		–		4		5	–	2
Father Dead,	7		–		1		1		–		1		–		–		5		2		3		4		1		3		1	–	1
Mother Dead,	–		–		–		–		–		–		–		1		–		–		–		–		–		–		–	–	–
Deserted by Parents,	–		3		–		3		–		4		–		–		6		–		3		1		1		1		1	–	–
One or both Parents Destitute or Criminal.	8		1		6		2		14		2		1		2		7		3		6		9		–		7		1	–	1
Both Alive,	2		2		–		5		–		2		3		2		5		–		1		1		–		–		2	–	–
Total,	25		8		19		13		18		9		4		7		26		5		15		17		2		15		10	–	4
Mode of Discharge—																														
To Employment or Service.	6		–		5		8		13		3		1		3		6		–		3		10		2		5		9	–	5
Returned to Friends,	4		1		–		3		3		2		2		–		4		–		1		12		–		1		1	–	3
Emigrated,	–		–		–		–		3		–		–		–		2		–		1		1		–		5		–	–	–
Sent to Sea,	–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–	–	–
Enlisted,	–		5		–		–		–		–		–		–		9		–		–		–		–		–		–	–	–
Specially Discharged,	–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		1		–		–		–		–		–		–	–	1
Committed to Reformatory.	1		1		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–	–	–
Transferred,	–		4		1		–		–		–		–		–		–		5		–		–		–		–		22	–	
Died,	–		–		1		–		2		–		–		2		2		–		4		1		1		–		–	–	2
Absconders discharged by expiration of sentence.	–		2		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–	–	–
Discharged on account of insufficient grounds for detention.	–		–		–		–		–		1		–		2		2		–		–		–		–		3		–	–	–
Total,	11		13		7		11		21		6		3		7		26		5		9		24		3		14		10	22	11

and DISCHARGES for the Year 1876—*continued.*

St. George's, Limerick.		St. Vincent's, Limerick.		Limerick Male.	Our Lady of Succour, Newtownforbes.		House of Charity, Drogheda.		St. Columba, Westport.		St. Martha's, Monaghan.	St. Monica's, Roscommon.	St. Laurence, Sligo.	St. Augustine's, Templemore.		St. Francis', Cashel.	St. Louis', Thurles.	Tipperary.	St. Catherine's, Strabane.	Cappoquin.	St. Dominick's, Waterford.	Mount Carmel, Moate.	St. Aidan's, New Ross.	St. Michael's, Wexford.	Meath, Bray.
Girls.		Girls.		B.	G.		B.		G.		G.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.		Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	B.	G.		G.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls
7		6		–	12		13		–	2	3	2	8	11		16	7	12	14	4	22		7	6	1	–
3		8		–	1		1		–	3	3	7	1	–		10	–	–	3	1	1		4	10	6	–
–		–		–	1		–		–	–	–	–	3	–		–	2	–	–	–	–		–	–	2	–
–		–		–	–		–		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–
10		14		–	14		14		–	5	6	9	12	11		26	9	12	17	5	23		11	16	9	–
–		–		–	5		1		–	2	–	–	1	–		–	–	1	–	–	–		–	1	–	–
3		2		–	3		11		–	–	1	2	4	2		4	1	4	6	4	9		3	1	3	–
3		3		–	4		2		–	1	2	1	2	4		5	5	4	4	1	10		2	8	1	–
3		8		–	2		–		–	1	3	4	3	3		12	1	2	6	–	2		5	4	3	–
1		1		–	–		–		–	1	–	2	2	2		5	2	1	1	–	2		1	2	2	–
10		14		–	14		14		–	5	6	9	12	11		26	9	12	17	5	23		11	16	9	–
1		–		–	1		–		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	1		–	1	1	–
–		5		–	5		4		–	–	–	3	7	2		7	4	5	7	1	2		5	9	7	–
4		–		–	1		3		–	–	2	1	2	1		4	–	–	5	–	2		–	–	–	–
–		1		–	–		–		–	2	–	–	–	–		–	1	1	–	–	–		–	–	–	–
–		1		–	3		1		–	2	1	1	2	–		1	1	–	1	2	7		–	–	–	–
5		6		–	4		6		–	1	3	4	1	8		11	3	6	2	1	9		6	6	1	–
–		1		–	–		–		–	–	–	–	–	–		3	–	–	2	1	2		–	–	–	–
10		14		–	14		14		–	5	6	9	12	11		26	9	12	17	5	23		11	16	9	–
10		10		–	8		1		2	1	10	6	4	5		13	5	3	10	–	10		6	6	9	2
1		–		–	6		1		2	4	3	2	3	3		4	–	3	3	–	5		1	6	–	–
1		2		–	–		–		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	1	1	–	–	1		–	–	–	–
–		–		–	–		–		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–
–		–		–	–		–		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–
–		–		–	–		–		–	–	–	–	–	2		–	–	–	–	1	–		–	–	1	1
–		–		–	–		–		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	1		–	–	1	–
–		–		–	–		17		20	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	4	–		–	–	–	–
–		–		–	–		–		–	–	–	2	–	1		3	1	–	1	–	1		–	1	4	–
–		–		–	–		–		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–
–		–		–	–		–		–	–	1	–	–	1		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–
12		12		–	14		19		24	5	14	10	7	12		20	7	7	14	5	18		7	13	15	3

14.—Industrial Schools.—Summary of Admissions, Discharges, &c., for the year ending 31st December, 1876.

—	Boys.		Girls.		Total.		Gross Total.
	R. Catholic.	Protestant	R. Catholic.	Protestant.	Boys.	Girls.	
Under Detention, December 31st, 1875—							
In School,	1,377	441	2,727	206	1,818	2,933	4,751
On Licence,	85	6	166	7	91	173	264
Absconded, Sentence unexpired,	5	4	–	–	9	–	9
In School, Sentence expired,	1	3	32	–	4	32	36
Total,	1,468	454	2,925	213	1,922	3,138	5,060
Admitted in 1876,	213	85	420	43	298	463	761
Admitted by Transfer,	57	4	21	1	61	22	83
Admitted by Re-committal,	6	2	9	1	8	10	18
Total,	276	91	450	45	367	495	862
Discharged, Transferred, or Died in 1876,	251	89	403	27	340	430	770
Under Detention, 31st December, 1876—							
In School,	1,394	447	2,707	220	1,841	2,927	4,768
On Licence,	88	6	225	10	94	235	329
Absconded, Sentence unexpired,	11	1	–	–	12	–	12
In School, Sentence expired,	–	2	40	1	2	41	43
Total,	1,493	456	2,972	231	1,949	3,203	5,152
State of Instruction on Admission—							
Neither Read nor Write,	141	32	282	22	173	304	477
Read, or Read and Write imperfectly,	69	41	121	16	110	137	247
Read and Write well,	1	12	17	5	13	22	35
Superior Instruction,	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Total,	213	85	420	43	298	463	761
Age at Admission—							
Under 6,	1	1	12	–	2	12	14
From 6 to 8,	28	8	120	18	36	138	174
„ 8 to 10,	72	14	124	13	86	137	223
„ 10 to 12,	80	40	111	8	120	119	239
„ 12 to 14,	32	22	53	4	54	57	111
Total,	213	85	420	43	298	463	761
Particulars as to Parentage—							
Illegitimate,	5	5	10	4	10	14	24
Both Parents dead,	51	12	134	7	63	141	204
Father dead,	40	13	50	6	53	56	109
Mother dead,	2	4	9	2	6	11	17
Deserted by Parents,	26	19	51	9	45	60	105
Parents destitute or criminal,	68	14	141	6	82	147	229
Both alive, and able to take care of their children.	21	18	25	9	39	34	73
Total,	213	85	420	43	298	463	761
Mode of Discharge—							
To employment or service,	113	18	233	19	131	252	383
Returned to Friends,	32	7	78	4	39	82	121
Emigrated,	5	3	18	–	8	18	26
Sent to Sea,	1	21	–	–	22	–	22
Enlisted,	16	17	–	–	33	–	33
Specially Discharged,	2	3	7	1	5	8	13
Committed to a Reformatory,	3	1	4	1	4	5	9
Transferred,	57	4	21	1	61	22	83
Died,	18	9	32	–	27	32	59
Absconders discharged by expiration of sentence.	1	2	–	–	3	–	3
Discharged on account of insufficient grounds for detention.	3	4	10	1	7	11	18
Total,	251	89	403	27	340	430	770

15.—Return showing Deaths in Industrial Schools, and their Causes, during the year 1876.

School.	Consumption.	Scrofula and Hip Disease.	Lung Diseases, Bronchitis, &c.	Hydrocephalus and other Brain Diseases.	Fever.	Diseases of Liver and Stomach.	Accidental Drowning.	Pleuritic Affection.	Catalepsy.	Tubercular Meningitis.	Heart Disease.	Total. Males.	Total. Females.
"Gibraltar" Ship,	2	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	6	–
Crumlin-road, Belfast.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2
Cavan,* . .	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Queenstown,† .	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Kinsale, . .	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Boy's Home, Cork,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
St. Finbar's,‡ „	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Greenmount, „	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Artane, . .	4	–	–	1	1	5	1	–	–	2	–	14	–
Merrion, . .	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Loughrea, . .	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Salt Hill, . .	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–
St. Anne's, Galway,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Killarney, . .	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4
St. Joseph's, Tralee,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Kerry Home, „	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Parsonstown, .	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Roscommon, .	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Templemore, .	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Cashel, . .	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3
Thurles, . .	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Strabane, . .	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Waterford, . .	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
New Ross, . .	–	–		1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Wexford, . .	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Total, . .	25	2	5	9	3	7	1	1	1	2	3	27	32

* This child was on licence with her mother in Belfast when she died.

† This girl's term was up previous to her death, but she was retained in school being unfit for service.

‡ Both these girls were discharged previous to their death, but retained in school as voluntary inmates.

16.—Industrial Schools.—Return showing the Number of Admissions,

—	"Gibraltar" Training Ship, Belfast.		Hampton House, Belfast.		St. Patrick's, Milltown, Belfast.		St. Patrick's, Crumlin-road, Belfast.		St. Joseph's, Cavan.		St. Aloysius', Clonakilty.		St. Coleman's, Queenstown.		Our Lady of Mercy, Kinsale.		Boy' Home, Marble-hill, Blackrock, Cork.		St. Finbar's, Sunday's Well, Cork.		Greenmount, Cork.		St. Nicholas', Cove street, Cork.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls	Girls.	Boys	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Admissions.																								
1869,	–	–	24	5	20	15	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1870,	–	–	23	12	56	85	9	12	80	–	52	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1871,	–	–	12	4	8	5	26	11	7	24	40	59	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1872,	105	–	8	29	27	29	6	22	29	19	38	49	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1873,	86	–	30	6	13	15	–	9	17	25	33	13	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1874,	63	25	18	9	12	20	–	5	36	25	11	57	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1875,	43	3	14	7	18	27	–	7	34	7	24	39	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1876,	54	18	10	12	12	14	–	9	6	11	18	24	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	351	46	139	84	166	210	41	75	233	111	216	241	123	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Discharges.																									
To employment or service,	12	5	23	7	42	30	–	8	36	8	34	19	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
To friends,	22	1	4	1	13	18	1	6	20	3	12	13	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Emigrated,	3	–	–	–	2	13	–	4	3	4	7	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sent to sea,	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Enlisted,	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Discharged as diseased,	4	–	1	2	–	5	–	1	1	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Committed to reformatories,	2	1	2	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transferred,	12	2	16	–	1	1	38	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Died,	13	–	10	6	11	4	2	4	11	3	10	12	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Absconded—sentence expired.	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Discharged — committal illegal.	6	–	1	–	1	1	–	2	10	4	8	4	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	124	9	62	17	71	72	41	27	82	27	73	59	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Under detention, 31st December, 1876.	227	37	77	67	95	138	–	48	151	84	143	182	76	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Viz.:—																									
In school,	225	–	75	60	89	130	–	44	150	84	132	168	73	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
On license,	–	–	–	6	6	7	–	4	1	–	10	14	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Absconded—sentence unexpired.	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retained in school—sentence expired.	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Discharges, and Modes of Discharge, from 1869 to 1876.

Training Home, Union-quay, Cork.		Artane, co. Dublin.		Booterstown, co. Dublin.		Clondalkin.		St. Mary's, Inchicore.		St. Mary's, Lakelands, Sandymount, co. Dublin.		Meath, Blackrock, co. Dublin.		Merrion, co. Dublin.		Heytesbury-street, Dublin.		St. Bridget's, Loughrea.		Clifden, co. Galway.		Gort, co. Galway.		Oughterard, co. Galway.		St. Anne's, Galway.		Salthill, Galway.		St. Joseph's Home, Killarney.		St. Joseph's, Tralee.	
Girls.	Boys.	Girls	Boys.	Girls	Boys.	Girls	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.				
–	–	–	–	41	43	–	–	8	11	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	22	–														
13	142	38	–	16	67	–	–	19	65	–	–	–	–	–	68	–	–	19	–														
58	149	46	–	–	42	21	–	28	32	–	25	4	–	33	56	–	4	56															
23	150	60	114	–	48	31	51	11	10	26	48	8	–	17	45	16	17	65															
10	134	9	38	–	20	18	46	8	10	13	29	–	41	15	5	7	32	25															
24	230	14	–	–	11	14	25	3	18	5	–	–	1	18	12	8	26	8															
10	164	22	–	–	9	9	10	10	22	6	–	–	3	17	29	6	8	17															
14	141	19	–	–	25	8	19	13	18	10	–	–	4	8	26	5	15	22															
152	1110	208	152	57	265	101	151	100	186	60	102	12	49	181	173	42	143	193															
34	190	35	–	–	47	4	6	19	43	5	7	–	1	23	21	–	21	16															
3	30	16	7	–	9	9	2	13	7	4	39	–	4	5	11	5	5	25															
–	5	4	2	–	2	–	–	5	8	6	1	–	–	14	5	–	9	11															
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–															
–	4	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–															
–	7	2	–	–	3	1	–	3	–	–	2	–	1	4	2	–	1	1															
1	6	3	–	–	5	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	2															
9	70	–	140	57	95	20	5	4	3	–	51	12	–	40	–	8	13	17															
3	39	4	3	–	6	4	11	2	5	1	2	–	1	7	5	1	4	6															
–	2	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–															
5	5	1	–	–	–	–	3	3	3	1	–	–	–	5	4	2	2	2															
55	359	65	152	57	167	48	27	51	70	17	102	12	7	98	62	16	55	80															
97	751	143	–*	–	98	53	124	49	116	43	–*	–*	42	83	111	26	88	113															
95	699	131	–	–	71	49	100	48	112	38	–	–	40	77	98	25	78	99															
2	46	10	–	–	27	4	21	1	4	4	–	–	1	6	13	1	10	11															
–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3															
–	–	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	..															

* School closed in 1874.

16.—Industrial Schools.—Return showing the Number of Admissions.

	Kerry Home, Tralee.		Pembroke Almshouse, Tralee.	Kilkenny.	St. John's, Parsonstown.		St. George's, Limerick.	St. Vincent's, Limerick.	Limerick Male.	Our Lady of Succour, N. T. Forbes.	House of Charity, Drogheda.			St. Columba's, Westport.	St. Martha's, Monaghan.	St. Monica's, Roscommon.	St. Laurence, Sligo.
	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	B.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	
Admissions.																	
1869,	–	11	–	–	–	–	12			–				–	2	–	
1870,	–	59	–	6	9	41	64		50	31	11	–	60	30	–		
1871,	–	5	–	9	15	1	4		22	11	1	41	7	32	27		
1872,	15	8	–	11	22	16	60		10	27	2	22	18	7	7		
1873,	–	11	43	1	8	13	20		19	27	9	9	24	12	7		
1874,	2	12	54	11	17	14	11		19	18	2	25	11	8	1		
1875,	5	6	13	16	9	17	27	106	20	10	7	8	11	15	15		
1876,	2	18	10	–	24	10	14	–	14	43	–	5	8	9	12		
Total,	24	130	120	54	104	112	212	106	154	167	32	110	139	115	69		
Discharges.																	
To employment or service,	3	30	9	–	9	21	49	–	29	3	7	13	33	23	11		
To friends,	1	3	5	2	4	15	4	–	28	3	4	7	27	13	8		
Emigrated,	–	8	–	–	–	1	10	–	9	–	–	4		–	–		
Sent to sea,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–			
Enlisted,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–			
Discharged as diseased,	–	1	1	1	3	–	3	–	–	1	–	–		1	3		
Committed to reformatories,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–		–			
Transferred,	–	–	–	46	–	1	–	–	–	59	20	–		1	2		
Died,	2	4	–	2	2	4	6	–	4	3	–	2	4	3	1		
Absconded—sentence expired.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Discharged — committal illegal.	1	3	3	3	3	5	6	6	2	1	1	–	6	28	3		
Total,	8	50	18	54	22	48	78	6	73	70	32	26	70	69	28		
Under detention, 31st December, 1876.	16	80	102	–	82	64	134	100	81	97	–	84	69	46	41		
Viz.:—																	
In school,	16	70	95	–	80	59	129	100	80	94	–	80	62	44	30		
On license,	–	9	7	–	2	5	5	–	1	3	–	1	1	2	11		
Absconded—sentence unexpired.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Retained in school—sentence expired.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	6	–	–		

Discharges, and Modes of Discharge, from 1869 to 1876—*continued.*

St. Augustine's, Templemore.		St. Francis', Cashel.	St. Louis', Tbarles.	Tipperary.	St. Catherine's, Strabane.		Cappoquin, Waterford.	St. Dominick's, Waterford.	Mount Carmel, Moate.	St. Aidan's, New Ross.	St. Michael's, Wexford.	Meath, Bray.	Boys.		Girls.		Total.		Gross Total.
													Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Boys.	Girls.	
B.	G.	G.	G.	G.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	G.							
–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	65	–	176	8	65	184	249
9	12	60	35	–	35	–	–	25	56	38	–		236	22	1,139	32	258	1,171	1,429
18	16	61	6	–	7	–	35	16	2	13	–		421	78	547	86	499	633	1,132
12	13	5	2	51	51	–	73	27	12	23	12		551	187	840	46	738	886	1,624
7	15	18	11	14	21	26	30	4	9	48	15		342	145	624	33	487	657	1,144
–	18	6	8	9	14	23	16	7	8	21	17		385	111	492	69	496	561	1,057
–	14	18	29	2	9	13	12	9	14	9	12		414	76	478	35	490	513	1,003
–	12	26	10	12	18	5	23	11	16	9	–		276	91	450	45	367	495	862
46	100	200	101	88	155	67	189	99	117	161	56		2,690	710	4,746	354	3,400	5,100	8,500
1	13	42	32	7	18	–	20	15	21	30	4		280	42	770	62	322	832	1,154
1	9	8	6	5	11	–	15	11	13	–	1		141	42	318	18	183	336	519
–	–	16	4	1	5	–	3	3	–	–	–		28	7	136	5	35	141	176
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		2	56	–	–	58	–	58
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		17	19	–	–	36	–	36
1	2	2	–	–	–	4	1	–	1	3	1		21	7	42	4	28	46	74
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	1	–	2	–		19	3	24	3	22	27	49
39	1	–	–	–	1	25	–	–	–	6	–		566	33	204	15	599	219	818
2	4	8	2	2	4	–	10	3	1	8	1		87	23	157	6	110	163	273
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		4	4	1	1	8	2	10
2	5	–	8	1	3	2	4	4	–	–	1		32	18	122	9	50	131	181
46	34	76	52	16	43	31	57	37	36	49	8		1,197	254	1,774	123	1,451	1,897	3,348
–	66	124	49	72	112	36	132	62	81	112	48		1,493	456	2,972	231	1,949	3,203	5,152
–	60	110	45	64	99	36	120	53	71	104	40		1,394	447	2,707	220	1,841	2,927	4,768
–	5	14	4	8	12	–	9	9	–	3	7		88	6	225	10	94	235	329
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		11	1	–	–	12	–	12
–	1	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	10	5	1		–	2	40	1	2	41	43

17.—Industrial Schools.—Discharges for the years 1873, 1874, and 1875, showing the number Doing Well, Convicted of Crime, &c., from their Discharge, to 31st December, 1876.

—	Gibraltar Ship.	Hampton House.	Milltown, Belfast.	St. Patrick's F., Belfast.	Cavan.	Clonakilty.	Queenstown.	Kinsale.	Marble Hill, Cork.	Sunday's Well, Cork.	Greenmount, Cork.	St. Nicholas, Cork.	Training Home, Cork.	Artane.	Booterstown.	Lakelands.	"Meath," Blackrock	Merrion.	Heytesbury-street, Dublin.	Loughrea.	Clifden.	Oughterard.	St. Anne's, Galway.	Salt Hill, Galway.	Killarney.	St. Joseph's, Tralee.	Kerry Home.	Pembroke Almshouse, Tralee.
Mode of Discharge—																												
To Employment, . .	2	3	20	1	27	24	3	24	4	22	11	13	25	99	22	31	4	1	9	29	2	–	18	15	11	6	1	25
Returned to Friends, .	19	1	4	1	5	13	3	13	1	7	8	5	2	14	10	4	7	–	10	4	2	2	5	6	10	13	1	1
Emigrated, . . .	–	–	–	–	1	8	3	3	1	3	2	–	–	5	4	2	–	–	5	5	6	–	13	3	6	10	–	1
Sent to Sea, . . .	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Enlisted, . . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Specially Discharged, .	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	3	–	1	1	–	–
Absconded and not Recovered.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Total, . .	49	4	25	3	33	45	9	40	7	33	22	25	27	128	36	37	13	1	27	38	10	3	39	25	28	30	3	28
Committed to Reformatories,	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	–
Subsequent Character—																												
Since Dead, . . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1
Doing well, . . .	20	4	20	3	31	41	5	34	7	31	13	23	23	112	27	33	8	1	17	34	9	2	37	15	17	25	3	24
Doubtful, . . .	–	–	2	–	2	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	3	2	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1
Convicted of Crime, .	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown, . . .	28	–	3	–	–	1	4	5	–	–	3	1	3	8	5	2	5	–	5	–	1	–	1	9	10	3	–	2
Recommitted to Industrial School.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total, . .	49	4	25	3	33	45	9	40	7	33	22	25	27	128	36	37	13	1	27	38	10	3	39	25	28	30	3	28

17.—Industrial Schools.—Discharges for the years 1873, 1874, and 1875, showing the number Doing Well, Convicted of Crime, &c., from their Discharge, to 31st December, 1876—*continued*.

—	Kilkenny.	Parsonstown.	St. George's, Limerick.	St. Vincent's, Limerick.	Newtownforbes.	Drogheda.	Westport.	Monaghan.	Roscommon.	Sligo.	Templemore.	Cashel.	Thurles.	Tipperary.	Strabane.	Cappoquin.	Waterford.	Moate.	New Ross.	Wexford.	Bray.	Boys. R. Catholic.	Boys. Protestant.	Girls. R. Catholic.	Girls. Protestant.	Total. Boys.	Total. Girls.	Gross Total.
Mode of Discharge—																												
To Employment or Service,	–	4	11	32	14	7	12	21	15	7	9	27	26	4	7	–	10	8	12	21	2	154	24	484	39	178	523	701
Returned to Friends,	4	2	5	2	18	3	2	23	10	4	6	1	6	1	7	–	10	1	6	–	1	54	33	182	14	87	196	283
Emigrated,	–	–	–	4	8	–	3	–	–	–	–	13	3	–	5	–	2	–	–	–	–	20	1	93	5	21	98	119
Sent to Sea,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	34	–	–	35	–	35
Enlisted,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	3	–	3
Specially Discharged,	1	2	9	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	1	–	13	1	22	2	14	24	38
Absconded and not Recovered.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	1	1	5	2	7
Total,	5	8	25	38	40	11	17	44	25	12	15	41	35	5	19	3	23	9	18	22	3	246	97	782	61	343	843	1,186
Committed to Reformatories,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	1	–	12	2	8	2	14	10	24
Subsequent Character—																												
Since Dead,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	9	–	9	–	9	9	18
Doing well,	2	8	15	38	34	10	17	39	23	11	14	39	34	5	19	–	22	8	17	20	2	194	61	695	46	255	741	996
Doubtful,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	3	1	25	4	4	29	33
Convicted of Crime,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	4	–	4
Unknown,	3	–	10	–	6	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	1	32	34	51	9	66	60	126
Recommitted to Industrial School.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	2	2	5	4	9
Total,	5	8	25	38	40	11	17	44	25	12	15	41	35	5	19	3	23	9	18	22	3	246	97	782	61	343	843	1,186

18.—Industrial Schools.—Return of Receipts

Receipts and Expenditure.	"Gibraltar" Ship, Belfast.	Hampton House, Belfast.	St. Patrick's Male, Belfast.	St. Patrick's Female, Belfast.
Average Number under Order of Detention.	218	25	75	60
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	–	2	–	23
Average Number of Externs attending School.	–	–	–	3
Number of Children under Order of Detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant (under 6 years).	–	–	–	–
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.	14	2	11	10
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	1	4	–	1
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance,	2,838 5 6	303 4 6	972 8 3	783 6 9
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	454 8 10	195 11 9	527 6 2	138 0 0
Payments from Rates,	1,394 6 5	122 1 2	722 15 4	375 17 1
Payments from Voluntary Inmates.	–	6 5 0	–	28 17 6
Hire of Labour,	–	–	–	–
Sundries,	–	5 17 10	–	–
Total Receipts,	4,687 0 9	633 0 3	2,222 9 9	1,326 1 4
Expenditure.				
Ordinary Charges.				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	1,206 5 1	16 0 0	172 5 6	69 0 0
Officers' Rations,	–	70 0 0	90 2 1	76 0 0
Food of Inmates,	1,576 6 1	262 19 11	725 11 3	495 9 4
Clothing of Inmates,	417 1 3	96 8 0	191 18 2	229 10 0
Washing, Fuel, and Light,	187 19 1	124 4 7	131 5 4	89 8 8
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes,	36 9 0	9 14 1	80 14 4	84 4 11
Furniture and House Sundries,	30 1 10	100 17 7	38 8 3	158 11 6
Printing and Office Expenses,	167 4 3	13 6 4	25 19 10	10 10 9
Travelling and Police Charges,	10 11 10	11 13 1	23 13 6	–
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.	111 0 4	21 3 0	6 13 5	23 9 10
Sundries, Rewards, &c.,	32 14 0	41 17 4	39 10 2	15 13 10
Total Ordinary Charges,	3,775 12 9	768 3 11	1,526 1 10	1,251 18 10
Extra Charges.				
Rent of School Premises,	–	85 7 0	75 0 0	20 0 0
Interest,	71 0 3	–	5 0 0	100 0 0
Disposal, Home,	90 6 1	5 19 10	16 15 0	27 9 2
,, Emigration,	–	–	–	–
Building, Land, and Sundries,	375 18 8	629 12 0	180 0 0	900 0 0
Total Extra Charges,	537 5 0	720 18 10	276 15 0	1,047 9 2
Total Expenditure,	4,312 17 9	1,489 2 9	1,802 16 10	2,299 8 0
Industrial Department.				
Profit (including stock on hands, and bills).	–	119 16 0	–	26 14 8
Loss do.	21 2 0	..	472 1 0	..

in, and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1876.

St. Joseph's CAVAN.	St. Aloysius', CLONAKILTY.	St. Coleman's, QUEENSTOWN.	Our Lady of Mercy, KINSALE.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
89	130	45	150	Average Number under Order of Detention.
–	4	20	–	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
–	428	504	–	Average Number of Externs attending School.
2	–	1	–	Number of Children under Order of Detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant (under 6 years).
7	6	5	10	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.
16	17	4	13	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
1,106 3 3	1,699 3 3	573 3 6	1,957 7 3	Treasury Allowance.
127 18 0	–	68 12 7	8 0 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
–	331 16 11	115 3 1	328 18 11	Payments from Rates.
40 0 0	–	87 3 3	–	Payments from Voluntary Inmates.
16 10 0	20 0 0	–	–	Hire of Labour.
–	–	–	–	Sundries.
1,290 11 3	2,051 0 2	844 2 5	2,294 6 2	Total Receipts.
				EXPENDITURE.
				Ordinary Charges.
53 0 0	36 0 0	24 18 4	63 3 3	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
80 0 0	90 0 0	46 4 0	123 10 0	Officers' Rations.
642 4 4	1,172 4 8	384 4 8	1,364 8 5	Food of Inmates.
163 6 6	352 4 2	116 1 5	456 18 6	Clothing of Inmates.
119 1 10	170 2 0	83 3 9	200 3 3	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
93 4 0	108 1 6	59 11 3	83 18 0	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
106 7 5	124 3 2	20 16 4	43 17 7	Furniture and House Sundries.
15 17 4	27 0 10	3 4 10	31 18 10	Printing and Office Expenses.
1 8 11	0 18 9	3 8 0	–	Travelling and Police Charges.
20 10 11	45 16 9	19 2 3	34 18 5	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
24 11 8	54 0 0	10 9 3	22 4 2	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
1,319 12 11	2,180 11 10	771 4 1	2,425 0 5	Total Ordinary Charges.
				Extra Charges.
200 0 0	–	120 0 0	24 2 6	Rent of School Premises.
–	87 8 10	–	112 10 0	Interest.
44 11 0	71 15 0	–	55 16 9	Disposal, Home.
–	21 1 0	–	–	,, Emigration.
177 0 0	800 0 0	–	307 7 7	Building, Land, and Sundries.
421 11 0	980 4 10	120 0 0	499 16 10	Total Extra Charges.
1,741 3 11	3,160 16 8	891 4 1	2,924 17 3	Total Expenditure.
				Industrial Department.
110 10 3	154 17 8	70 8 9	237 18 9	Profit (including stock on hands, and bills).
–	–	–	–	Loss do.

18.—Industrial Schools.—Return of Receipts in,

Receipts and Expenditure.	Marble Hill, Cork.	St. Finbar's, Cork.	Greenmount, Cork.	St. Nicholas', Cork.
Average Number under Order of Detention.	88	132	168	72
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	4	3	1	2
Average Number of Externs attending School.	–	–	–	108
Number of Children under Order of Detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant (under 6 years).	–	–	–	2
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.	10	11	19	7
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	2	–	1	1
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance,	1,068 18 3	1,720 12 6	2,192 11 9	884 5 0
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	219 16 6	260 9 8	82 16 9	16 14 4
Payments from Rates,	289 1 11	501 14 8	539 6 1	265 11 3
Payments from Voluntary Inmates.	32 9 0	4 0 0	13 0 0	5 5 0
Hire of Labour,	–	–	–	–
Sundries,	486 9 4	–	–	*254 3 9
Total Receipts,	2,096 15 0	2,486 16 10	2,827 14 7	1,425 19 4
Expenditure.				
Ordinary Charges.				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	160 5 0	190 0 0	302 8 0	192 11 0
Officers' Rations,	60 1 6	160 0 0	214 0 0	45 0 0
Food of Inmates,	718 19 1	1,245 6 9	1,212 10 10	557 11 2
Clothing of Inmates,	341 16 8	397 19 7	544 4 11	260 14 11
Washing, Fuel, and Light,	100 2 8	133 11 7	179 11 2	71 8 6
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes,	47 16 1	23 6 8	68 6 4	39 2 1
Furniture and House Sundries,	115 3 5	204 2 6	228 15 9	56 3 7
Printing and Office Expenses,	20 2 6	19 6 8	51 9 5	23 12 4
Travelling and Police Charges,	–	2 3 4	15 4 6	–
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.,	23 1 4	34 1 6	26 2 6	20 5 10
Sundries, Rewards, &c.,	20 7 4	12 6 2	10 2 8	28 10 0
Total Ordinary Charges,	1,607 15 7	2,422 4 9	2,852 16 1	1,294 19 5
Extra Charges.				
Rent of School Premises,	111 15 1	64 0 0	7 10 0	–
Interest,	40 12 9	125 0 0	125 12 5	–
Disposal, Home,	15 3 0	64 0 0	36 17 6	–
„ Emigration,	–	14 16 0	5 2 0	–
Building, Land, and Sundries,	133 10 10	2,500 1 0	211 5 0	–
Total Extra Charges,	301 1 8	2,767 17 0	386 6 11	–
Total Expenditure,	1,908 17 3	5,190 1 9	3,239 3 0	1,294 19 5
Industrial Department.				
Profit (including stock on hands, and bills).	101 0 2	179 7 1	236 0 3	86 1 1
Loss do.	–	–	–	–

* £247 5s. 2d. refunded from Building Fund.

and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1876—*continued.*

Training Home, Cork.	Artane, Co. Dublin.	Booterstown, Co. Dublin.	Lakelands, Co. Dublin.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
93	696	135	69	Average Number under Order of Detention.
–	3	–	5	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
–	–	91	–	Average Number of Externs attending School.
1	–	1	1	Number of Children under Order of Detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant (under 6 years).
5	30	8	6	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.
3	–	7	7	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
1,208 7 8	9,023 16 0	1,741 18 3	910 10 6	Treasury Allowance.
39 13 0	1,900 0 1	46 16 5	–	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
248 16 8	4,271 11 10	725 13 5	259 3 9	Payments from Rates.
4 13 6	24 7 6	–	70 0 0	Payments from Voluntary Inmates.
–	105 0 0	–	–	Hire of Labour.
–	90 7 4	–	–	Sundries.
1,501 10 10	15,415 2 9	2,514 8 1	1,239 14 3	Total Receipts.
				EXPENDITURE.
				Ordinary Charges.
67 10 0	1,595 15 0	69 8 1	90 0 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
80 0 0	510 0 0	82 15 0	75 0 0	Officers' Rations.
675 15 3	7,429 0 11	1,232 14 10	930 7 9	Food of Inmates.
283 14 7	2,144 5 0	285 13 0	345 0 0	Clothing of Inmates.
189 12 3	1,304 0 0	240 12 3	113 10 6	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
10 7 5	48 4 6	154 16 9	50 0 0	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
33 9 4	297 0 6	66 4 2	276 1 2	Furniture and House Sundries.
8 19 8	317 0 0	35 4 11	18 18 2	Printing and Office Expenses.
1 12 1	128 13 8	12 18 11	2 19 9	Travelling and Police Charges.
4 5 10	121 14 0	52 3 6	20 15 5	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
19 2 7	178 17 0	30 12 9	20 11 2	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
1,374 9 0	14,074 10 7	2,263 4 2	1,943 3 11	Total Ordinary Charges.
				Extra Charges.
131 5 0	120 0 0	67 19 3	93 19 10	Rent of School Premises.
–	653 0 4	164 6 6	88 0 0	Interest.
20 10 9	141 15 0	55 10 0	10 10 0	Disposal, Home.
–	–	–	–	,, Emigration.
237 12 0	7,969 11 11	105 17 9	800 0 0	Building, Land, and Sundries.
389 7 9	8,884 7 3	393 13 6	992 9 10	Total Extra Charges.
1,763 16 9	22,958 17 10	2,656 17 8	2,935 13 9	Total Expenditure.
				Industrial Department.
180 8 3	1,009 9 5	218 10 11	70 0 0	Profit (including stock on hands, and bills).
–	–	–	–	Loss do.

18.—Industrial Schools.—Return of Receipts in,

Receipts and Expenditure.	Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Merrion, Co. Dublin.	Heytesbury-street, Dublin.	St. Bridget's, Loughrea.
Average Number under Order of Detention.	47	100	48	111
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	–	–	4	32
Average Number of Externs attending School.	–	–	–	255
Number of Children under Order of Detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant (under 6 years).	–	–	–	–
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.	4	5	4	10
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	–	9	1	1
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance,	650 2 7	1,305 17 6	638 9 9	1,448 18 3
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	1,504 6 1	–	62 12 6	–
Payments from Rates,	283 12 11	558 7 3	266 2 6	584 19 11
Payments from Voluntary Inmates.	–	–	–	–
Hire of Labour,	–	8 15 7	–	–
Sundries,	20 10 6	–	2 14 1	–
Total Receipts,	2,458 12 1	1,873 0 4	969 18 10	2,033 18 2
Expenditure.				
Ordinary Charges.				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	80 0 0	80 0 0	92 13 11	102 0 0
Officers' Rations,	–	80 0 0	84 2 0	160 0 0
Food of Inmates,	374 19 8	1,464 5 8	327 10 11	1,034 5 10
Clothing of Inmates,	222 0 7	230 0 0	169 13 7	506 10 0
Washing, Fuel, and Light,	56 18 7	180 7 0	172 4 6	198 17 0
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes,	23 16 0	87 12 3	0 7 0	48 3 0
Furniture and House Sundries,	10 16 0	108 13 9	35 12 7	172 12 0
Printing and Office Expenses,	44 3 3	18 10 0	10 17 6	54 10 0
Travelling and Police Charges,	5 3 2	–	2 13 8	1 10 0
Medical Expenses; Funerals, &c.,	0 16 2	25 7 8	15 1 3	39 15 0
Sundries, Rewards, &c.,	–	19 10 0	28 13 0	27 0 0
Total Ordinary Charges,	818 13 5	2,294 6 4	939 9 11	2,345 2 10
Extra Charges.				
Rent of School Premises,	115 13 2	50 0 0	39 2 11	99 0 0
Interest,	38 5 5	142 10 0	5 0 0	140 0 0
Disposal, Home,	10 10 0	28 0 0	16 6 0	52 0 0
,, Emigration,	–	–	–	–
Building, Land, and Sundries,	4,125 0 0	3,000 0 0	108 14 11	25 0 0
Total Extra Charges,	4,289 8 7	3,220 10 0	169 3 10	316 0 0
Total Expenditure,	5,108 2 0	5,514 16 4	1,108 13 9	2,661 2 10
Industrial Department.				
Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).	1 14 1	67 0 0	146 12 11	319 0 1
Loss do.	–	–	–	–

and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1876—*continued.*

Clifden, Co. Galway.	Oughterard, Co. Galway.	St. Anne's, Galway.	Salthill, Galway.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
38	40	77	99	Average Number under Order of Detention.
5	–	–	–	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
–	–	396	–	Average Number of Externs attending School.
–	–	–	–	Number of Children under Order of Detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant (under 6 years).
3	7	8	12	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.
4	–	2	–	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
491 8 3	522 9 3	1,006 10 0	1,285 4 0	Treasury Allowance.
82 12 1	–	–	1,069 2 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
187 5 1	49 2 9	178 0 10	334 4 0	Payments from Rates.
14 15 0	–	–	–	Payments from Voluntary Inmates.
–	–	–	–	Hire of Labour.
–	–	171 7 5	–	Sundries.
776 0 5	571 12 0	1,355 18 3	2,688 10 0	Total Receipts.
				EXPENDITURE.
				Ordinary Charges.
90 0 0	141 0 0	110 0 0	344 14 3	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
9 10 0	85 0 0	130 0 0	53 9 5	Officers' Rations.
333 9 7	245 14 7	560 0 0	876 0 4	Food of Inmates.
138 11 5	49 13 2	120 0 0	303 16 7	Clothing of Inmates.
70 7 8	99 17 7	149 1 11	111 7 3	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
35 13 8	19 11 9	50 6 0	88 19 11	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
46 19 1	24 10 0	29 3 0	303 1 4	Furniture and House Sundries.
28 5 0	4 14 0	12 10 0	23 8 11	Printing and Office Expenses.
0 17 6	–	–	6 8 7	Travelling and Police Charges.
–	12 0 0	8 14 0	11 1 4	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
3 18 5	3 0 0	15 9 3	9 7 7	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
757 12 4	685 1 1	1,185 4 2	2,131 15 6	Total Ordinary Charges.
				Extra Charges.
50 0 0	60 0 0	120 0 0	14 0 0	Rent of School Premises.
18 5 5	32 6 0	74 8 4	19 7 6	Interest.
45 16 6	15 0 0	18 0 0	1 3 1	Disposal, Home.
–	–	–	5 7 4	,, Emigration.
110 0 0	360 0 0	–	639 11 8	Building, Land, and Sundries
224 1 11	467 6 0	212 8 4	679 9 7	Total Extra Charges.
981 14 3	1,152 7 1	1,397 12 6	2,811 5 1	Total Expenditure.
				Industrial Department.
91 3 11	5 6 7	12 3 7	74 16 7	Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).
–	–	–	–	Loss do.

18.—Industrial Schools.—Return of Receipts in,

Receipts and Expenditure.	St. Joseph's Home, Killarney.	St. Joseph's, Tralee.	Kerry Home, Tralee.	Pembroke Alms House, Tralee.
Average Number under Order of Detention.	103	100	16	69
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	6	–	–	10
Average Number of Externs attending School.	–	–	35	156
Number of Children under Order of Detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant (under 6 years).	–	–	–	–
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.	12	21	3	6
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	–	–	1	1
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance,	1,340 13 3	1,302 15 3	214 11 9	905 1 9
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	–	–	–	7 0 0
Payments from Rates,	328 19 0	517 6 4	88 8 0	173 2 0
Payments from Voluntary Inmates.	89 12 0	–	–	40 0 0
Hire of Labour,	–	23 7 6	–	–
Sundries,	–	8 12 6	–	–
Total Receipts,	1,759 4 3	1,852 1 7	302 19 9	1,125 3 9
Expenditure.				
Ordinary Charges.				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	159 10 0	298 4 6	25 0 0	54 0 0
Officers' Rations,	56 0 0	205 0 0	–	55 0 0
Food of Inmates,	859 14 11	877 10 3	171 5 10	647 1 5
Clothing of Inmates,	323 19 9	303 0 11	39 14 2	137 9 10
Washing, Fuel, and Light,	113 17 4	101 3 0	27 12 0	57 3 6
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes,	32 5 8	39 14 10	2 10 0	24 0 0
Furniture and House Sundries,	66 8 7	52 11 6	4 15 0	45 11 9
Printing and Office Expenses,	5 3 4	32 17 9	–	7 0 0
Travelling and Police Charges,	4 0 0	13 12 4	–	0 14 0
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.,	30 2 7	44 12 6	4 10 0	35 0 0
Sundries, Rewards, &c.,	42 7 11	3 15 8	4 10 6	6 5 0
Total Ordinary Charges,	1,693 10 1	1,972 3 3	279 17 6	1,069 5 6
Extra Charges.				
Rent of School Premises,	27 5 6	–	30 0 0	–
Interest,	147 9 0	–	9 5 0	30 0 0
Disposal, Home,	29 4 6	14 11 0	5 0 0	40 0 0
,, Emigration,	–	1 10 0	–	65 0 0
Building, Land, and Sundries,	1,092 6 1	26 16 11	–	300 0 0
Total Extra Charges,	1,296 5 1	42 17 11	44 5 0	435 0 0
Total Expenditure,	2,989 15 2	2,015 1 2	324 2 6	1,504 5 6
Industrial Department.				
Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).	147 12 5	56 10 4	4 6 0	106 18 5
Loss do.	–	–	–	–

and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1876—*continued.*

KILKENNY.	ST. JOHN'S, PARSONSTOWN.	ST. GEORGE'S, LIMERICK.	ST. VINCENT'S, LIMERICK.	LIMERICK Male.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
94	81	59	130	100	Average Number under Order of Detention.
–	10	4	76	4	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
–	318	–	32	–	Average Number of Externs attending School.
–	1	–	–	–	Number of Children under Order of Detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant (under 6 years).
4	9	5	11	17	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.
8	6	3	12	–	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
1,235 15 0	1,050 8 4	760 6 6	1,675 5 6	1,253 8 9	Treasury Allowance.
11 0 0	–	–	–	429 5 1	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
357 3 3	342 7 0	1 6 0	–	115 11 3	Payments from Rates.
–	36 9 4	1 0 0	–	53 7 6	Payments for Voluntary Inmates.
–	8 0 0	–	–	–	Hire of Labour.
–	–	–	–	–	Sundries.
1,603 18 3	1,437 4 8	762 12 6	1,675 5 6	1,851 12 7	Total Receipts.
					EXPENDITURE.
					Ordinary Charges.
35 0 0	96 0 0	150 0 0	121 0 0	574 17 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
60 0 0	75 0 0	–	115 0 0	175 0 0	Officers' Rations.
1,216 0 0	703 6 1	393 9 9	1,350 11 9	775 5 3	Food of Inmates.
255 15 11	148 3 8	137 14 11	260 2 4	393 7 11	Clothing of Inmates.
176 3 5	105 5 4	47 18 0	204 7 0	203 18 10	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
96 2 11	23 3 9	22 18 1	152 10 7	92 13 5	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
84 12 0	164 13 2	49 3 3	67 8 9	282 13 2	Furniture and House Sundries.
21 13 4	23 0 3	7 9 4	11 2 0	6 6 9	Printing and Office Expenses.
2 8 6	6 1 3	–	5 0 0	19 15 11	Travelling and Police Charges.
13 2 2	19 15 2	1 13 0	10 18 2	14 15 9	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
10 10 8	13 10 11	17 12 2	41 19 4	11 16 4	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
1,971 8 11	1,377 19 7	827 18 6	2,339 19 11	2,550 10 4	Total Ordinary Charges.
					Extra Charges.
17 0 0	48 13 10	25 0 0	60 0 0	43 6 9	Rent of School Premises.
60 0 0	60 0 0	50 0 0	150 0 0	342 1 5	Interest.
20 0 0	24 16 8	39 6 5	83 0 0	–	Disposal, Home.
–	–	–	12 0 0	–	,, Emigration.
113 0 0	–	459 6 10	–	48 0 3	Building, Land, and Sundries.
210 0 0	133 10 6	573 13 3	305 0 0	433 8 5	Total Extra Charges.
2,181 8 11	1,511 10 1	1,401 11 9	2,644 19 11	2,983 18 9	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Department.
192 0 3	63 5 6	40 17 9	358 2 4	228 3 9	Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).
–	–	–	–	–	Loss do.

18.—Industrial Schools.—Return of Receipts in

Receipts and Expenditure.	Newtownforbes.	House of Charity, Drogheda.	St. Columba, Westport.	St. Martha's, Monaghan.
Average Number under Order of Detention.	79	95	80	65
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	–	–	11	22
Average Number of Externs attending School.	53	67	280	211
Number of Children under Order of Detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant (under 6 years).	–	–	–	–
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.	3	9	5	7
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	9	3	24	–
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance,	1,042 6 0	1,208 15 1	1,045 4 0	848 3 3
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	560 0 0	–	20 0 0	10 0 0
Payments from Rates,	230 6 10	216 6 0	416 0 0	243 13 0
Payments from Voluntary Inmates.	–	–	–	53 0 0
Hire of Labour,	–	–	–	–
Sundries,	–	–	–	–
Total Receipts,	1,832 12 10	1,425 1 1	1,481 4 0	1,154 16 3
Expenditure.				
Ordinary Charges.				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	72 0 0	96 0 0	6 0 0	100 0 0
Officers' Rations,	100 0 0	154 0 0	70 0 0	–
Food of Inmates,	633 15 1	856 14 7	648 0 0	720 0 0
Clothing of Inmates,	247 12 7	228 11 0	175 0 0	241 10 4
Washing, Fuel, and Light,	123 0 8	78 16 10	200 0 0	109 7 0
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes,	155 14 7	240 11 2	70 0 0	133 5 4
Furniture and House Sundries,	250 19 8	52 2 8	90 0 0	49 7 6
Printing and Office Expenses,	20 15 8	18 0 5	35 0 0	23 0 0
Travelling and Police Charges,	5 17 5	–	–	–
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.,	15 5 9	34 1 8	14 0 0	55 12 0
Sundries, Rewards, &c.,	73 7 7	7 13 6	90 0 0	12 10 0
Total Ordinary Charges,	1,698 9 0	1,766 11 10	1,398 0 0	1,444 12 2
Extra Charges.				
Rent of School Premises,	113 1 1	53 0 0	–	15 0 0
Interest,	–	–	332 16 6	60 0 0
Disposal, Home,	40 7 2	–	12 0 0	54 5 6
,, Emigration,	–	–	10 7 6	–
Building, Land, and Sundries,	570 0 0	–	–	–
Total Extra Charges,	723 8 3	53 0 0	355 4 0	129 5 6
Total Expenditure,	2,421 17 3	1,819 11 10	1,753 4 0	1,573 17 8
Industrial Department.				
Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).	95 18 11	16 3 10	272 0 0	190 1 3
Loss do.	–	–	–	–

and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1876—*continued.*

St. Monica's, ROSCOMMON.	St. Laurence, SLIGO.	St. Augustine's, TEMPLEMORE.	St. Francis, CASHEL.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
44	30	60	110	Average Number under Order of Detention.
–	32	6	–	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
171	330	177	–	Average Number of Externs attending School.
–	1	–	–	Number of Children under Order of Detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant (under 6 years).
5	9	4	7	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.
2	–	5	4	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
559 13 6	391 17 6	783 8 0	1,421 2 6	Treasury Allowance.
35 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
149 17 9	128 15 2	93 3 3	113 8 10	Payments from Rates.
–	256 18 6	46 0 0	–	Payments for Voluntary Inmates.
12 10 0	–	–	34 0 0	Hire of Labour.
56 2 5	–	–	–	Sundries.
813 3 8	877 11 2	922 11 3	1,568 11 4	Total Receipts.
				EXPENDITURE.
				Ordinary Charges.
73 0 0	120 0 0	24 0 0	22 0 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
40 0 0	30 0 0	51 16 0	92 10 0	Officers' Rations.
384 11 9	373 13 11	547 1 8	991 15 0	Food of Inmates.
109 10 3	174 17 7	141 5 2	389 0 0	Clothing of Inmates.
75 14 0	97 4 2	90 4 7	279 15 0	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
42 4 6	6 14 0	91 8 11	63 14 6	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
45 0 11	123 15 9	53 6 8	97 5 6	Furniture and House Sundries.
16 16 6	19 2 9	18 10 0	38 10 0	Printing and Office Expenses.
0 6 4	5 17 3	1 7 1	–	Travelling and Police Charges.
8 9 5	5 8 8	21 15 11	61 15 0	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
6 0 0	5 0 0	19 11 0	49 5 0	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
801 13 8	961 14 1	1,060 7 0	2,085 10 0	Total Ordinary Charges.
				Extra Charges.
30 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	15 1 3	Rent of School Premises.
–	106 13 7	40 0 0	37 10 0	Interest.
25 0 0	–	12 10 0	87 8 9	Disposal, Home.
–	14 17 0	–	–	,, Emigration.
–	373 0 0	191 16 6	1,042 14 0	Building, Land, and Sundries.
55 0 0	554 10 7	304 6 6	1,182 14 0	Total Extra Charges.
856 13 8	1,516 4 8	1,364 13 6	3,268 4 0	Total Expenditure.
				Industrial Department.
48 16 0	251 14 8	105 11 7	249 4 0	Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).
–	–	–	–	Loss do.

18.—Industrial Schools.—Return of Receipts in,

Receipts and Expenditure.	St. Louis, Thurles	Tipperary.	St. Catherine's, Strabane.	Cappoquin.
Average Number under Order of Detention.	45	64	98	36
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	3	6	7	–
Average Number of Externs attending School.	370	309	200	–
Number of Children under Order of Detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant (under 6 years).	–	1	–	–
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.	6	5	4	8
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	5	9	7	–
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance, . .	588 5 3	828 8 3	1,282 9 0	472 15 6
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	–	2 10 0	98 7 0	210 12 6
Payments from Rates, . .	77 4 4	78 8 7	49 3 0	176 11 8
Payments for Voluntary Inmates.	30 0 0	–	70 0 0	–
Hire of Labour, . . .	–	–	10 0 0	–
Sundries, ...	–	–	–	–
Total Receipts, . .	695 9 7	909 6 10	1,509 19 0	859 19 8
Expenditure.				
Ordinary Charges.				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	57 0 0	97 18 0	24 0 0	153 0 0
Officers' Rations, . . .	38 0 0	30 0 0	52 0 0	105 0 0
Food of Inmates, . . .	349 0 0	467 19 9	1,017 0 3	208 5 1
Clothing of Inmates, . .	119 0 0	182 9 10	240 5 5	67 12 5
Washing, Fuel, and Light, .	62 13 0	68 19 0	92 11 8	30 5 2
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes, .	57 0 0	50 18 5	32 16 10	4 4 9
Furniture and House Sundries,	18 16 0	28 14 6	44 16 5	38 19 6
Printing and Office Expenses,	7 0 0	19 19 8	15 10 0	2 8 3
Travelling and Police Charges,	–	6 5 0	–	0 7 3
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.,	15 0 0	9 12 5	20 0 0	3 18 4
Sundries, Rewards, &c., . .	3 0 0	8 12 0	5 0 0	9 8 0
Total Ordinary Charges, .	726 9 0	971 8 7	1,544 0 7	623 8 9
Extra Charges.				
Rent of School Premises, .	–	–	–	6 0 0
Interest, ...	15 0 0	105 17 3	–	–
Disposal, Home, . . .	–	30 17 8	45 0 0	1 11 6
,, Emigration, . .	–	2 18 4	–	–
Building, Land, and Sundries,	–	–	318 0 0	716 3 8
Total Extra Charges, .	15 0 0	139 13 3	363 0 0	723 15 2
Total Expenditure, . .	741 9 0	1,111 1 10	1,907 0 7	1,347 3 11
Industrial Department.				
Profit (including stock on hand and bills).	13 6 0	118 14 6	53 7 1	11 15 1
Loss do.	–	–	–	–

and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1876—*continued.*

St. Dominick's, WATERFORD.	Mount Carmel, MOATE.	St. Aidan's, NEW ROSS.	St. Michael's, WEXFORD.	Month, BRAY.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
120	53	71	107	44	Average Number under Order of Detention.
–	–	4	20	1	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
–	88	–	71	–	Average Number of Externs attending School.
–	–	2	2	–	Number of Children under Order of Detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant (under 6 years).
4	4	9	13	5	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.
3	–	3	6	–	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
1,554 11 3	687 14 3	909 16 6	1,381 13 0	589 1 9	Treasury Allowance.
–	15 0 0	–	4 5 0	89 19 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
313 17 5	149 3 2	175 6 8	504 1 8	258 12 9	Payments from Rates.
–	–	49 0 0	212 3 4	–	Payments for Voluntary Inmates.
–	–	–	–	–	Hire of Labour.
–	–	–	–	154 17 0	Sundries.
1,868 8 8	851 17 5	1,134 3 2	2,102 3 0	1,092 10 6	Total Receipts.
					EXPENDITURE.
					Ordinary Charges.
40 0 0	117 0 0	128 0 0	113 10 0	136 7 4	Officers' Pay (Salaries and House Wages).
83 0 0	50 0 0	130 0 0	173 10 0	7 15 0	Officers' Rations.
1,138 6 5	310 10 0	673 3 6	916 0 3	294 3 3	Food of Inmates.
289 18 0	100 2 6	294 3 2	285 2 3	134 10 0	Clothing of Inmates.
196 12 2	60 12 0	102 16 8	174 16 8	158 1 5	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
10 2 6	60 4 6	61 0 0	70 18 4	25 14 11	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
102 9 3	64 3 2	113 7 9	300 2 0	81 18 2	Furniture and House Sundries.
23 4 9	12 2 4	31 13 6	3 9 2	13 13 11	Printing and Office Expenses.
–	–	–	1 4 1	10 10 7	Travelling and Police Charges.
10 19 6	10 0 0	21 5 0	71 2 9	14 18 9	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
16 18 4	20 5 0	7 9 9	77 14 1	0 15 0	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
1,911 10 11	804 19 6	1,562 19 4	2,187 9 7	878 8 4	Total Ordinary Charges.
					Extra Charges.
100 0 0	21 0 0	30 0 0	66 0 0	140 0 0	Rent of School Premises.
106 0 0	100 0 0	80 2 0	122 19 9	–	Interest.
24 0 0	20 5 6	54 15 0	38 1 4	41 2 10	Disposal, Home.
6 0 0	–	–	–	–	,, Emigration.
450 0 0	–	–	411 18 8	21 16 9	Building, Land, and Sundries.
686 0 0	141 5 6	164 17 0	638 19 9	202 19 7	Total Extra Charges.
2,597 10 11	946 5 0	1,727 16 4	2,826 9 4	1,081 7 11	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Department.
77 2 3	84 14 4	93 6 0	120 7 7	143 1 7	Profit (including stock on hands, and bills).
–	–	–	–	–	Loss do.

19.—Industrial Schools.—Summary of Accounts for Maintenance, Building, and Receipts, for Year 1876.

Industrial School.	Average Number of Inmates.	Net Cost of Maintenance, deducting Industrial Profits, and not including Building, Land, &c.	Outlay on Buildings, &c.	Total Net Expenditure.	Treasury Allowance.	Received from all other sources.	Net Cost per head, not including building, &c., and in many cases, management.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
County Antrim—							
"Gibraltar" Ship, Belfast,	218	3,958 1 1	375 18 8	4,333 19 9	2,838 5 6	1,948 15 3	18 3 0
Hampton House, ,,	25	739 14 9	629 12 0	1,369 6 9	303 4 6	329 15 9	29 11 9
St. Patrick's, Male, ,,	82	2,094 17 10	180 0 0	2,274 17 10	972 8 3	1,250 1 6	25 10 11
Do., Female, ,,	60	1,372 13 4	900 0 0	2,272 13 4	783 6 9	542 14 7	22 17 6
County Cavan—							
St. Joseph's, Cavan,	89	1,453 13 8	177 0 0	1,630 13 8	1,106 3 3	184 8 0	16 11 2
County Cork—							
St. Aloysius, Clonakilty,	130	2,205 19 0	800 0 0	3,005 19 0	1,699 3 3	351 16 11	16 19 4
St. Coleman's, Queenstown,	45	820 16 4	–	820 16 4	573 3 6	270 18 11	18 4 9
Our Lady of Mercy, Kinsale,	150	2,379 10 11	307 7 7	2,686 18 6	1,957 7 3	336 18 11	15 17 3
Boys' Home, Blackrock,	83	1,674 6 3	133 10 10	1,807 17 1	1,068 18 3	1,027 16 9	20 3 5
Cork—							
St. Finbar's, Sunday's Well,	132	2,510 12 8	2,500 1 0	5,010 13 8	1,720 12 6	766 4 4	19 0 4
Greenmount,	168	2,791 17 9	211 5 0	3,003 2 9	2,192 11 9	635 2 10	16 12 4
St. Nicholas, Cove-street,	72	1,208 18 4	–	1,208 18 4	884 5 0	541 14 4	16 15 9
Training Home, Union-quay,	93	1,345 16 6	237 12 0	1,583 8 6	1,208 7 8	293 3 2	14 9 5
County Dublin—							
Artane,	696	13,979 16 6	7,969 11 11	21,949 8 5	9,023 16 0	6,391 6 9	20 1 8
Booterstown,	135	2,332 9 0	105 17 9	2,438 6 9	1,741 18 3	772 9 10	17 5 6
St. Mary's, Lakelands, Sandymount,	69	2,065 13 9	800 0 0	2,865 13 9	910 10 6	329 3 9	29 18 9
Meath, Blackrock,	47	981 7 11	4,125 0 0	5,106 7 11	650 2 7	1,808 9 6	20 17 7
Merrion,	100	2,447 16 4	3,000 0 0	5,447 16 4	1,305 17 6	567 2 10	24 9 6
Dublin City—							
Heytesbury-street,	48	853 5 11	108 14 11	962 0 10	638 9 9	331 9 1	17 15 6
County Galway—							
St. Bridget's, Loughrea,	111	2,217 2 9	25 0 0	2,342 2 9	1,448 18 3	584 19 11	20 17 6
Clifden,	38	780 10 4	110 0 0	890 10 4	491 8 3	284 12 2	20 10 9
Oughterard,	40	787 0 6	360 0 0	1,147 0 6	522 9 3	49 2 9	19 13 6
Galway—							
St. Anne's,	77	1,385 8 11	–	1,385 8 11	1,036 10 0	349 8 3	17 19 10
Salt Hill,	99	2,096 16 10	639 11 8	2,736 8 6	1,285 4 0	1,403 6 0	21 3 6
County Kerry—							
St. Joseph's Home, Killarney,	103	1,749 16 8	1,092 6 1	2,842 2 9	1,340 13 3	418 11 0	16 19 9

County KERRY—*continued.*							
St. Joseph's, Tralee,	100	1,931 13 11	26 16 11	1,958 10 10	1,302 15 3	549 6 4	19 6 4
Kerry Home, Tralee,	16	319 16 6	–	319 16 6	241 11 9	88 8 0	19 19 9
Pembroke Alms House, Tralee,	69	1,097 7 1	300 0 0	1,397 7 1	905 1 9	220 2 0	15 18 1
KILKENNY,	94	1,876 8 8	113 0 0	1,989 8 8	1,235 15 0	368 3 3	19 19 2
KING'S COUNTY—							
St. John's, Parsonstown,	81	1,448 4 7	–	1,448 4 7	1,050 8 4	386 16 4	17 17 7
LIMERICK—							
St. George's,	59	901 7 2	459 6 10	1,360 14 0	760 6 6	2 6 0	15 5 6
St. Vincent's,	130	2,286 17 7	–	2,286 17 7	1,675 5 6		17 11 9
Limerick Male,	100	2,707 14 9	48 0 3	2,755 15 0	1,253 8 9	598 3 10	27 1 6
County LONGFORD—							
Our Lady of Succour, Newtownforbes,	79	1,755 18 4	570 0 0	2,325 18 4	1,042 6 0	790 6 10	22 4 6
County LOUTH—							
House of Charity, Drogheda,	95	1,803 8 0	–	1,803 8 0	1,208 15 1	216 6 0	18 19 7
County MAYO—							
St. Columba, Westport,	80	1,481 4 0	–	1,481 4 0	1,045 4 0	436 0 0	18 10 3
County MONAGHAN—							
St. Martha's, Monaghan,	65	1,383 16 5	–	1,383 16 5	848 3 3	306 13 0	21 5 9
County ROSCOMMON—							
St. Monica's, Roscommon,	44	808 3 8	–	808 3 8	559 13 6	253 10 2	18 7 4
County SLIGO—							
St. Laurence, Sligo,	63	891 10 0	373 0 0	1,264 10 0	391 17 6	485 13 8	14 3 0
County TIPPERARY—							
St. Augustine's, Templemore,	60	1,067 5 5	191 16 6	1,259 1 11	783 8 0	139 3 3	17 15 9
St. Francis, Cashel,	110	1,976 6 0	1,042 14 0	3,019 0 0	1,421 2 6	147 8 10	17 19 3
St. Louis, Thurles,	45	728 3 0	–	728 3 0	588 5 3	107 4 4	16 3 7
Tipperary,	64	992 7 4	–	992 7 4	826 8 3	80 18 7	15 10 1
County TYRONE—							
St. Catherine's, Strabane,	98	1,535 13 6	318 0 0	1,853 13 6	1,282 9 0	227 10 0	15 13 4
County WATERFORD—							
Cappoquin,	36	619 5 2	716 3 8	1,335 8 10	472 15 6	387 4 2	17 4 0
St. Dominick, Waterford,	120	2,070 8 8	450 0 0	2,520 8 8	1,554 11 3	313 17 5	17 5 0
County WESTMEATH—							
Mount Carmel, Moate,	53	861 10 8	–	861 10 8	687 14 3	164 3 2	16 5 1
County WEXFORD—							
St. Aidan's, New Ross,	71	1,634 10 4	–	1,634 10 4	909 16 6	224 6 8	23 0 5
St. Michael's, Wexford,	107	2,294 3 1	411 18 8	2,706 1 9	1,381 13 0	720 10 0	21 8 9
County WICKLOW—							
Meath, Bray,	44	916 9 7	21 16 9	938 6 4	589 1 9	503 8 9	20 16 7
Total,	4,793	91,723 17 3	29,831 3 0	121,555 0 3	61,666 12 5	29,387 3 8	–

20.—Particulars of Industrial School Children who have been committed to Reformatories for Absconding, Breach of Rules, &c., since the passing of the Act.

Year.	Initials of Name.	Industrial School and term spent therein.	Yrs.	Mths.	Wks.	Reformatory to which sent.	Offence for which committed.	Ultimate disposal and character as far as known to 31st December, 1876.
1870,	B. F.,	Loughrea,	0	2	0	Ballinasloe,	Refractory,	In service as laundress and doing well.
,,	B. B.,	St. George's,	0	0	3	Limerick,	Absconding,	In service and doing well.
,,	M. J. K.,	Lakelands,	0	3	0	Ballinasloe,	Do.,	In service; character not known.
1871,	M. K.,	Do.,	0	10	0	High Park,	Do.,	Discharged from Reformatory after two months, being epileptic.
,,	T. M.,	Do.,	1	2	0	Monaghan,	Violent conduct,	In service in England.
,,	M. A. S.,	Crumlin-road,	0	6	0	Do.,	Insubordination,	In service in Monaghan; character "doubtful."
,,	J. C.,	Artane,	1	11	0	Philipstown,	Absconding,	Working as shoemaker in Portarlington.
,,	M. M.,	Do.,	0	6	0	Do.,	Do.,	Emigrated to South Africa.
1872,	E. S.,	Queenstown,	1	11	0	Limerick,	Do.,	In service and doing well (is married).
,,	W. L.,	Greenmount,	0	10	0	Upton,	Do,	Emigrated to Australia; is a shoemaker.
,,	J. D.,	Artane,	1	0	0	Philipstown,	Do. and larceny,	Emigrated to South Africa.
,,	C. L.,	Booterstown,	3	4	0	Ballinasloe,	Do,	In service; no report yet received.
,,	M. H.,	Do.,	0	2	0	Do.,	Do.,	Returned to friends; no report yet received.
,,	E. D.,	Do.,	0	4	0	Do.,	Do.,	Do. do.
,,	M. H.,	Parsonstown,		9 days,		Do.,	Do.,	Lately returned to friends; no report yet received.
,,	L. P.,	Strabane,		5 ,,		Monaghan,	Do.,	Emigrated to Canada and doing well.
1873,	W. J. S.,	Gibraltar Ship,	0	9	0	Malone,	Larceny and insubordination,	Not yet discharged from Reformatory.
,,	J. E.,	Greenmount,	1	4	0	Upton,	Absconding,	On license with a shoemaker in Cork.
,,	J. A.,	Artane,	2	11	0	Glencree,	Do.,	Not yet discharged.

,,	S. K.,	Salt Hill,	2	9	0	Philipstown,	Breach of rules,	Employed at farm work; no report yet.
,,	R. S.,	St. Joseph's, Tralee,	1	5	0	Upton,	Absconding,	Not yet discharged.
,,	C. K.,	Newtownforbes,	2	10	0	Ballinasloe,	Insubordination,	Do.
,,	T. B.,	Waterford,	1	0	0	Limerick,	Do.,	Do.
,,	M. A. H.,	Do.,	0	10	0	Do.,	Do.,	Do.
,,	L. G.,	Do.,	0	10	0	Do.,	Do.,	Do.
,,	M. L.,	Wexford,	2	7	0	Ballinasloe,	Absconding,	Lately returned to friends; no report yet.
1874,	M. L,	Hampton House,	2	9	0	Cork-street,	Insubordination,	Do. do.
,,	E. S.,	Kinsale,	4	1	0	Ballinasloe,	Absconding,	Not yet discharged.
,,	D. C.,	Artane,	2	10	0	Philipstown,	Do.,	Do.
,,	C. L.,	Lakelands,	3	4	0	Monaghan,	Using improper language,	Do.
,,	A. P.,	Heytesbury-street,	2	11	0	Cork-street,	Refractory,	On license with one of the Managers of the Reformatory.
,,	T. M.,	Salt Hill,	2	10	0	Philipstown,	Breach of rules,	Returned to friends; no report yet received.
,,	M. M.,	Do.,	2	9	0	Do.,	Do.,	Not yet discharged.
,,	D. S.,	St. Joseph's, Tralee,	1	8	0	Upton,	Absconding,	Emigrated and doing well.
,,	M. R.,	Moate,	1	7	0	Monaghan,	Do.,	Not yet discharged.
1875,	R. M'C.,	"Gibraltar,"	3	2	0	Rehoboth,	Do.,	Do.
,,	J. B.,	Greenmount,	1	3	0	Upton,	Assault,	Do.
,,	J. L.,	Do.,	0	11	0	Do.,	Absconding,	Do.
,,	M. K.,	Artane,	0	9	0	Philipstown,	Do.,	Do.
,,	M. C.,	Salt Hill,	3	11	0	Do.,	Do.,	Do.
1876,	T. M.,	Milltown,	3	2	0	Upton,	Do.,	Do.
,,	J. F.,	Do.,	0	1	0	Philipstown,	Do.,	Do.
,,	M. W.,	Cavan,	3	2	0	Monaghan,	Do.,	In service and doing well.
,,	T. C.,	Greenmount,	3	4	0	Upton,	Do.,	Not yet discharged.
,,	B. D.,	Training Home,	5	7	0	Cork-street,	Larceny,	Do.
,,	C. C.,	Lakelands,	5	10	0	High Park,	Do.,	Do.
,,	B. H.,	Waterford,	0	2	0	Limerick,	Absconding,	Do.
,,	E. C.,	Wexford,	2	10	0	Ballinasloe,	Violent conduct,	Do.
,,	J. G.,	Meath Boys,	4	2	0	Rehoboth,	Larceny while on license,	Do.

21.—Payments from Parents.

A List of the Places from which Payments have been received on account of Juvenile Offenders under Detention in Reformatory Schools during the Year ending 31st December, 1876, and the Amount Collected at each such Place.

County.	Name of Place.	Amount. £	s.	d.	County.	Name of Place.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Antrim,	Ballycastle,	1	15	4	Limerick,	Newcastle,	2	3	9
,,	Belfast,	154	17	6	Londonderry,	Coleraine,	0	7	0
,,	Lisburn,	2	13	0	,,	Londonderry,	1	4	0
Armagh,	Newry,	7	18	6	,,	Magherafelt,	13	5	0
,,	Portadown,	3	1	0	Longford,	Ballymahon,	1	7	0
Carlow,	Borris,	0	4	5	Louth,	Drogheda,	4	8	4
Cavan,	Cavan,	0	15	0	Mayo,	Swinford,	0	4	5
Clare,	Kilrush,	0	4	9	Meath,	Navan,	0	12	10
Cork,	Ballincollig,	3	19	6	,,	Trim,	0	8	9
,,	Cork,	23	19	10	Monaghan,	Carrickmacross,	1	6	6
,,	Dunmanway,	0	14	0	,,	Monaghan,	0	19	6
,,	Fermoy,	3	18	6	Queen's,	Abbeyleix,	0	16	6
,,	Kanturk,	1	6	0	,,	Ballylinan, Maryborough }	7	15	3
,,	Midleton,	1	6	6	Roscommon,	Castlereagh,	1	8	3
,,	Queenstown,	16	2	0	Sligo,	Ballymote,	0	12	0
,,	Skibbereen,	0	14	9	,,	Sligo,	0	11	0
Donegal,	Glenties,	0	6	0	Tipperary,	Ballynonty,	0	2	4
Down,	Banbridge,	2	13	9	,,	Clonmel,	0	10	10
,,	Newtownards,	6	12	6	,,	Nenagh,	2	2	6
Dublin,	Balbriggan,	2	6	8	,,	Thurles,	1	12	6
,,	Clontarf,	3	13	11	,,	Tipperary,	1	14	2
,,	Dublin,	342	11	5	Tyrone,	Omagh,	4	18	0
,,	Rathfarnham,	5	4	6	Waterford,	Cappoquin,	0	13	0
Galway,	Ballinasloe,	2	19	9	,,	Dungarvan,	0	17	0
,,	Portumna,	0	2	6	,,	Portlaw,	2	8	0
,,	Tuam,	1	4	0	,,	Waterford,	20	8	3
Kerry,	Killarney,	0	12	6	Wexford,	Arthurstown,	0	6	6
,,	Tralee,	4	4	6	,,	New Ross,	6	9	0
Kildare,	Naas,	1	6	0	,,	Wexford,	2	2	0
,,	Robertstown,	0	2	0	Wicklow,	Bray,	3	8	4
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	4	16	9	,,	Dunlavin,	0	8	10
,,	Thomastown,	0	19	6	,,	Tinahely,	0	13	3
King's,	Parsonstown,	1	6	6	,,	Wicklow,	1	2	0
Limerick,	Adare,	1	6	6					
,,	Kilfinane,	2	17	5					
,,	Limerick,	18	19	0		Total,	714	12	1

22.—Payments from Parents.

A List of the Places from which Payments have been received on account of Children under Detention in Industrial Schools during the Year ending 31st December, 1876, and the Amount Collected at each such Place.

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
Antrim,	Ballymena,	4	10	0	Cork,	Bandon,	3	18	0
,,	Belfast,	167	19	11	,,	Castletown,	0	19	9
,,	Glenarm,	1	6	6	,,	Clonakilty,	2	16	0
,,	Lisburn,	1	9	0	,,	Cork,	43	10	1
Armagh,	Portadown,	4	7	6	,,	Fermoy,	5	11	10
Carlow,	Carlow,	3	15	0	,,	Kinsale,	5	6	6
,,	Borris,	0	11	0	,,	Mallow,	1	6	6
Cavan,	Ballyconnell,	1	6	6	,,	Mitchelstown,	2	11	3
,,	Cavan,	3	15	0					

PAYMENTS on account of CHILDREN in INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—*continued.*

County.	Name of Place.	Amount. £	s.	d.	County.	Name of Place.	Amount. £	s.	d.
CORK,	Queenstown,	21	2	5	LONGFORD,	Ballymahon,	2	13	0
"	Skibbereen,	0	13	0	"	Longford,	0	0	9
"	Youghal,	0	9	0	MAYO,	Ballinrobe,	0	13	3
DONEGAL,	Carndonogh,	0	4	0	"	Claremorris,	0	11	6
DOWN,	Banbridge,	2	13	0	"	Swinford,	0	9	7
"	Downpatrick,	2	13	0	MEATH,	Athboy,	0	13	0
"	Newtownards,	2	13	0	MONAGHAN,	Carrickmacross,	4	0	0
DUBLIN,	Clontarf,	1	16	9	ROSCOMMON,	Castlerea,	1	16	11
"	Dublin,	88	1	8	SLIGO,	Sligo,	0	2	3
"	Rathfarnham,	6	3	8	TIPPERARY,	Ballynonty,	2	13	9
GALWAY,	Ballinasloe,	0	12	8	"	Cashel,	0	8	0
"	Clifden,	0	11	0	"	Clonmel,	1	15	4
"	Galway,	9	8	6	"	Dundrum,	1	6	6
"	Gort,	2	6	11	"	Templemore,	2	12	0
"	Loughrea,	0	5	0	"	Tipperary,	15	19	9
"	Oughterard,	0	0	8	TYRONE,	Dungannon,	1	6	6
"	Tuam,	0	4	5	WATERFORD,	Dungarvan,	2	19	6
"	Woodford,	1	10	6	"	Waterford,	2	15	2
KERRY,	Killarney,	17	15	7	WESTMEATH,	Castlepollard,	2	4	0
"	Listowel,	4	18	6	"	Moate,	2	7	6
"	Tralee,	37	8	11	"	Mullingar,	1	6	6
KILDARE,	Kildare,	0	4	6	WEXFORD,	Wexford,	5	12	9
KILKENNY,	Castlecomer,	0	11	6	WICKLOW,	Bray,	7	19	6
"	Kilkenny,	7	17	8	"	Wicklow,	0	14	0
LIMERICK,	Adare,	2	11	9					
"	Bruff,	0	3	4	Total of Industrial Schools,		543	16	3
"	Cappamore,	0	17	8					
"	Foynes,	1	6	6	" Reformatories,		714	12	1
"	Kilfinane,	1	11	6					
"	Limerick,	5	3	0	Gross Collection,	£	1,258	8	4
"	Newcastle,	3	15	4					

23.—AMOUNTS CONTRIBUTED BY GRAND JURIES, &c.

AMOUNTS contributed in 1876 by GRAND JURIES and BOROUGHS towards maintenance of Children in INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS in Ireland.

Counties and Boroughs.	Amount. £	s.	d.	Counties and Boroughs.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Antrim,	2,453	7	5	Londonderry,	55	6	4
Belfast Town,	47	1	1	Longford,	244	12	10
Armagh,	30	6	4	Louth,	6	10	4
Carlow,	Nil.			Drogheda Town,	29	4	0
Cavan,	28	1	6	Mayo,	416	0	0
Clare,	106	8	1	Meath,	16	6	6
Cork County,	1,003	13	3	Monaghan,	290	19	2
Cork City,	1,575	0	3	Queen's,	8	11	2
Donegal,	14	8	6	Roscommon,	170	4	3
Down,	171	6	7	Sligo County,	85	8	5
Dublin County,	1,538	2	9	Sligo Town,	2	14	3
Dublin City,	5,602	17	7	Tipperary, N.R.,	24	10	1
Fermanagh,	16	17	8	Tipperary, S.R.,	Nil.		
Galway County,	1,141	10	9	Tyrone,	7	8	11
Galway Town,	234	16	6	Waterford County,	376	7	5
Kerry,	1,106	15	1	Waterford City,	Nil.		
Kildare,	93	10	2	Westmeath,	80	19	7
Kilkenny County,	157	11	8	Wexford County,	552	0	1
Kilkenny City,	177	15	0	Wexford Town,	3	15	8
King's,	117	11	8	Wicklow,	117	1	7
Leitrim,	Nil.						
Limerick County,	54	7	4	Total,	18,231	16	8
Limerick City,	77	6	11				

24.—Amounts contributed in 1876 by Grand Juries and Borough Councils towards maintenance of young Offenders in Reformatory Schools in Ireland.

Counties and Boroughs.	Amount.			Counties and Boroughs.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Antrim,	771	18	7	Limerick City,	458	4	0
Armagh,	99	3	3	Londonderry,	118	18	11
Carlow,	40	10	9	Longford,	31	8	8
Cavan,	35	12	0	Louth,	35	13	1
Clare,	74	4	3	Drogheda Town,	6	10	2
Cork County,	219	5	10	Mayo,	172	9	6
,, City,	444	17	1	Meath,	108	15	8
Donegal,	4	9	6	Monaghan,	112	16	5
Down,	92	15	0	Queen's,	47	7	11
Dublin County,	467	6	2	Roscommon,	20	17	4
,, City,	3,181	11	10	Sligo,	45	10	2
Fermanagh,	33	7	5	Tipperary,	127	12	7
Galway County,	115	17	6	Tyrone,	51	16	6
,, Town,	57	4	6	Waterford County,	147	13	6
Kerry,	145	15	4	,, City,	57	3	1
Kildare,	113	3	11	Westmeath,	69	16	6
Kilkenny County,	27	17	11	Wexford,	264	12	11
,, City,	6	10	0	Wicklow,	104	10	9
King's,	29	18	9				
Leitrim,	19	14	2	Total,	8,112	5	7
Limerick County,	149	4	2				

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